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MONOGRAPH

ON

STONE-CARVING AND IN-LAYING

IN THE

PUNJAB,

109269

1904-05.

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No. 610 S.

FROM

A. L. DANSON, ESQUIRE,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Revenue Department,

TO

THE JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL

COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated Simla, 22nd June 1906.

Commerce and Industry.

SIR,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 386, dated the 8th of May 1906, forwarding a monograph on "stone-carving and in-laying" in the Punjab by Mr. S. Wilberforce, I am directed to say that the Leutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion of the Financial Commissioner thati Mr. Wilberforce has accorded suitable treatment to the subject.

I have, &c.,

A. L. DANSON,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—24-7-06—3202—550—K. C. M.

No. 386.

FROM

R. C. BOLSTER, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

TO

A. L. DANSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

Dated Lahore, 8th May 1906.

SIR,

Sub-head No. 701.
File No. 265.

IN compliance with your endorsement No. 1325, dated 14th November 1904, forwarding a letter No. 25—29-1, dated 3rd October 1904, from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, specifying "stone-carving and in-laying" as the subject of the monograph for the year 1904-05, I am directed to forward a monograph on this industry prepared by Mr. S. Wilberforce, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Punjab, with the remark that, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, Mr. Wilberforce has accorded suitable treatment to this industry, which, however, possesses little importance in the Punjab.

2. Mr. Wilberforce explains the delay in the submission of his monograph by his unwillingness, in view of the hope which he entertained that the industry might be found to exist in unexpected places, to abandon his enquiries before the end of his touring season.

I have, &c.,

R. C. BOLSTER,

Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—14-5-06—1470—550.

MONOGRAPH ON STONE-CARVING AND IN-LAYING IN THE PUNJAB, 1905.

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MONOGRAPH ON STONE-CARVING AND INLAYING IN THE PUNJAB.

1.—HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRY.

THE previous history of the industry in the Punjab is best described in a note kindly furnished by Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

"It may be assumed as a general rule that stone carving is only carried on as an indigenous industry in those localities where an easily worked stone suitable for carving purposes is found more or less abundantly In recent years increased facilities of transport have tended to widen these areas, but it will almost invariably be found that the productions of a craftsman and the nature of his work are considerably influenced by the materials at his command. Applying this rule to India, it will be noticed that the principal marble work comes from Rajputana owing to the presence of the marble quarries at Jodhpur. Agra is the centre of a very thriving sandstone industry due to the outcrop of that material in its immediate vicinity. Where a good clay is obtainable, brick buildings and terra cotta are used in preference to stone or marble, and where timber is abundant, as in Burma, wood is the favourite means of expression by both architect and decorator.

Turning to the Punjab therefore, and with the above facts in view, it will at once be seen that, the geological conditions of that Province being such that a good easily worked stone is practically unprocurable, any expression of artistic feeling is naturally obtained by the use of some other local and easily procured product. With one or two exceptions, practically all the buildings in the great alluvial plain of the Punjab are composed entirely of brick, and the decoration is of glazed tiles or of wood. It will thus be seen that stone carving and its allied industry inlaying are, for the reasons indicated above, of very little importance in the Provinces. Specimens of stone work belonging to historic periods are, however, to be found.

In the neighbourhood of Delhi there is a vast quantity of stone construction and decoration which, with a few exceptions, may be classed as of the Muhammadan style. The particular material used is a sandstone, which, there is little doubt, was obtained from the Agra quarries, and was presumably prepared by workmen from the same locality. As evidence of this, it may be mentioned that at the present time any repairs or additions to these old buildings are entrusted to workmen from Agra.

The above remarks also apply to the Muhammadan Art of stone inlaying, specimens of which are to be found at Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore. I think it may be safely assumed that all the Muhammadan stone carving and inlaying found in the Punjab was carried out either at Agra, or by workmen drafted from that locality for that particular work.

The principal buildings in which this style of carving and inlaying may be found are:—

At Delhi—The Fort and Palace, The Tomb of Tugluck, The Kutub Minar and surrounding ruins.

At Amritsar—The Golden Temple.

At Lahore—The Fort and the Tomb of Jahangir.

In two localities in the Punjab elaborately carved stones in the Jain style are to be found, remains of Budhist workmanship, after the decline of that religion in India. These are at Murti in the Jhelum District, and near the Kutub Minar at Delhi. Most of the fragments from the former site are now collected and preserved in the Lahore Museum. It is difficult to say where and by whom these carvings were executed, but, the material used being a sandstone similar to the Agra variety, there is little doubt that this work was also intimately connected with that district."

From the above note it is apparent that the industry has never been indigenous to the Punjab and has never flourished and is never likely to flourish.

2.—The present condition of the Industry.

Inquiries were made of all Deputy Commissioners as to the existence of the industry in their districts. The industry is reported to exist in only two districts, *i.e.*, stone inlaying in Shahpur and stone carving at Delhi. There is also a Government-aided repairing shop attached to the Golden Temple at Amritsar, which does no work for outsiders. It seems doubtful whether such a repairing shop supported by Government for a particular object can be strictly said to be engaged in a general industry.

3.—The Industry in Delhi.

The following note by Mr. Kirthee Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, describes the state of the industry in Delhi:—

"Delhi is not a centre for the stone carving or stone inlaying industries. The report must therefore of necessity be somewhat meagre and wanting in those details which makes the stone work of Jaipur and Agra so interesting a study. There are, however, some Mistris and Ustads who are capable of turning out really artistic work. The expense renders the employment on a large scale of carving and inlay work impossible except to the very rich; and a general deterioration in taste has reduced the demand even by men of this class to the vanishing point.

The best workmen are in general those whose ancestors came or who themselves have migrated from Jaipur and Agra. Muhammadan and Hindu Ustads or Raj Mistris are about equal in numbers, but there is nothing characteristically Hindu or Muhammadan in their work. Both do little but copy the ideas found in the old buildings and monuments of Northern India."

Mr. Kipling dismisses the subject in the following sentence:—

"Stone carving is not very extensively practised, but there are numerous examples of modern work which show a high average of excellence. The spandrels or mihrabs of door-ways seem to be the favourite field for the stone carver's art. The foliage, as in all modern work, is excessively suave and flowing in line and somewhat tiny in detail, contrasting in this respect with the simpler and more rigid lines and scantier forms of the ornaments of the best period."

The stone carving of Delhi may be divided up according to the material used:—

Stone carving in Agra red sandstone (Sang Bansi)—

Marble (Jodhpur).

Sang Surkh.

Sang Khara.

Serpentine.

Sang Musa (Black marble).

Sang Zahir.

Or the subject may be divided according to the nature and object of the work.

I. Stone carving, architectural—

(*a*) Jallis in sandstone or marble (perforated screen work).

(*b*) The spandrels of door-ways.

(*c*) Bukharchas (or bow windows).

(*d*) Arches and pillars usually in dalans.

II. Marble inlay work—

(*a*) Panels.

(*b*) Tables, plates, etc.

III. Marble figures and models.

IV. Work in other species of stone, chiefly the manufacture of stone utensils, mortars, &c.

Under all these heads excellent work can still be turned out, but only to order. The demand is not sufficient to support any considerable body of men working in stone alone and stocking their artistic work for sale, as may be found in Agra, Jodhpur and Jaipur.

The cost of work in sandstone or marble is so great as to preclude the possibility of their extended use in house building.

The cost of white marble slabs is per square foot (two inches thick) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and the weight approximately 17 seers. The cost of the more elaborate designs for Jallis is from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, or a total cost of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 26 per square foot. The cost of a similar Agra sandstone slab is approximately Re. 0-5-0, its weight about 7 seers, and the cost of work from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per square foot, or a total cost of from Rs. 4-5-0 to Rs. 5-5-0 per square foot. The lowest price of a marble screen (Jâlli) measuring say 10 feet by 6 feet would be Rs. 1,200 and in sandstone Rs. 200. Only a man who wanted to build a palace would care to pay the price.

The pay of Raj Mistris, taking into consideration the fact that it is skilled labour, is very low, ranging from Re. 0-10-0 to Re. 1 per diem.

The instruments employed are primitive, but in skilled hands effective—

Hammers of sizes (hathaure).

Chisels without handles (tanchi).

Gunyan and parkar, (gnomon and compasses).

Files of sorts (sohan).

Saws of sorts, some of steel, some of copper.

Kurand (corundum powder).

Barma (or drills of sorts).

Burnishing instruments.

The method employed may be briefly described as follows: The design is traced out on the stone and all the principal points are perforated with the drill; then the saw and the chisel are employed in the case of Jalli work, where the holes go right through, to cut out the spaces to be left open in the trellis work, and in ordinary carving, where the boring varies in depth to cut down to the pattern.

Bukharchas are to be seen on a number of houses in the city. They break the straight line of the outer walls and are most effective. The work is done in red sandstone. None have been erected of recent years.

In the dalans of many of the large houses, as in that of Lala Ishri Parshad in the Chandni Chauk, pillars both in marble and in sandstone are to be found. In the house mentioned the marble work is characterized by the simplicity, almost severity, of the best old work. The shaft of the pillar (dandi) is often fluted, and the Capital carved sometimes in the lotus pattern or in arabesque. (*This work was done about* 50 *years ago.*) Marble inlay work is too expensive to be employed for panelling rooms, and I think the only modern example is in the house of Lala Sheo Parshad. The work is not of a high order of merit.

Various stones are employed for inlaying—

Siph (mother-of-pearl).

Sang Musa (Black marble).

Kathaori (a dark green stone).

Sang Satara (brown with gold spots).

Khattu (yellow red in colour).

Nilum.

Serpentine, &c.

Work in inlay is almost entirely confined to the turning out of table-tops plates and boxes. Favourite flowers represented are the rose and the jasmine (chambeli).

Marble models of animals, figures of deities and heroes are sometimes made. The work is entirely in imitation of Jaipur work, and is wholly conventional, and worthless from an artistic point of view.

There is not much carving work in other stones except perhaps serpentine, which is sometimes carved prettily. Lal pathar and sang khara are used for mortars, cups to hold chatni, &c., but these, as they do not come directly within the scope of a note on stone carving, need only be mentioned in this place.

Such is a brief review of the stone carving industry in Delhi. The trade is stationary and the tendency is to further diminution. In house decoration work in plaster is now almost invariably employed. The work in this line is so excellent and the polish of the surface is so fine that the foliated and geometric patterns in high relief on the surface may easily be mistaken for real stone work.

Masons informed me that there are a large number who can carve in relief if required. The actual number employed on carving at any one time is probably less than ten. I made recently, in company with Mr. Kirthee Singh, an exhaustive search round the city, and discovered only three men so employed. Carving except in relief is not done nowadays. For any work of really Artistic merit workmen are imported from Agra. The amount of work done at Delhi at the present day is so insignificant that it is doubtful whether any of the Delhi masons could make a living if he relied entirely on his profits from inlaying or carving. With regard to marble inlay work I found only one shop where it was said to be done. Two artizans only were employed, and their main duties consisted in making tombstones. Their work seemed inferior.

4.—The Industry in Shahpur.

With regard to the Bhera industry Mr. J. L. Kipling wrote as follows:—

"It is not easy to determine whether the stonehandled cutlery of Bhera (Shahpur District) should be classed under the head of lapidaries' work or cutlery. The same artizan practises both trades; that is to say, he forges and finishes the blade and fashions the false jade or serpentine hilt of the peshqabz or of the hunting and dinner knife. The green, Jade-like stone has not yet been assigned its proper name; it is not true jade, being softer than that of Silesia or China, nor do authorities on the subject admit it to be plasma. It is said to be found near Kandahar, and to be brought down the river Indus on rafts floated with inflated skins to Attock, whence it is carried to Bhera. Other stones resembling serpentine and Purbeck marble are used as handles, and also in the fashioning of toys and small objects, as paper weights, by the lapidary cutters of Bhera."

I may note that in the Catalogue of the Calcutta Exhibition he finally classed the Bhera work under the head of lapidary's work, and strictly speaking the industry of stone inlaying cannot be said to exist at Bhera.

Mr. Percy Brown describes their trade as follows:—

"The industry consists of the manufacture of small caskets, inlaid tables, knife handles, walking sticks, &c., of various kinds of polished stone and mother-of-pearl. It is a comparatively small industry, and is in the hands of three men, Muhammad Din, Fazal Din and Muhammad Amin. Its general character is also a mixed one, as these men are

quite as well known as cutlers and arms manufacturers as they are noted for their skill in polishing various kinds of stone. There is little doubt that their art was until recently mainly employed in the preparation of weapons of war. The passing of the Disarmament Act has now caused them to turn their skill and energies into the more peaceful occupation of carving caskets and tables."

At Bhera there are altogether six shops. A recent visit showed that the actual number of men employed was 25, though others are engaged when required. The artisans are all blacksmiths, and, as Mr. Percy Brown remarks, their trade is a mixed one. They forge blades, do lapidary work and inlay stones. As far as the last branch of their work is concerned, they mainly make inlaid marble tables, chess-boards, inlaid knife and sword handles, which they send to Delhi or Lahore for sale. They had nothing in stock at the end of February.

The stones which they employ chiefly are Sang Yesham, Sang Abri, Sang Musa and Sang Marium. Sang Yesham is the false jade which they import from a village near Jalalabad in Afghanistan; Sang Abri is a mottled variety of marble or lime found in the Salt Range; Sang Musa is the ordinary red Agra sandstone; and Sang Marium is an inferior marble said to come from Afghanistan. In their better inlay work they also use Serpentine and Cornelian. Their inlay work is of good class, and according to their statements fetches high prices. Sword handles sell for as much as Rs. 120 and knife handles for Rs. 40. Their methods of cutting stones are primitive. They are first cut on the Tar Ahini (English steel wire), on which water and corundum powder are sprinkled. They are then polished on the San Karand, a grinding wheel made up of corundum powder and lac melted together, on which finely pounded burnt Sang Yesham is rubbed in. The stones being ready and fitted to each other are then fastened to the handles or tables with lac and some mysterious mixture of which they would not reveal the composition. The marble in which stones are inlaid is cut to the required design by various kinds of chisels without handles and polished with files. Their designs are not original, but copied from Agra work. Tea cups and saucers are also made out of the false jade. The industry is on the decline, and except on such occasions as the Delhi Darbar, the demand is decreasing.

5.—The Industry in Amritsar.

At Amritsar no stone carving or inlaying industry exists. As, however, I stated in paragraph 2, there is a repairing shop attached to the Golden Temple where 8 workmen and 2 munshies are employed. This shop is supported out of a grant of Rs. 5,000 a year made by Ranjit Singh and continued by the British Government. Both carving and inlaying is done by the artizans. With regard to the carving, Bhai Gurbaksh Singh, the manager of the works, informed me that formerly there were only 2 carved slabs in the temple, and that he had 19 slabs carved with a pattern after the old Sikh style. The tablet put up recently to commemorate the bravery of the 35th Sikhs was not made at the works. No carving was being done when I visited the works, but I gathered that the methods were the same as those employed by the Delhi masons.

At the time of my visit most of the artizans were engaged in preparing marble for inlaying or cutting the stones. The work was not of a very elaborate description, and the methods and instruments the same as those used at Bhera.

6.—General conclusions.

The above notes show that stone carving and inlaying does not exist for practical purposes as an industry in the Punjab. Except at the repairing shop at Amritsar, there are probably no artizans exclusively engaged on either carving or inlaying, and the men who are occasionally employed are insignificant in numbers. There are shops which supply tomb-stones of English designs which can be seen at the Lahore and other cemeteries. No description of this branch of the industry is required, as it is a purely modern exotic.

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REVIEW

OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

DURING THE PAST 30 YEARS

AND OF THE

PRESENT AND PAST CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BY

J. B. FULLER, C. I. E.,

COMMISSIONER OF SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURE, C. P.

Nagpur:

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1892.

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REVIEW

OF THE

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS, AND OF THE PRESENT AND PAST CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Section I.—Of the people as a whole.

Just 30 years have passed since the formation of the Central Provinces by the union of an outlying dependency of the North-Western Provinces (the Saugor-Nerbudda territories) with the escheated dominions of the Raja of Nagpur. These tracts include the mass of jungle covered hills, forming, so to speak, the boss of the Indian shield, which have given asylum to the aboriginal tribes in their retreat before the advancing tide of Hindu immigration, and have since the days of Hindu legend been regarded as amongst the wildest parts of the continent. In spite of their large size* the Central Provinces still share with Assam the lowest rank amongst Indian Provinces. But it would be difficult to parallel in other parts of India the increase which has taken place in the wealth of their people during the last generation.

Previous history.

2. At the time of their formation the Provinces were particularly inaccessible for outside traffic, and there were no very large towns to supply a local market for surplus produce. The old Saugor-Nerbudda territory consisted, roughly speaking, of an outlying spur of the Malwa plateau and of the valley of the Nerbudda river, forming a long strip of fertile land closed on all sides by hills and jungles. The Nagpur country was formed by two large plains—those of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh,—lying east and west and roughly parallel to the Nerbudda valley. The Chhattisgarh plain is completely locked in by hills, and the Nagpur plain is locked in on three sides abutting on the fertile Berar country to the west. Parallel to and between the Nerbudda valley and the Nagpur country stretches the wild mass of the Satpura hills, a southerly spur from which separates the Nagpur from the Chhattisgarh plain. Not only were the Provinces extraordinarily secluded from outside influences, but owing to the configuration of the country internal traffic was almost impossible. Nagpur was separated from the Nerbudda by a hilly barrier over 100 miles in width, rising in places to a height of 2,000 feet above the plain, across which no carts could struggle. And a similar though smaller barrier separated Nagpur from Chhattisgarh.

Circumstances have now entirely changed. A line of railway runs right through the Nerbudda valley, connecting the country with the port of Bombay on one side, with the port of Calcutta on the other, and, by northerly extensions, with the large towns of Upper India to the north. A second trunk line runs through the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh plains, similarly connecting them with Calcutta and Bombay. A cross line connects the Chhattisgarh plain with the Nerbudda valley. The Provinces only require a cross line from Nagpur to the Nerbudda valley to be complete in their railway system.

The construction of these railways has been by far the most important circumstance in the history of the Provinces, and has affected the people much more than any other measure of Government. They have not only added immensely to the silver value of the produce, but have by the development of trade led to a much larger increase in production than would have come about from the pressure of population.

Extension of cultivation.

3. In ascertaining how far the area in cultivation has increased in these Provinces we are placed at a considerable disadvantage by the inaccuracy of former years' statistics. The statistical starting point is the Land Revenue Settlement of 1863-67, in the course of which all village lands save those in certain "zamindari" estates (generally very wild and unproductive) were measured, their areas calculated and their crops recorded. But the measurements were inexact, and the recompilation now being effected in the course of the current revision of settlements has shown that the areas were often very incorrectly totalled and tabulated. Moreover, until within the last few years there have been no arrangements for the annual check and correction of the village area records, and it is not too much to say that the figures which have been published from 1868 down to 1885 were based on little

* They cover an area of 86,500 square miles, or including the Feudatory Chiefships attached to them, 115,700 square miles.

more than estimation, while statistics for years subsequent to 1885 have only been available for those parts of the Provinces which have not been under resurvey. The statistics for 1890-91 are however tolerably complete. The series of figures published for the years 1867 to 1870 are each of them incomplete and do not cover the area* to which the figures for 1890-91 relate, but by careful collation I have arrived at areas which may be accepted as giving a fairly correct indication of the state of cultivation on the conclusion of the former settlement in 1867, and a comparison of these areas with those of 1890-91 will show pretty correctly what changes have taken place within the last 30 years. The figures for intermediate years must be accepted as estimates only :—

Period.	Total area on which crops grown.	Area under						
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
On completion of the Settlement in 1867-68.	1,26,21,898	33,76,287	33,04,545	42,65,939	7,61,477	6,66,065	62,200	1,85,385
	Add for after-crops.	...	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	...	...	...
Average of five years 1868-69 to 1872-73.	1,36,85,556	36,10,731	34,10,197	47,61,098	7,81,088	8,52,972	93,293	1,76,177
	Add for after-crops.	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	...	...	...
Average of five years 1878-79 to 1882-83.	1,47,75,024	40,68,743	34,65,730	53,38,981	9,82,228	6,88,424	80,278	1,50,645
	Add for after-crops.	...	...	4,00,000	4,00,000	...	...	...
Average of three years 1888-89 to 1890-91.	1,49,73,016	42,01,686	40,79,079	41,14,881	11,55,347	7,63,434	55,983	6,02,606
	Add for after-crops.	...	...	4,75,191	4,75,192	...	...	...
For the year 1890-91...	1,55,87,566	39,94,821	41,97,473	44,69,565	14,05,731	7,97,380	48,925	7,63,671
	Add for after-crops.	...	...	5,76,869	5,76,870	...	...	...
Corrected average of present time.	1,55,06,000	40,00,000	41,00,000	45,00,000	13,06,000	7,95,000	55,000	7,50,000
	Add for after-crops.	...	...	5,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	...

As already explained, the figures for 1890-91 are entitled to very much more credit than those for any previous years, and I have thought it better to estimate an average from that year's returns than to merge them with those of the two preceding years and to accept the arithmetical mean of the three.

Some explanation is required of the figures given for "after-crops." A very considerable area bears two crops in the year, rice being followed by pulse (rarely by wheat), or by linseed. In a crop statement this area should be shown twice over, but after-crops were omitted altogether from all returns published before 1872 and possibly from the returns for later years, and it has therefore been necessary to prepare an estimate. Double-cropping in this way is most largely practised in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, which account for 6,74,605 out of the 11,53,739 acres double-cropped in 1890-91. An examination of the old Settlement records of these districts has shown that in 1864 the double-cropped area amounted to only about 1,75,000 acres. It is well known that the practice of double-cropping has been largely on the increase in recent years, and that at last settlement the double-cropped area was comparatively small.

Leaving after-crops out of account, the statistics show that the cropped area has increased by 28,84,100 acres during the past 30 years, or by 23 per cent. The area under wheat has increased by 18 per cent.—that under oilseeds has doubled. Cotton cultivation has declined from the pitch to which it was stimulated during the American War of Secession. And the growth of sugarcane has also fallen off, owing to the cheapening of sugarcane by the competition of Northern India and Bengal produce introduced by railway. The

* The total *khalsa* area of the Provinces *plus* zamindari estates in the Bhandara and Balaghat Districts and the Chandarpur-Padampur estate in Sambalpur.

Sketch Map

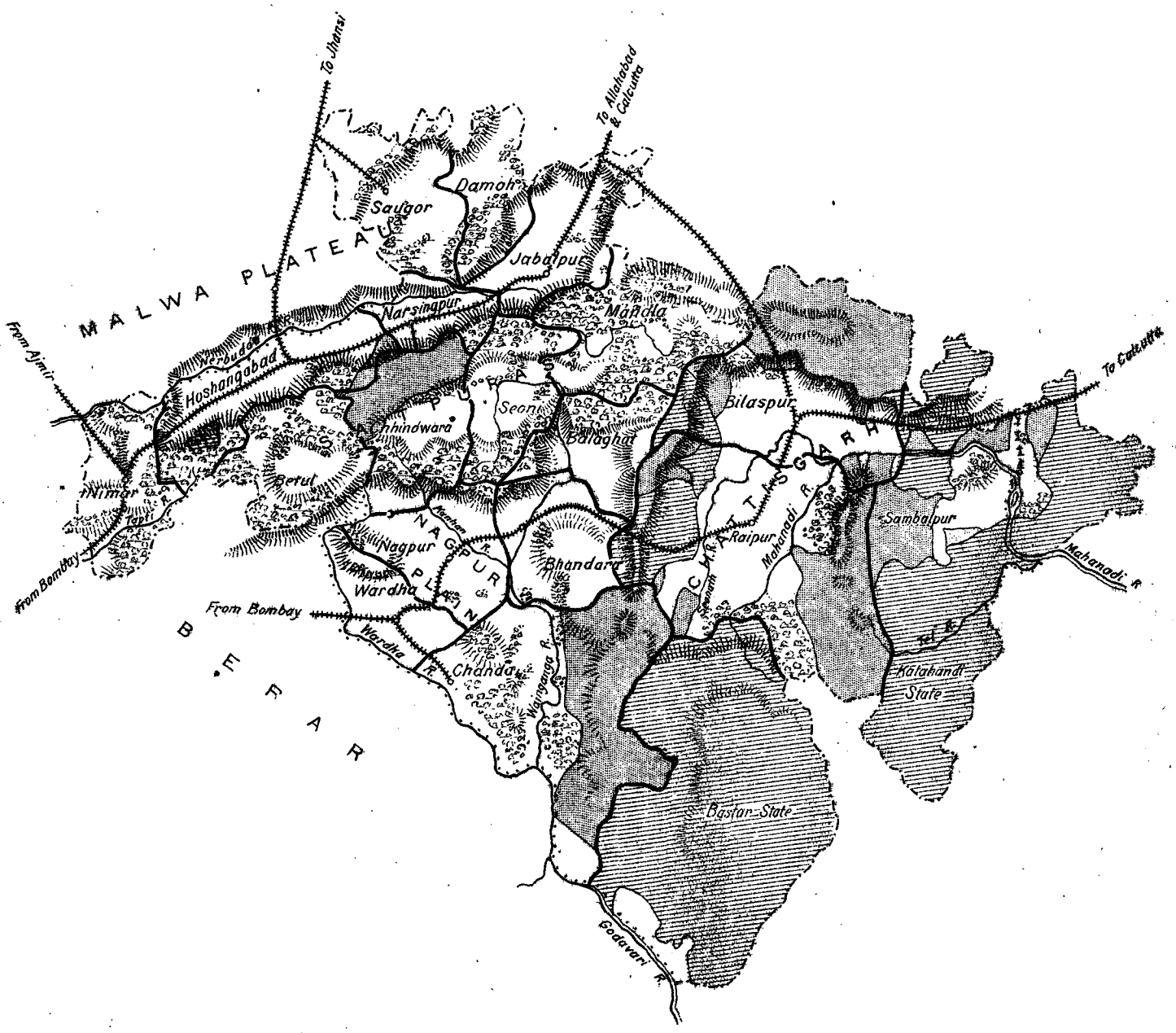
OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

SHOWING

THE BOUNDARIES OF DISTRICTS.

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles.



NOTE.

Unsurveyed Zamindari Area . . . . . .

Feudatory State Area . . . . . .

Area nearly or entirely covered by Govt Forest . .

Drawn & Litho: Govt Photozinco. Office Poona 1892.

area under the grains which are principally grown for local consumption—rice and—millet has increased by 5 per cent., and the extension of crop growing for export has not been obtained by a contraction in the cultivation of crops which yield the main food supply of the general population.

If after-crops be included, the increase in cultivation is much larger than that shown above. At the present time the double-cropped area is not short of a million acres, whereas at last Settlement it was probably not more than a quarter of a million. Including after-crops, the increase in the cropped area amounts to at least 3·58 million acres, or to nearly 28 per cent. The increase in the growth of oilseeds, principally of †linseed and til (gingelly), is especially noticeable.

† In 1890-91 the areas under linseed and til were respectively 11,27,673 and 5,04,111 acres.

These conclusions are corroborated by the detailed enquiries which have been made in the course of the recent re-settlement. The increase in cultivation has been shown to amount to 33 per cent. in Raipur, to 40 per cent. in Bilaspur, to 31 per cent. in Damoh, and to 44 per cent. in Mandla, all being districts in which the area of land available for cultivation at last Settlement was above the average.

Possibilities of further extension of cultivation.

4. The extension of cultivation has still left a very large area untouched by the plough. Excluding 21,000 square miles under Government Forests and some 18,600 square miles comprised in large zamindari estates which are in great part waste, there are 13,365,306 acres (or 20,883 square miles) still lying uncultivated in private hands. The published returns classify most of this area as cultivable; but this is not the case. It mostly consists of hilly or rocky ground which it would not pay to cultivate even at the present high prices, and which indeed should in the interests of the country rather remain under jungle or grass than be cleared for the sake of growing poor crops of millet for a few years and then abandoned as exhausted. I believe from my own experience that outside the Native States in political connection with these Provinces the area of good land still lying waste in private hands is now small, and that such extension of good cultivation as can be looked for can only come about by the admission of the plough to lands now secluded in the Forest Reserves. But though there are no longer great possibilities for the extension of cultivation, there can be no question that the produce of the present area could be immensely increased by better and closer cultivation, quite apart from what is generally called high farming. A very large proportion of the lands are now distinctly under-cultivated.

Increase in population.

5. A census of the people has been made four times since the formation of the Provinces—in 1866, 1872, 1881 and 1891. In considering the extent to which the population is shown to have increased, it is necessary to classify the returns according as they refer to the more open and accessible parts of the Provinces covered by the area statistics given above, or to the large zamindari estates and Feudatory Chiefships for which in the past no area statistics have been available, and in which the enumeration of the people has been exceptionally difficult. I compare below the total population as returned at each census classified in this way:—

Population.

Year of Census.	(a) Of surveyed tracts for which area statistics have been available.	(b) Of unsurveyed tracts for which area statistics have not been available.	Total.
1866 ...	7,452,828	1,615,275	9,068,103
1872 ...	7,550,215	1,673,319	9,223,534
1881 ...	8,835,184	2,713,327	11,548,511
1891 ...	9,568,964	3,375,841	12,944,805

(a) Including the whole *khalsa* area of the Provinces *plus* zamindari estates in the Bhandara and Balaghat districts and the Chandarpur-Padampur estate in Sambalpur.

(b) Including the Feudatory Chiefships and the zamindari estates in the Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts.

The first point to be noticed is the enormous increase of the population of the unsurveyed area, which is shown to have more than doubled within 25 years. This increase is admittedly largely due to incorrect enumeration and cannot be taken into consideration in determining the actual increase in population. Regarding now the population of the surveyed area, it will be seen that a very small increase is shown to have occurred during the five years 1866 to 1872. This period includes the scarcity of 1868-69, but I do not believe that the effect of this scarcity (which will be noticed further on) was to retard the progress of population so largely, and that the real explanation lies in inaccurate enumeration. The increase between 1872 and 1881 is disproportionately large, 17·02 per cent. in the nine years—and I suspect that the 1872 returns understated the population. The following figures give grounds for this belief:—

Year of Census.	Number of years having elapsed.	Increase per cent. in population of surveyed tracts.	Increase per cent. per annum in population of surveyed tracts.
1872 ...	6 (from 1866) ...	1·30	0·216
1881 ...	9 („ 1872) ...	17·02	1·894
	15 („ 1866) ...	18·54	1·236
1891 ...	10 („ 1881) ...	8·30	0·830
	19 („ 1872) ...	26·74	1·409
	25 („ 1866) ...	28·39	1·136

During the nine years elapsing between 1872 and 1881 population is shown as having increased at the rate of 1·894 per annum, which is so very much higher than the rate prevailing at any other period, that it is probable that the population of 1872 was much understated.

Taking 1866 as the starting point the population of the Provinces has increased during 25 years by 28·39 per cent., or at the rate of 1·136 per annum. It has increased in a rather higher proportion than that in which the cropped area has extended (27·7 per cent.).

Security of cultivation.

6. During the 25 years there have been two striking failures of rain-fall—in 1868 and in 1886. The former produced widespread distress which is still vivid in the recollection of the people. The latter resulted in considerable scarcity, but affected one portion of the Provinces only.

Taking all districts together the rain-fall of 1868 amounted to 30·51 inches, against an average of close upon 50 inches. In particular localities the deficiency was considerably greater than is shown by these figures, the rain-fall in some of the northern districts being less than half the normal. The northern and eastern districts had been affected by the failure of rain in 1865, which occasioned the great Orissa famine, and these were the parts which suffered most in 1868 and 1869. The effect of the scarcity was enhanced by the abnormally high prices which were ruling at the time, and the official reports state that actual famine was experienced in seven (*a*) districts, and severe scarcity in (*b*) six others. It is clear however that the famine never approached in intensity those which have made their mark within recent years in other Provinces, and that the sense of disaster was greatly enhanced by a dreadful out-break of cholera which took place at the time. In the Jubbulpore district, which was one of those which suffered most, the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief never exceeded 3,325, and the average population of the poor-house

(*a*) Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur.

(*b*) Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, and Sambalpur.

during the eight months of the scarcity was only 1,400. In the adjacent district of Damoh the number of persons who received gratuitous relief did not exceed 2,760, a large proportion of whom were immigrants from Native States. The total sum spent on relief works was only Rs. 3,39,365, of which Rs. 64,432 were provided by private charity. In addition to this the Public Works Department spent on roads, &c., Rs. 4,89,255 over the budget estimate for the year. The Government advanced Rs. 2,29,746 as loans to agriculturists, and a further sum of about Rs. 1,80,000 was spent by private persons in the improvement of their lands by famine labour. These figures are trifling compared with those which appear in the reports on recent famines in Bombay, Madras or the North-Western Provinces. The reported mortality of the famine year is compared below with that of the year preceding and following it:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cholera ...	7,952	51,387	107
Small-pox ...	2,843	16,849	2,348
Fever ...	47,160	68,999	81,244
Bowel complaints...	5,175	12,550	14,497
Other diseases ...	13,928	23,488	13,407
Total ...	77,058	1,73,273	1,11,603

The only deaths which can be directly ascribed to famine are those which raised the mortality from "other diseases" from 13,928 to 23,488. Scarcity of food must of course have rendered people more liable to death from fever and bowel complaints. But as a matter of fact the deaths against these heads and against small-pox are by no means abnormally numerous. Cholera was exceptionally virulent, and the number of deaths from this disease has only been once since surpassed,—in 1889, when the population was of course very much larger.

The scarcity of 1886 only affected the rice growing districts to the south and east of the Provinces. The rain-fall of the first three monsoon months was only about half the average, and in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, where a very small proportion of the rice crop is protected by irrigation, all light soil lands failed entirely and the harvest was an exceedingly bad one. Over a considerable area in the Bilaspur district the crop gave little or no return, and over a very large area in that district and in Raipur the outturn was below a quarter of the average. It was estimated that over tracts with a population of about 2,30,000 three quarters of the crop was lost. The amount of distress which resulted was however very small. Relief works were opened by Government which never attracted any very large number of people. Considerable sums were spent in tank-making by private persons, and the extra employment thus afforded seems to have been quite sufficient to tide the poorer classes over their difficulties. As in 1868, the country was saved from acute distress by a timely fall of rain in the late autumn, which enabled the spring crops to be sown under favourable conditions and at once relieved all congestion in the labour market. It is extraordinary that so large a diminution of crop should have been suffered without very material inconvenience. At that time the railway had not been opened to Chhattisgarh, and there were large stocks of rice in the villages. Food was not scarce, and the only question was as to the ability of the poorer classes to obtain it.

The Chhattisgarh people are very interdependent, and there is no such sharp division between employers and employed as exists in more developed parts of the Provinces. It was to the landowners' advantage to keep their labourers round them; and they fed them accordingly, though at the usual rates of interest.

During the last 30 years the Provinces have then suffered but little from failure of rain-fall, and it would seem that they are tolerably secure from great misfortune in this respect. Their position enables them to profit by the Calcutta as well as the Bombay monsoon current, and indeed it would seem that their southern districts share to some extent in the current which reaches the Madras coast in October. Their hills and forests are of immense assistance in condensation, and it may be to this cause that in both years of scarcity—1868 and 1886—things were rescued from desperation by timely falls of rain in the late autumn, which enabled ryots who had lost their monsoon crops to sow for the spring harvest.

Vital statistics.

7. Owing to deficiencies in the registration of former years the published statistics of annual births and deaths contain no basis for detailed comparison with the results of the census. Since 1872 the birth-rate has varied from 28·18 to 45·36 *per mille*, and the death-rate from 18·78 to 46·04, the latter rate being due to abnormal mortality from fever. The dread of cholera is due more to the suddenness of its attack and the even chances of death and recovery than to the actual number of its victims. Between 1872 and 1880 the average annual deaths from cholera were 12,114, against 137,361 from fevers, and 11,716 from small-pox. Between 1881 and 1890 the average deaths from small-pox fell to 5,536, owing no doubt to the spread of vaccination, while fever claimed on the average 168,632, and cholera 14,687 victims.

Density of population.

8. It is a common idea that the Provinces are still much under-populated, and if total area is compared with total population this no doubt seems to be the case. But it is necessary in the first place to deduct the 20,000 square miles under Government Forest Reserves. The population of the area classed above as "surveyed" then falls at just under 200 per square mile of total area. But the total area includes a very large proportion of land which can never bear anything beyond scrub jungle and grass. On the area actually under crop the incidence amounts to 395, giving a trifle over an acre and a half to each head of population. It may be questioned whether in some parts of the Provinces there is room for much increase of population. In the Narsinghpur district for instance, where the incidence is 365 to the square mile of cultivation, the increase during the last decade has been only ½ per cent. This district is typical of a large area of the Provinces where the lands mainly consist of black soil extending to a great depth, which the rain-fall, though insufficient for rice, renders too water-logged for the growth of the autumn crops of cotton or millet. In a tract of this sort, cultivation mainly consists in the growth of cold weather crops of wheat and pulse, which depend for their moisture partly on what remains in the ground from the monsoon rain-fall and partly on the showers which usually fall in December or January. Water is as a rule far from the surface, and irrigation is rarely practised. Without it manuring is of little use and is generally neglected and hence tracts of this sort, though capable of yielding a certain amount of produce with very little labour, are not susceptible of much improvement, save by the embankment of the fields to assist in the retention of moisture. These conditions are characteristic of the greater portion of the northern districts situated on the Vindhyan or Satpura plateaux or in the valley of the Nerbudda.

Where the soil is shallower (and of less intrinsic value) or the rain-fall lighter than the average, autumn crops can be grown; and as they respond very readily to manure, industry is able to add considerably to the outturn, and there is a counterbalancing advantage to the relative poverty of the soil. In tracts of this class the cultivators are as a rule more industrious than where wheat stands alone, because of course they find that industry will pay them.

Lastly, there are the rice districts, where black soil is replaced over large areas by yellow soil, which has been formed from metamorphic instead of from trappean rocks, and responds much more readily than black soil to irrigation and manure. In some localities tanks are numerous and the irrigation of rice largely practised. It is in these districts that the practice of after-cropping is most prevalent.

I compare below the incidence of the population in each of the 18 districts per square mile of cultivated area with figures showing the class of cultivation and the extent to which irrigation and double-cropping are practised :—

District.	Incidence of rural* population per cultivated square mile.	Percentage of cultivated area.					Incidence of rural population per square mile of total area.	Increase per cent. of rural population during last decade.
		Under cold weather crops.	Under autumn millets and cotton.	Under rice.	Irrigated.	Double cropped.		
				Non-rice districts.				
Saugor ...	381	72	6	2	1	1	176	5
Damoh ...	387	61	6	10	0·5	2	165	4
Jubbulpore ...	407	59	4	16	...	6	189	8
Mandla ...	424	33	...	15	...	6	157	12
Seoni ...	325	47	3	13	3	3	167	10
Narsinghpur ...	365	58	6	4	...	1	213	0·5
Hoshangabad ...	317	65	6	2	...	0·5	196	8
Nimar ...	345	9	59	2	2	2	160	9
Betul ...	244	43	9	2	1	1	124	6
Chhindwara ...	297	39	25	...	1	...	148	10
Wardha ...	258	36	54	...	...	...	179	4
Nagpur ...	322	42	32	2	2	...	188	9
Average ...	339	47	17	5	2	3	172	7·1
				Rice districts.				
Chanda ...	542	26	13	22	22	3	210	5
Bhandara ...	577	29	3	64	29	19	217	9
Balaghat ...	689	19	1	77	23	24	199	13
Raipur ...	367	32	1	56	1	19	234	9
Bilaspur ...	417	29	1	59	4	16	260	4
Sambalpur ...	458	1	3	77	6	1	235	11
Average ...	508	23	4	59	14	14	227	9·6

* To arrive at the rural population the population of the large towns of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Nagpur, Kamptee and Raipur has in each case been reduced to 15,000 souls.

It will be observed that population follows pretty closely the character of the cropping. The rice districts are much more densely inhabited than the others. Within the rice districts the extent to which irrigation and double-cropping is practised accounts satisfactorily for large differences in the pressure of population. The densest populated district is Balaghat, where 77 per cent. of the cultivated area is under rice, and nearly a quarter irrigated and double cropped. And within the other districts it will be noticed that an admixture of rice cultivation is generally accompanied by a rise in the number of the people to the square mile. If Narsinghpur represents a tract in which the population is almost stationary, in Saugor and Damoh there should be but a small increase, and the increase in these districts during the last decade has been only 5 and 4 per cent. respectively. And it is clear that population in the Wardha and Chanda districts has approached its limit.

A fact brought out by this table is the very small amount of irrigation. Excluding the rice crop, it is practically confined to small areas under sugar-cane and gardens. In only the three districts of the Wainganga valley is it applied to rice at all extensively.

In connection with the question of increase in population, I may allude here to the astonishing mortality of female children between the ages of 10 and 14 which the Census statistics disclose. Taking all districts together, the figures are:—

Age period.	Males per 10,000.	Females per 10,000.
Below 5 years of age ...	1,557	1,667
„ 5 to 9 „ ...	1,483	1,424
„ 10 to 14 „ ...	1,102	906
„ 15 to 19 „ ...	703	686
„ 20 to 24 „ ...	759	913
Over 24 „ ...	4,396	4,404
Total ...	10,000	10,000

Up to 5 years female children are much more numerous than male, the excess diminishes between 5 and 9 years, and is turned into a large deficiency between 10 and 14, from which point females again begin to come into the majority. The figures have a very serious bearing in reference to the prevailing custom of child marriage.

The Census brings out a very striking difference between the rice and the non-rice districts in the longevity of the population. Where rice is largely grown the mortality of children under 9 years is considerably less than elsewhere, while above the age of 35 mortality increases. This is shown clearly by the following figures:—

District.	Age distribution per 20,000.			
	Under 1 year.	1—9 years.	10—34 years.	35 years and over.
Saugor	485	5,270	9,173	5,072
Damoh	528	5,251	9,045	5,176
Jubbulpore	454	5,441	8,828	5,274
Mandla	501	6,323	9,063	4,113
Seoni	532	5,554	8,975	4,939
Narsinghpur	557	5,190	9,010	5,243
Hoshangabad	603	4,911	9,144	5,342
Nimar	718	4,844	9,281	5,157
Betul	563	5,549	8,950	4,933
Chhindwara	632	5,527	8,805	5,036
Wardha	616	4,680	8,511	6,193
Nagpur	578	4,683	8,490	6,249
Average for non-rice districts ...	564	5,269	8,940	5,477
Chanda	532	5,576	8,575	5,318
Bhandara	602	5,696	8,078	5,624
Balaghat	597	6,152	8,536	4,715
Raipur	611	6,178	8,063	5,148
Bilaspur	610	6,059	8,536	4,715
Sambalpur	613	5,632	9,182	4,573
Average for rice districts ...	593	5,881	8,495	5,015

The proportion of children below the age of one is 5 per cent. higher in the rice than in the non-rice districts, owing principally of course to a larger number of births and more rapid growth of population. But the excess increases to 11 per cent. between the ages of 1 and 9, and this can apparently only be accounted for by a lower rate of mortality.

The healthiest localities for children are the rice districts of Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur, and the unhealthiest the non-rice districts of Wardha and Nagpur: between the ages of 10 and 35 there is not much choice: for persons over 35 Wardha and Nagpur stand best, and Mandla and Sambalpur worst.

Immigration.

9. The Central Provinces are frequently regarded as offering a very large scope for immigration from the densely crowded districts of Upper India, and there can be no doubt that the greater part of their present population was in the past drawn from these localities. Immigration still continues, but to a very small extent, and it is doubtful whether the field for new comers is as large as it seems at first sight. In 1881 the number of recorded immigrants from other parts of India was 546,644; in 1891 it was only 5,28,407, the additions having not been sufficient to counterbalance the losses from death. Of the immigrants, 36·5 per cent. came from the Central Indian States which abut on the northern border of the Provinces, and 23·2 per cent. from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The greater number of them are reported to have entered the Provinces during the famine year of 1878. Most of those from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh appear to have settled down here, as the immigration figures show no sign of falling off within the last ten years. But among the immigrants from Central India there would appear to have been some inclination to return to their homes —doubtless because of greater proximity: there are now in the Provinces only 192,583 persons born in Central India against 214,211 in 1881. The only other part of India from which immigration is at all considerable is Berar, which contributes 9 per cent. of the total. The migration statistics seem to show that whatever may have been their condition in the past, the Central Provinces no longer offer inducements to colonists. Differences in soil and climate must always be obstacles which only very material benefits can overcome, and added to them there is (in Upper India at all events) a superstitious fear of the magic which is supposed to be prevalent in the hills and jungles inhabited by our aboriginal tribes.

Trade—Exports.

10. Notwithstanding an increase in population very nearly proportionate to the increase in cultivation, the past 25 years have seen a most striking development of the export trade of the Provinces. It was not till 5 years after their formation that the principal towns of Nagpur and Jubbulpore were brought into railway communication with Bombay and Calcutta, respectively. Three years later (1870) the completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore placed that town in communication with Bombay also, but the connection of Nagpur with Calcutta was only effected a year ago. In 1873 the construction of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway opened a trade route between these Provinces (at Khandwa) and Central India, Rajputana and Upper India *viâ* Ajmir. Fifteen years later a second line, leaving the Provinces at Hoshangabad, opened up a parallel line of communication with Central India and Upper India *viâ* Jhansi. Ten years ago there were 577 miles of railway open within the Provinces: there are now 1,133 miles. Previously to the construction of these lines such export traffic as existed was carried on mainly by pack bullocks, there being but two or three roads in the Provinces practicable for carts. Road traffic as well as railway traffic was registered up to 1873, but its amount was generally small and could hardly have been otherwise. During the cotton famine of 1863-68 cotton was largely exported by cart towards Bombay. But grain and seed will not stand the cost of long transit by road, and could only have been exported to adjacent territories, whereas at the present day the ports of Calcutta and Bombay absorb nine-tenths of the raw produce exported. The carrying capacity then available was moreover very limited. A drove of 2,500 pack bullocks only carry as much as an ordinary train-load, and the same number in carts would not draw more than four train-loads. I give below quinquennial

averages for the principal exports since the commencement of registration in 1863-64 :—

*Period.	Grain.				Linseed.	Tilseed.	Cotton.	Coal.	All other commodities.	Total.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Others.	Total.						
	Maunds of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.									
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68 ...	3,33,833	3,21,118	1,65,913	8,20,864	Included under "all other commodities."		3,57,837	...	7,72,787	19,51,488
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	3,13,202	8,78,083	5,67,153	17,58,438	...	...	2,81,652	...	16,54,274	36,94,364
Five years 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	6,53,461	23,15,000	19,29,623	48,98,084	12,41,349	5,86,241	2,53,999	6,851	19,51,533	89,38,057
Five years 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	7,65,506	52,21,100	17,34,328	77,20,934	13,08,632	6,52,472	2,61,887	5,01,749	19,09,276	123,54,950
Five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	10,32,161	79,89,411	10,43,203	100,64,775	16,97,250	5,31,190	1,23,815	13,10,675	19,92,347	157,19,452
Four years 1888-89 to 1891-92 ...	13,53,095	73,65,559	13,63,204	100,81,858	12,48,128	6,72,561	2,34,808	18,76,572	22,27,811	163,41,738

In twenty-nine years the export trade has increased to eight-fold its original size. The traffic in rice has quadrupled, and that in wheat has risen from fifty thousand to a million and twenty-two thousand quarters. No statistics are available for the export of oilseeds previously to 1876, but a reference to the figures for "all other commodities" in which they are included shows that the trade up to 1873 cannot have been more than a third of that transacted at present. Between 1863 and 1868 the cotton trade was artificially stimulated by causes arising from the American War of Secession, and under this head alone there has been a contraction in export.

The money value of trade is indicated by the following figures :—

Period.	† Average value of exports.					
	Wheat.	Other grains.	Oilseeds.	Cotton.	All other commodities.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68 ...	8,24,169	13,77,622	Included under "all other commodities."	95,33,494	38,63,935	1,55,99,220
„ 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	23,62,698	22,52,034		59,45,981	82,71,370	1,88,32,033
„ 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	53,67,184	52,50,047	62,93,377	41,38,650	1,31,66,801	3,42,16,059
„ 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	1,12,23,287	58,46,576	72,15,120	44,72,463	1,22,02,749	4,09,60,195
„ 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	1,54,18,702	45,46,175	75,40,175	18,88,647	1,36,13,806	4,30,07,505
Four years 1888-89 to 1891-92 ...	1,81,16,270	73,92,182	73,48,793	35,78,066	1,32,95,139	4,97,30,450

The value obtained by the Provinces for its produce has risen from 155 lakhs to nearly 5 crores of rupees, half of which is due for its grain alone. Owing to a gradual rise in prices, exports have increased more in value than in bulk.

Origin of surplus produce exported.

11. Now seeing that an increase of 27·7 per cent. in the cropped area of the Provinces has been balanced by an increase of 28 per cent. in the population, it is by no means easy to account for the existence of so large an export traffic. The position of the Provinces amidst an almost encircling chain of Native States renders them very self-contained so far as road traffic is concerned. The country across their border is generally wild and hilly and subscribes but little to the traffic they export by rail. On the north some grain is received from the State of Bhopal, the amount of which during the three years 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83

* Road as well as railway traffic is included up to 1883. No returns were issued for 1879-80.

† As given in the annual Trade reports, save in the case of "all other commodities" which were most irregularly valued in years preceding 1883-84, and for which values have been re-calculated.

averaged 4,00,000 maunds, but has contracted since this State has been itself placed in direct railway communication with Bombay. There is some road traffic across the Berar border to the west, but it principally consists in the export of cotton, and adds to the export and not to the import side of the accounts. A certain amount of grain and oilseeds is subscribed by the Feudatory Chiefships in the south of Chhattisgarh, and by the large estates included in the "unsurveyed" area, but it is of small importance in relation to the gross bulk of the produce exported from the Provinces. At the very least nine-tenths of the exports must be of local production. It may be argued then that the exports are gained at the expense of the requirements of local consumption; in other words, that the well-to-do classes are enriching themselves by the withdrawal of food from their poorer brethren. I have endeavoured to test this hypothesis by calculations of consumption and produce. The daily food allowance ordinarily adopted for the purpose of calculations of this description is 1½ lbs. of grain for an adult male, 1 lb. for an adult female, and ¾ lb. for a child. These rates certainly do not err on the side of illiberality. According to them, and adding 10 per cent. for waste, 5,17,76,098* maunds of 80 lbs. (equal to 18,49,146 tons) suffice for the maintenance of the 9,568,964 persons inhabiting the surveyed area of these Provinces.

*=4,14,20,87,840 lbs.

Next as to produce. In 1887 estimates were framed of the average outturn per acre of the principal staples. The estimates were based on a large number of crop cutting experiments, and though experience may dictate some modification, they may be accepted as generally fair. Separate estimates were framed for each district, and combining the district estimates in the proportion of the area under crop, the provincial averages are (in lbs. per acre):—

Rice transplanted (husked) ...	930	Til seed ...	193
„ broad casted („) ...	446	Cotton (ginned) ...	65
Wheat ...	687	Sugar (compost with treacle)	2,245
Linseed ...	309		

These estimates represent the outturn of an ordinary full (locally known as a "16 anna") crop, which is rather in excess of a bare average. It would be fair to reduce the figures by 10 per cent. on this account. Altered to this extent and combining the estimates for transplanted and broad-casted rice and for the two oil seeds proportionately to the extent of their cultivation, we obtain the following figures:—

Crop.	16 anna produce per acre.	Less 10 per cent.	Deduct for seed.	Net average produce per acre.
Rice	560	500	60	440
Wheat	680	610	80	530
Oilseeds ...	273	245	20	225
Cotton	65	60	*Nil.*	60
Sugar	2,245	2,020	*Nil.*	2,020

For the large area under *other grains*, I estimate a 16 anna outturn of 380 lbs., equal to an average outturn of 320 lbs. when lowered by 10 per cent. and by the deduction for seed. This is a very low estimate. But a large proportion of this area is under hill millets which yield very poorly. And in calculations of this kind it is well to be on the safe side.

For oilseeds and minor food grains sown as "after-crops" I allow only half the above outturns. These figures give the following results for food crops when applied to the average areas of the present day:—

Rice ...	2,20,00,000 mds.	or	7,85,714 tons.
Wheat.	2,71,62,500 „	or	9,70,089 „
Other grain.	1,90,00,000 „	or	6,78,571 „
Total...	6,81,62,500 „	or	24,34,374 „

Crop.	*Area, acres.*	*Produce rate.*	*Produce in lbs.*
Rice ...	40,00,000	440	176,00,00,000
Wheat ...	41,00,000	530	217,30,00,000
Other crops (single).	45,00,000	320	144,00,00,000
Other crops (after crop) ...	5,00,000	160	8,00,00,000
			545,30,00,000

The average exports of the last four years have been :—

Rice	...	13,53,095 maunds or	48,325 tons.
Wheat	...	73,65,559 „ or	2,63,056 „
Other grain	...	13,63,204 „ or	48,686 „
Total	...	1,00,81,858 „ or	3,60,067 „

This leaves a balance for local consumption of 5,80,80,642 maunds, against 5,17,76,098 maunds required. Of the surplus, 10,00,000 maunds may be deducted as received for export from outside places, leaving 66,30,152 maunds in excess. This would suffice to provide 14,00,000 pairs of plough bullocks with a daily feed of grain during the 3 working months of the year, that is to say, a pair of bullocks for every 11 acres of cultivation. The number of plough cattle is not so numerous as this, and they certainly do not receive on an average so liberal a ration of grain. The calculations show therefore that large as the increase has been in the export of food stuffs, it leaves an ample supply for the consumption of the people. It is not at the expense of local consumption that the export has sprung up. The true explanation seems to lie partly in the economy of grain which was formerly wasted, and partly in an actual increase in the produce of the soil owing to improvements in cultivation which high prices have brought about. The records of earlier years show that in many parts of the Provinces after a good harvest grain actually rotted as it lay. This has been the case within the last 12 years in the Chhattisgarh country. That the outturn of the soil should have increased is, I am aware, contrary to the general idea, but it is obvious that when the produce per acre is so small as it is in these Provinces, a very slight increase in labour or attention will suffice to add materially to the outturn. It is true that irrigation has extended very little; but there is evidence that the practice of embanking land (which adds under certain conditions at least 25 per cent. to the outturn of black soil) has greatly extended. And quite apart from what may be called major improvements, there can be found in the more careful performance of the ordinary operations of husbandry an adequate reason for assuming an addition of 60 lbs. to the outturn per acre, which on the average area of the 25 years would suffice to provide the whole of the increase in the export of food grain.

12. I next turn to the *import* traffic, which has increased largely, but in nothing like the degree of the export traffic :—

Import trade.

Imports in maunds of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

*Period.	European cotton goods.	Indian cotton goods.	Metals.	Salt.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	All other commodities.	Total.
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68.	Included in "all other commodities."		1,35,196	7,84,927	2,17,083	48,893	11,49,742	23,35,841
„ „ 1868-69 to 1872-73.			2,27,900	9,65,456	3,01,820	52,135	18,96,577	34,43,878
„ „ 1873-74 to 1877-78.	67,415	56,657	4,31,345	10,42,699	3,35,519	54,630	16,75,319	36,63,584
„ „ 1878-79 to 1882-83.	1,13,691	47,789	2,24,939	11,29,142	4,92,385	1,11,640	27,14,481	48,34,067
„ „ 1883-84 to 1887-88.	1,26,306	43,174	1,84,712	12,33,909	4,50,389	77,899	26,19,164	47,35,553
Four years 1888-89 to 1891-92.	1,46,183	54,059	2,50,890	13,46,595	5,68,510	92,135	29,11,926	53,70,298

The total weight of imports has increased by 129 per cent. during the 29 years.

* Road as well as railway traffic is included up to 1882. No returns were issued for 1879-80.

The most valuable portion of the traffic is that in cotton goods, which contribute 27 per cent. of the total value of the imports. Since 1878 three cotton mills have been established in the Provinces, the amount of cotton worked up by them having risen from 26,000 maunds in 1879 to 1,53,000 maunds in 1891. But this has not apparently interfered with the purchase of Lancashire goods, the import of which shows a steady increase. The trade in Indian made goods (chiefly from Bombay) shows a much smaller expansion, owing without doubt to the competition of the local mills. The statistics regarding metals are vitiated by the fact that previously to 1882-83 some, if not all, of the material imported for railway construction was classed under this head. Since 1883-84 railway materials have been separately registered, and the import of metals for private use shows a satisfactory increase. The import of salt has steadily expanded and is now 70 per cent. larger than it was in 1868, notwithstanding that population has increased by 28 per cent. only. Import was temporarily checked by the enhancement of the Government duty in 1888, but has now quite recovered itself. The importation of sugar has more than doubled. The area under sugarcane has greatly declined, and part of the imports merely take the place of local produce. But making full allowance for this, there has been a large rise in consumption. The decrease in the area under sugarcane is about 7,200 acres, the produce of which would yield about 1,82,000 maunds. The increase in import amounts to nearly double this.

The imports of tobacco, spices, fruits and nuts and kerosine oil may be cited as illustrating a steady increase in the expenditure of the people on comparative luxuries :—

Period.	Tobacco.	Spices.	Fruits and nuts.	Kerosine oil.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average of the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	77,899	47,355	1,42,158	68,616
1888-89 ...	81,643	73,882	1,58,938	1,08,401
1889-90 ...	1,08,631	57,184	1,50,543	1,30,301
1890-91 ...	1,08,902	61,890	1,45,208	1,42,815
1891-92 ...	69,363	1,01,942	2,11,968	1,84,360

As will be shown later on, there has been no rise in the prices of European commodities, and the value of the import traffic has risen in a less proportion than its weight. I give details below :—

Period.	* Average value of imports.					
	Cotton goods.	Metals.	Salt.	Sugar.	All others.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68...	(Included under "other commodities.")	11,08,607	38,69,438	26,69,959	1,09,83,664	1,86,31,663
„ 1868-69 to 1872-73...		18,68,780	44,18,421	24,36,579	1,78,47,600	2,65,71,380
„ 1873-74 to 1877-78...	39,48,814	4,17,029	40,94,651	30,39,064	1,24,86,742	2,39,86,300
„ 1878-79 to 1882-83...	71,58,946	18,44,499	43,31,934	45,37,377	1,79,74,047	3,58,46,803
„ 1883-84 to 1887-88...	75,13,613	15,14,638	43,57,155	31,12,803	1,56,63,559	3,21,61,768
„ 1888-89 to 1891-92...	88,72,918	20,65,669	45,89,534	32,37,392	1,44,35,651	3,32,01,164

* Previously to 1883-84 no proper system was followed in calculating the values of cotton goods, metals and "other commodities" and the values given were plainly extravagant. They have been recalculated so as to become comparable with the values adopted since 1883-84.

The total value has risen by less than 78 per cent., while the total weight shows an increase of 129 per cent. The figures for salt are especially instructive. During the last 20 years the amount imported has risen from 9,65,456 maunds to 13,46,595 maunds, yet the sum spent in its purchase has increased by 21 per cent. only.

I now compare the gross value of the imports with that of the exports:—

Period.	Gross value of imports.	Gross value of exports.	Balance in favour of the Provinces.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68	1,86,31,663	1,55,99,220	(—30,32,443)
Five „ 1868-69 to 1872-73	2,65,71,380	1,88,32,083	(—77,39,297)
Five „ 1873-74 to 1877-78	2,39,86,300	3,42,16,059	1,02,29,759
Five „ 1878-79 to 1882-83	3.58,46,803	4,09,60,195	51,13,392
Five „ 1883-84 to 1887-88	3.21,61,768	4,30,07,505	1,08,45,737
Four „ 1888-89 to 1890-91	3,32,01,164	4,97,30,450	1.65,29,286

During the first 15 years the Provinces failed to pay for their purchases by the sale of their produce, owing to the large import of railway material. But although they are debited with the value of railway material during the last 15 years (amounting during the five years ending 1887-88 to an annual average of Rs. 48,93,243), the extension of the export traffic has sufficed to pay for the whole of the imports and leave them with an annual credit of 165 lakhs rupees. There is without doubt a very large quantity of silver hoarded in villages. The matter is one on which it is impossible to give precise information, and the only source from which (so far as I am aware) any light can be obtained are the Police records of burglaries and dacoities. Cases are of common occurrence where the levies of dacoits succeed in extracting from petty jungle villages sums which they would never have been believed to contain. I cite some typical instances from the Police records of the Hoshangabad and Nimar districts, mostly relating to a time when the operations of the noted dacoit Tantia were giving trouble:—

Year.	Number of houses in village.	Population.	Amount looted.
			Rs.
1888 ...	(a) 15	48	3,872
„ ...	21	85	4,421
„ ...	46	241	1,055
„ ...	56	240	6,988
1889 ...	14	170	2,405
„ ...	(b) 49	206	1,242
„ ...	(c) 57	245	7,399
1890 ...	7	40	730
„ ...	37	169	3,046
1891 ...	48	260	939
„ ...	42	259	2,416
„ ...	71	313	1,344
1892 ...	20	88	4,546
„ ...	71	313	1,344
„ ...	1	10	1,250

(a) of which 6 were looted.
(b) Do. 7 do.
(c) Do. 7 do.

In these cases 555 houses with a population of 2,487 could produce Rs. 42,997, and it may be safely assumed that they did not relinquish everything. It is, of course, dangerous to generalize from these figures. But they indicate that the poorest villages often contain considerable stores of silver, amounting indeed in these cases to Rs. 77 per family of jungle population.

Prices.

13. The past 30 years have seen no more marked change than that in the prices of agricultural produce. At the time of the formation of the Provinces in 1862 prices were low, as was only to be expected in a land-locked tract with little or no means of exporting its surplus. Various causes, the chief of which were a great influx of European capital and the abnormal demand for cotton occasioned by the American War of Secession, brought about an extraordinary rise in 1863, continuing till 1869, when a gradual fall set in, which was however checked by the demand for grain arising in 1878 and 1879 from the famines of those years in the North-Western Provinces, the Deccan and Madras. During the last ten years agricultural prices have steadily risen. I give below average price rates for the chief agricultural staples of the Provinces, taking all districts together—the district rates for each staple having been combined in the ratio of the extent to which it is grown :—

Period.	Rice.	Wheat.	Large millet (Jnar).	Gram (pulse).	Linseed.	Tilseed (gingelly).	Cotton.	Sugar.
			*lbs. per rupee.					
Pre-settlement period 1858-59 to 1862-63.	90	86	98	82	80	42	5·42	20
Five years 1862-63 to 1867-68 ...	58	28	34	36	40	24	3·22	10·80
Five years 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	50	36	56	50	28	22	5·00	14·74
Four years 1888-89 to 1891-92 ...	30	32	44	40	20	20	5·60	13·20
Increase per cent. in prices of last period over those of first period ...	200	169	123	105	300	110	(—3)	52
Do. do. second period ..	93	(—13)	(—24)	(—11)	100	20	(—42)	(—18)
Do. do. third period ...	67	12	27	25	40	*10	(—11)	12

* Taking for the comparison the seer as equivalent to 2 lbs., which is not quite accurate.

For the pre-settlement prices I am indebted to information given in Settlement reports and to the results of a special enquiry into the course of prices made in 1870. The records of this enquiry also furnished the rates for the next five years. For later years figures have been taken from the series annually published in the Provincial Administration reports, which are now included by the Government of India in its Annual Agricultural Returns.

Since the days when the current Land Revenue demand was framed the silver value of produce has risen immensely in the case of all articles except cotton and sugar. A crop worth in those days Rs. 100 now commands, if rice, Rs. 300, if wheat Rs. 260, if linseed Rs. 400 and if tilseed Rs. 210. It is true that 25 years ago wheat, millet and gram commanded even higher prices than they do now. But this was the result of exceptional and temporary causes, and ten years ago prices were quite 20 per cent. below their present pitch. The

prices of to-day, depending as they do on the demand for Indian produce in European markets, appear unlikely to suffer any material fall, unless an artificial stimulus is given to the value of the rupee. To indicate the extent of the accession to the silver receipts of the Provinces which this rise in prices has caused, I have revalued the present average exports of the six principal export staples at the rates of the four periods of the preceding table :—

Period.		Value of present average exports of					
		Rice.	Wheat.	Other grain.	Linseed.	Tilseed.	Cotton.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At rates of	1858-59 to 1862-63.	12,32,820	70,22,975	11,50,919	12,79,331	13,13,095	35,65,603
Do.	1862-63 to 1867-68.	19,12,996	2,15,70,566	29,45,221	25,58,662	22,97,917	60,16,955
Do.	1878-79 to 1882-83.	22,19,076	1,67,77,107	19,54,391	36,55,232	25,06,818	38,50,851
Do.	1888-89 to 1891-92	36,98,460	1,88,74,245	24,66,253	54,17,324	27,57,500	34,38,260

Had the exports under these heads during the years 1858 to 1862 been as large as they are at the present day, they would have been worth 155½ lakhs rupees; their present value is 362½ lakhs.

It should be explained again that the rise in prices which these figures illustrate is for the Provinces as a whole, and in some parts of them is even larger, and in others considerably less, the change being of course greatest in the districts which were formerly most remote from trade communications. Considerable light has been thrown on the rise of prices in particular districts by the detailed enquiries which have been made in the course of the resettlement operations now in progress. The prices of agricultural produce have been found to have risen 150 per cent. in Jubbulpore and Wardha—100 per cent. in Hoshangabad—from 75 to 100 per cent. in Nagpur and Saugor, and from 60 to 70 per cent. in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara.

Cost of production.

14. Careful enquiries have recently shown that though the cost of production has increased very largely, its rise is not equal to the rise in prices. The extent to which the cost of cultivation has risen depends very largely on local custom. Where wages are paid in kind the ryot's labour bill has of course increased *pari passu* with prices, unless there has been a decrease in the quantity of grain given, which has been the case in some places. Save in the vicinity of towns, annual or monthly wages paid in cash have not risen in proportion to prices, and the system of cash payment has then been of great advantage to producers. There has been indeed in some districts a tendency for cash wages to take the place of payments in kind. The cost of seed grain has of course risen with its price, and in the case of wheat this a very important item. Speaking generally, the cost and keep of plough bullocks has risen considerably, but in a less ratio than prices.

The Saugor district is typical of localities where the ryot's expenditure is mostly in grain. The Settlement Officer has analysed the annual cost of cultivating with mixed crops a holding of 7½ acres, and finds that 30 years ago the charge was Rs. 47-8-0, of which 86 per cent. was spent in grain, 10 per cent. on cost and keep of cattle, and 4 per cent. in cash. The amount of grain has remained unchanged and now represents a rise of 100 per cent. in value, the charges of cattle have risen by 47 per cent., and the cash outlay by 137 per cent. Combining these increases in proportion, the total rise in cost of production is 96 per cent.

Coming now to the Nerbudda valley, where cash wages are more common, the Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad shows the cost of growing 25 acres of wheat as Rs. 139 at last settlement, distributed 18 per cent. for plough cattle, 78 per cent. for seed grain and wages, and 44 per cent. in cash outlay. The first charge has risen by 44 per cent, the second by 84 per cent., and the last by

36 per cent. The price of grain in this district has doubled, and the rise of the ryot's grain outlay in a less ratio results from the fact that the amount of grain wages has fallen with the increase in their cash value. The total increase is 74 per cent. In the neighbouring district of Narsinghpur cash outlay forms a more important item, amounting to a quarter of the total. The rise in cost of wheat growing is now estimated at 66 per cent., the price of grain having advanced by about 70 per cent.

In the Nagpur country cash wages play a still more important part. In the Wardha district the cultivation of 12 acres of wheat cost Rs. 52-12-0 at last Settlement, half of which was spent in cash wages, the balance being equally divided between cost of cattle and grain expenditure. Cash wages have risen in this district by less than 50 per cent., the value of grain wages has risen by 150 per cent., and the charges for bullocks by 73 per cent.; the rise in total cost of cultivation is 78 per cent. only. In the case of cotton, which is here a very important crop, the rise amounts to considerably less than this, as in its case cash wages contribute 66 per cent. of the outlay.

The ryots of the neighbouring district of Nagpur are not so fortunate, as the demand for labour has here doubled the rates of cash wages within the last 30 years. In this district, while the value of produce has doubled, the cost of cultivation has risen by 85 per cent.

I contrast below the conclusions as to rise in cost of production as contrasted with value of produce, which are to be drawn from the reports received for these five districts :—

District.	Character of outlay.	Rise per cent. in	
		Cost of production.	Value of produce.
Saugor	Cash wages a trifling item	96	100
Narsinghpur	Cash wages 26 per cent.	66	70
Hoshangabad	„ „ „ but grain wages have fallen	55	100
Wardha	Cash wages 50 per cent.	75	150
Nagpur	„ „ and have been forced up by urban demand ...	85	100

These calculations include a valuation for the ryot's own labour, but do not include rent. It will, however, be shown further on that rents, owing to the action of the land laws, have generally risen but little.

Cost of living.

15. There is a general idea prevalent that although the cost of production may not have risen so much as prices, the cost of living has very greatly increased of late years. So far as food-grain is concerned the cost of maintaining a family has of course risen equally with the price of grain, but almost every other article of consumption has cheapened. Apart from food the main expenditure of a native household is in cotton-goods and metals, and I give below price averages for typical

classes of these articles taken from the market* price currents of Calcutta and Bombay :—

Period.	Grey shirtings.		Cotton Twist.		Iron.		Copper.		Yellow metal.
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Bombay.
	Per piece of 8½lbs.	Per piece of 7lbs.	White mule-twist No. 4, per morah.	Water twist No. 30, per lb.	Flat, bolt and square per maund.	Bar, British or Welsh per candy (746⅔ lbs.).	Braziers per maund.	Braziers per cwt.	Braziers per cwt.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average 1858 to 1862 ...	6 2 0	...	0 5 7	...	3 7 0	...	44 0 0	...	...
„ 1867 to 1868 ...	9 12 0	5 9 3	0 10 6	0 12 4	3 2 0	29 10 3	36 14 0	49 1 5	39 7 0
„ 1879 to 1883 ...	4 12 0	3 9 7	0 8 1	0 8 9	2 13 0	27 7 10	32 14 0	46 11 9	37 0 0
„ 1889 to 1891 ...	4 9 0	3 1 8	0 4 8	0 8 6	3 2 0	29 0 7	31 6 0	41 10 10	37 9 0

The rise in cotton goods during 1867 and 1868 is of course due to the American War. Since that period prices have fallen considerably, and are now quite 25 per cent. below the average of 30 years ago. Metals have also fallen in price, though not to the same extent. And the table leaves out of account the great cheapening in price which has resulted to the people of these Provinces from the lowering of the cost of carriage up country. In contrast to these prices it is interesting to note that gold has risen from Rs. 16-4 per tola in 1862 to an average of Rs. 22-7 for the last few years, or by no less than 40 per cent.

Another important item in native expenditure is salt. Its local price previously to 1862 ranged about 20 lbs. per rupee. Between 1864† and 1868 it rose to 12·3 lbs. per rupee; between 1878-79 and 1882-83 it again fell to 18 lbs., and during the last four years it has been slightly cheaper than this. There has then been a slight rise in price, but not sufficient to cause any material difference in the annual expenditure of a family.

Price‡ averages for sugar, ghi (clarified butter) and tobacco are given below :—

Period.	Sugar.	Ghi.	Tobacco.
	lbs. per rupee.	lbs. per rupee.	lbs. per rupee.
1861-62 ...	20	5·6	7·3
1864-65 ...	12·2	3·2	5·9
1879-82 ...	15·2	3·2	7·5
1889-92 ...	13·4	2·5	8·0

The price of ghi has doubled, and that of sugar has risen considerably. But tobacco is no more expensive than it was. For a cultivator who grows his own grain living is very little if anything more expensive than it was 30 years ago. But matters are of course very different for artizans and others whose income is realized in silver. In their case the great advance in grain prices has out-balanced the cheapening of cotton cloth and metals.

* The Calcutta rates are taken from the Volume of prices annually published by the Government of India : for the Bombay rates I am indebted to the courtesy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

† For 1864 and subsequent years prices have been taken from the annual Provincial Administration Reports.

‡ Taken from the annual Administration Reports or Trade Reports. As the rates for sugar refer to consumption, a simple average has been taken of the district prices.

16. In a purely agricultural country such as this, manufactures are, as might be expected, of the simplest description and such as merely suffice to supply the needs of village population.

Manufactures.

Under the Native Courts which formerly existed at Saugor, Burhanpur and Nagpur there was a demand for articles of a higher class—chiefly taking the form of finer clothes—and the hand-weaving business became of some importance in those towns. Handsome silk and bullion fabrics are still made in considerable quantity at Burhanpur, and at several places in the Nagpur country there are the remains of an extensive weaving industry in cotton cloth of fine texture with silk bordered edges. Natives of respectability still patronize these manufactures, and they survive, but with diminished production. But for the mass of the people plain cloth suffices, and the cheapness and taking appearance of English fabrics have largely supplanted the products of country hand-looms, though the latter are by far the best wearing of the two. The recent census gives a population of 6,17,668 dependent on cotton spinning and weaving. This includes the hands employed in Cotton Mills, but making allowance for this the number is considerable. The condition of this class will be noticed further on, but it may be observed here that they are generally badly off and are hard pressed to make a livelihood.

But, on the other hand, there has been a considerable development of the Cotton Mill industry. Up to 1881 there was but one mill at Nagpur; a second was opened in that year at Hinganghat in the Wardha district, and a third at Jubbulpore in 1886. Three more mills are under construction and will shortly be opened. I give below some statistics of mill production:—

Year.	Number of Mills.	Nominal capital.	Amount of cotton worked up.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Average number of hands in daily employ.
		Rs.	Cwt.			
1881 ...	1	15,00,000	26,536	30,000	240	1,646
1885 ...	2	18,50,000	43,879	41,980	348	3,797
1891 ...	3	35,50,000	1,09,370	72,080	895	4,202

These mills have not only added to the wealth of the country by the amount of yarn and cloth they have produced; the demand for labour they have created has materially raised the wages of labour round them.

Steam cotton pressing for export has also increased. In 1884 there were three presses turning out 13,124 cwts. annually. In 1891 the number had risen to four, and the output to between 2,00,000 and 3,00,000 cwts.

A distinctive weaving industry of which mention may be made is that dealing with the wild silk known as Tassar, which is grown in the jungles on Saj trees (*Terminalia tomentosa*) which are pollarded for the purpose. Only one caste of men, the Dhimars, will engage in the business, which is considered to be a degrading one, although, curiously enough, tassar fabrics are supposed to be of particular virtue, and are in some places much in demand as a suitable article of wear during temple services. There is a large local demand for the cloth.

Apart from weaving there is very little to notice. Most large villages contain carpenters and blacksmiths capable of making up the articles in ordinary use for domestic or agricultural purposes. Rough but effective wood-carving is practised at some places, and turned to account in decorated house fronts and balconies which are particularly affected by well-to-do men of the money lending class. Some towns have a local repute for brass working, but their manufactures are of rough description and cannot for a moment be compared with the elaborately decorated articles made by metal workers in other parts of India.

17. The Provinces contain large stores of mineral wealth which have as yet been very imperfectly exploited. Excellent iron ore occurs in the Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Chanda districts, manganese in Jubbulpore and Nagpur, copper in Chanda, and there are lead deposits in Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. The lead is being worked by European capitalists, but the iron, manganese and copper have been left practically untouched, save for inconsiderable native workings. Excellent clay occurs at Jubbulpore, and large pottery works have lately been started there by a Calcutta firm. Coal is known to occur in quantity at three places, two of which (in the Narsinghpur and Chanda districts) have been opened by collieries, the third (in the Chhindwara district) being too remote from the railway to be of practical utility. The colliery at Mohpani, in the Narsinghpur district, was started at a time when the railway line was still under construction by a Company styling itself the "Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company:" its output has disappointed expectation. The second colliery (at Warora, in the Chanda district) is a Government undertaking and has proved a great success. Within the last 12 years the annual output of the Mohpani colliery has ranged about 16,000 tons, falling as low as 5,500 tons in 1890. Between 400 and 500 hands are generally employed. The output of the Warora colliery is much more considerable. It has risen from 38,500 tons during the first five years to an average of 1,26,640 tons for the last five years. The colliery now gives daily employment to about 980 hands.

Mineral production.

I omit from consideration the collieries at Umaria, because, though managed by the Administration of these Provinces, they are situated beyond their limits.

18. I will now consider the demands which Government has made on the people by its taxes, and contrast below the revenue derived by it at different periods from each of the main sources of taxation, excepting the duty on salt:—

Taxation.

Average of	Revenue obtained from						
	Land Revenue.	Cesses calculated on the Land Revenue.	Excise on Liquor and Drugs.	Assessed taxes.	Judicial stamps.	Non-judicial stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Two years 1861-62 to 1862-63 ...	53,35,199	2,93,436	7,87,554	5,92,163	3,11,599		73,19,951
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68 ...	55,13,551	3,03,244	9,14,225	3,43,425	5,43,448		76,17,893
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	59,37,366	3,26,615	9,64,698	4,90,066	6,53,144	3,09,696	86,40,850
Five years 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	59,99,127	3,29,952	12,81,991	1,44,831	6,68,260	3,07,314	87,31,475
Five years 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	60,79,054	3,34,348	18,20,353	2,67,793	7,76,322	3,95,891	96,73,761
Five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	61,57,088	3,38,640	22,84,213	2,29,466	9,80,200	4,30,741	1,04,20,347
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91 ...	65,73,770	3,61,558	23,95,537	4,35,913	11,17,176	4,49,902	1,13,33,856

The Land Revenue, including the *cesses calculated upon it, has risen by 23 per cent. only, though the produce of which it amounts to a share has largely increased in amount, and has doubled in value. On the present cropped area the Land Revenue and cesses amount to a charge of only 7 annas per acre, equal

*For Roads, Education and Post Office.

at the present rate of exchange to six pence half penny in English money. The *Land Revenue and cesses of the five years ending 1867 fell at 9 per cent. on the value of the gross produce† of pre-settlement days: the average demand for the three years ending 1891 amounts to only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the average value of the produce of that period. That is to say, assuming that the average produce per acre was the same then as now, the Revenue levied 30 years ago withdrew from the cultivator about one-tenth of his produce: he now renders to Government but little over a thirtieth,—a fraction which is in curious contrast to the traditional "Raja's sixth." The Land Revenue assessments of 1862-67 were generally fixed for a term of 30 years, and are only now coming under revision.

The Excise Revenue has trebled. Thirty years ago it was equal to only a seventh of the Land Revenue: its proportion has now risen to considerably over a third. Two-thirds of the revenue is derived from country spirits, and the balance from opium and drugs. Country spirits are distilled in these Provinces from the flowers of the *mahua* tree (*Bassia latifolia*). The precise character of the revenue from their sale has varied from time to time owing to changes in the system of levy. At the commencement of British rule, the plan followed was simply to auction the monopoly of liquor manufacture and sale, leaving the farmer to make such arrangements as he pleased. This set a premium on the promotion of drunkenness, and produced evils which led the Administration to introduce between the years 1863 and 1867 a system under which distillation was limited to certain places where it was effected under Government supervision, the liquor paying a still-head duty. Transport in these Provinces was at that time extremely difficult: the liquor would not keep unless carefully distilled to a proper strength; and the result was a large decrease in the consumption of taxed spirits accompanied by a serious diminution in revenue. The discussions which followed led to the evolution of three systems—firstly, that known as the "out-still," which is practically the old farming system safeguarded by a limit in the number of shops at which liquor may be sold: secondly, the "central distillery" system, under which spirits can only be distilled in Government distilleries and subject to the payment of still-head duty, and can only be sold to persons who purchase the right to sell at particular shops the number of which is limited: and thirdly, a compromise between the two called the "contract still" system, which allows a single contractor to take (as under the out-still system) the monopolies of manufacture and vend, but confines manufacture to certain fixed places, where a small duty is levied, and fixes the places at which liquor may be sold. It is obvious that it is only under the "central distillery" system that Government can effectively control the price of liquor, and that in places where the out-still or contract still system is in force, consumption can only be checked by limiting the number of shops. The extent to which each of these three systems has been used has varied very greatly at different periods. I give comparative figures for years subsequent to 1870:—

Average for	Central distilleries.		Contract stills.		Out-stills.	
	Number of distilleries.	Number of connected shops.	Number of stills.	Number of shops.	Number of stills.	Number of shops.
Five years 1870-71 to 1874-75 ...	80	Not recorded.	43	Not recorded.	816	6,185
Do. 1875-76 to 1879-80 ...	63	do.	105	do.	843	5,389
Do. 1880-81 to 1884-85 ...	40	1,965	107	2,183	1,562	6,084
Do. 1885-86 to 1889-90 ...	30	1,263	36	1,762	1,848	4,879
Two years 1890-91 to 1891-92 ...	15	662	9	131	2,053	6,218

* Excluding unsurveyed zamindari estates from both sides of the comparison.

† Calculated at the present outturn rates: but there is reason to believe that, area for area, the land produce d less 30 years ago than it does now—in which case the incidence of the Land Revenue would be nearer a tenth tha n 9 per cent of the produce.

The policy of late years has been to extend the outstill system at the expense of the other two; that is to say, to substitute farming for direct management, and to loosen control on the part of Government. It is true that there is an apparent decrease in the number of shops at which sale is permitted, but in outstill areas this restriction is, I believe, very commonly evaded. Liquor has been cheapened. The reforms of 1867 raised its price to 4 or 5 annas a bottle; it has now fallen generally to 2 annas a bottle and sometimes less, which is about the rate at which it sold under the old farming system. The spirit is, however, weaker than before. Its alcoholic strength is now on an average as low as 70° below proof, but under the Central distillery system it ranged about 10 degrees higher.

This is not the place for discussions of Government policy, but I may be permitted to offer an opinion, based on the result of my own experience, that as far as the people at large are concerned liquor is not consumed in excessive quantities. But the case is different with the aboriginal tribes, who have always been notoriously addicted to drink, and require for the improvement of their condition special measures of restriction. As a matter of fact, the localities inhabited by them have been considered particularly suitable for the outstill system, and if Government has not actually facilitated excessive drinking it has at least done very little to repress it. It should be added that the policy of Government has lately been somewhat modified, and that the central distillery system is now being expanded in a somewhat modified form.

The revenue derived from opium is of the nature of a monopoly profit, as the drug is made by Government. The principal excise-paying drug, other than opium, is *ganja*—the resinous flowers of the hemp plant. Its cultivation is restricted to certain localities, and the monopoly of purchase from the ryots and of retail sale to the public is sold to contractors, the retail price being regulated by the levy of a fixed duty per seer. The consumption of this drug is steadily increasing.

The income from Judicial stamps has doubled—and that from non-Judicial stamps has risen by 50 per cent.

There have been great fluctuations in the revenue derived from assessed taxes. In 1861-62 an Income tax was in force, supplemented in the Nagpur country by a tax on non-agriculturists called the Pandhri, which was found in existence at the time of annexation. In 1863-64 the rate of Income tax was largely reduced, and in 1865-66 this tax was abolished altogether, the Pandhri tax being extended to the whole of the Provinces. In 1867-68 a License tax was introduced, which was replaced by a new Income tax in 1869-70. Two years later the new tax was materially lowered, and in 1873-74 altogether abolished, the limit for Pandhri taxation being also raised to incomes of Rs. 250 per annum. The Income tax was again revived in 1887-88.

The revenue realized by Government under the heads of Land Revenue (including cesses), Excise, Assessed taxes and Stamps has during 25 years risen from 76·17 lakhs rupees to 113·33 lakhs, or by 48 per cent.,—mainly by the expansion of receipts which were formerly quite subordinate to the Land Revenue. These heads include all the non-Municipal taxes levied by Government, except the duty on Salt, which is collected by the Imperial and not by the Provincial Government, and is therefore separately considered.

Up till 1874 the Salt tax was in great part levied by the imposition of duty at a Customs line which, in the form of a giant hedge of thorns, barred the Provinces from the salt-producing regions of Rajputana on the north, and Bombay and Madras on the west and south. The rate at which duty was levied was Rs. 3 per maund including an extra impost on Bombay salt over and above the duty at which it was taxed in that Presidency. The published returns show that the average collections at the Customs line during the five years 1863-64 to 1867-68 were Rs. 16,68,835, including about Rs. 1,00,000 annually realized from an export duty on sugar. But these figures do not appear to cover the whole of the duty levied. On the opening of railway communications part of

the salt imported was taxed at the Railway Booking office, and the collections at the Customs line rapidly fell off until in 1876-77 they amounted to Rs. 8,43,693 only. The Customs line was abolished in 1874, the Government securing in its own hands all the sources of salt supply and levying a fixed duty at the place of manufacture. The duty of Rs. 3 per maund was in 1878 lowered to Rs. 2-8-0, and in 1882 further lowered to Rs. 2. In January 1888 it was again raised to Rs. 2-8-0.

The best basis for comparing the amount of Salt duty paid at different periods to Government by the people of these Provinces will be obtained by taking the average imports of salt, and calculating the duty at the maundage rate in force. Worked out in this way the quinquennial averages are as follows :—

Average of	Amount of salt imported.	Assumed revenue of Government from salt duty.	Increase per cent. in salt revenue on average of first period.	Increase per cent. in consumption of salt on average of first period.
	Maunds.	Rs.		
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68 ...	7,84,927	23,54,753	.....	.....
Do. 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	9,65,456	28,97,569	18	23
Do. 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	10,42,699	30,22,884	28	32
Do. 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	11,29,142	26,87,944	14	44
Do. 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	12,33,909	24,67,819	5	58
Four years 1888-89 to 1891-92 ...	13,46,595	33,66,487	43	73

Five years ago the increase in consumption was proportionately nearly twelve times as large as the increase in revenue. The raising of the Salt duty by 8 annas a maund in 1888 has of course changed this proportion considerably; but consumption still stands ahead of taxation by 30 per cent.

Including now in the proceeds of taxation the assumed yield of the Salt duty and taking the five years ending 1867-68 as our starting point, the Government revenue has risen from 93·72 lakh rupees to 147·00 lakhs or by 56 per cent. If the Salt revenue be excluded the incidence per head of population has risen from Re. 0·95 in 1866 to Rs. 1·05 in 1892 : including the Salt tax the rise is from Re. 1·17 to Re. 1·36. The sum rendered to Government on an average by each person amounts to less than 30 per cent. of his share in the value of the goods annually exported from the Provinces.

In this comparison the population of the whole of the Zamindari area—whether unsurveyed or surveyed—is included, but not that of Feudatory States although part of the Salt tax is of course contributed by these States. It may be mentioned here that the tribute rendered by Feudatory Chiefs has risen in 20 years from Rs. 1,35,000 to Rs. 2,42,200.

The proceeds of taxation have been supplemented by a substantial income, under the head of Law and Justice, from Court Fines, sales of Jail manufactures

and Registration, and by the revenue realized from the Government Forests. The progress of both heads of income is indicated below :—

Average for	Receipts from	
	Law and Justice.	Forests.
	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62 and 1862-63	96,142	62,572
Five years 1863-64 to 1867-68	1,62,914	2,18,898
Do. 1873-74 to 1877-78	4,86,873	6,59,193
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91	5,57,621	11,82,251

About half of the income from Forests is expended on Forest management and control.

The expenditure of Government.

19. Though perhaps not strictly within the scope of this report, we may now briefly consider what the Government has directly done for the people in return for its taxes, over and above the preservation of the public peace. And I will remark here that no such time has elapsed in these Provinces since the beginning of British rule as to have rendered the people oblivious of the anarchy and brigandage which it suppressed. I have myself met with men who could remember the incursions of the Pindaris and the tortures (from which women were not spared) which wrung from their fathers what little savings they possessed.

The annual expenditure on the discharge of the principal functions of Civil Government since 1867, is contrasted below :—

Average for	* Expenditure classed as incurred upon—						
	Civil and Political establishments and contingencies.	Judicial.	Police.	Jails.	Education.	Medical.	Construction and repairs of roads.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	8,96,873	7,30,649	13,26,423	3,02,211	3,86,279	1,35,903	8,45,854
Do. 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	6,31,624	7,01,842	11,84,011	4,93,869	4,54,065	1,66,479	4,99,622
Do. 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	6,35,999	7,16,023	12,17,402	5,63,079	4,62,152	1,90,159	5,69,236
Do. 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	6,85,793	7,51,400	13,75,111	5,04,233	5,16,781	3,10,138	7,71,035
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91 ...	9,96,684	7,69,636	13,48,330	5,79,429	5,09,874	3,13,645	9,91,006

General Administration.

Expenditure on Executive and Revenue establishments was relatively high in the first period, because of the cost of Land Revenue Settlement work in progress : the same cause has raised

* Exclusive of Municipal.

it during the last period. If Settlement expenditure be deducted, there has been very little increase. The same remark applies to expenditure on Law Courts, which has remained practically stationary, although there has been a large increase in the income from Judicial stamps,—and also in litigation as is shown below :—

Law Courts.

Average of	Number of suits.					
	For money or moveable property.	For immoveable property other than on mortgage.	For immoveable property on mortgage.	Other suits excluding those between landlord and tenant.	Between landlord and tenant.	Total.
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73.	63,706	1,489	168	3,816	6,229	75,408
„ 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	75,552	2,731	324	4,278	8,009	90,894
„ 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	81,905	3,728	332	5,136	7,865	98,966
„ 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	90,629	4,388	874	1,178	8,667	1,05,736
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91..	84,965	4,604	1,897	2,033	11,071	1,04,570

The expansion of land litigation is especially striking.

The increase has, however, mainly affected cases of small value, as will be seen if the figures are reclassified according to the value of property involved :—

Average for	Percentage on total of suits for values					Total value.
	Under Rs. 10.	Under Rs. 50.	Under Rs. 500.	Under Rs. 1,000.	Over Rs. 1,000.	
						Rs.
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	13	53·6	32	0·4	1	45,54,288
„ 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	17	37	45	0·6	0·4	60,86,592
„ 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	20	57	21·7	0·8	0·5	62,64,145
„ 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	27	48·5	23	0·9	0·6	78,67,620
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91 ...	22	50	26	1	0·8	87,52,732

It is petty litigation which has been increasing most rapidly, and this explains the ability of the Government to cope with the increase without a large additional expenditure.

The charges for Police have also increased but little, though the following figures giving details of the amount of reported crime under certain definite heads are a satisfactory indication of improvement in the control of the criminal classes :—

Police.

Average for	Number of cases reported.				Amount of property stolen.	Amount of stolen property recovered.
	Serious offences against person and property.	Cattle theft.	Ordinary theft.	Receiving stolen property.		
					Rs.	Rs.
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73 ...	6,851	1,270	10,721	411	4,97,789	2,64,965
„ 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	6,584	1,244	13,194	498	4,58,471	1,81,682
„ 1878-79 to 1882-83 ...	5,714	1,199	13,857	503	4,51,263	1,73,891
„ 1883-84 to 1887-88 ...	5,263	884	10,241	280	4,30,184	1,34,942
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91...	6,012	1,108	11,235	253	5,25,336	1,95,369

There is a marked decrease in serious crime, in spite of the large increase in population.

Jails. The expenditure on Jails has risen by 90 per cent., though the prison population has remained practically stationary :—

Period.	Average annual admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Five years 1868-69 to 1872-73	7,769	988	8,757
„ 1873-74 to 1877-78	7,553	977	8,530
„ 1878-79 to 1882-83	8,604	1,295	9,899
„ 1883-84 to 1887-88	7,432	886	8,318
Three years 1888-89 to 1890-91	8,140	832	8,972

An increase in expenditure has been justified by a rise in the profits from the employment of prison labour. But the well-being of the jail population has always received very careful attention, and the convicts are in material comfort much better off than a large proportion of their brethren outside the prison walls.

Education. It may be doubted whether sufficient progress has been made in public instruction. In twenty years expenditure has increased by one-third only. The following figures give details of the number of schools and scholars at different periods :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.		Per cent. regularly attending.
		Learning English.	Learning Vernacular only.	
1862	1,210	911	20,416	...
1872	1,778	3,621	79,309	67
1882	1,565	6,459	83,047	72
1892	1,908	8,153	1,06,004	72

During the last 20 years students in English classes have more than doubled, but primary education has only extended by a fifth, and reaches an inconsiderable proportion of the population of school-going age. The recent Census shows that only 7 per cent. of the male population over 15 years of age are able to read and write, and the amount of education amongst the female population is so trifling that it can be left out of account altogether.

During the last three years separate account has been kept of the children of agriculturists undergoing instruction. Their number has risen from 37,640 in 1889 to 40,328 in 1892, of which certainly no more than three-quarters attend regularly. Public education in its true sense has indeed hardly begun.

Public Works. From the expenditure on Communications sums invested on railway construction or spent in the abortive Godavari Navigation Scheme have been excluded. Road construction has certainly not kept pace with the requirements of the Province, and the country is still badly served in this respect. Fifteen years ago there were only 1,100 miles of made roadway open, and during the five years following little or on addition was made. The last three or four years have seen a more liberal policy, and there are now 2,806 miles of roadway open, of which, however, 1,598 are little better than straightened and levelled country-tracts, embanked in low lying places only, and with rough causeways in place of bridges.

20. I will conclude this part of my Review with information on some matters which throw a side light on the material progress of the population as a whole.

Special indications of advancing prosperity.

The average annual number of letters carried by the Post Office was ten years ago 23,96,743: five years ago it had risen to 43,23,368, and at present it stands at 52,56,372. The extension of those branches of the Post Office which deal with Money Orders and Saving Banks is illustrated by the following figures:—

Post Office.

Period.	Money orders.				Saving Banks.	
	Received for distribution.		Received for transmission.		Number of deposits.	Amount held in deposit.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Average in 1887-88 ...	70,449	20,96,490	1,65,274	47,74,888	5,220	7,42,693
„ 1891-92 ...	33,535	27,97,827	2,35,196	65,37,984	9,393	15,72,750

In five years the Money order business has increased by 37 per cent., and the Saving Bank deposits have doubled.

Another indication of advancing prosperity is given by the extent to which money is spent on railway travelling. This has increased enormously. The quinquennial averages for the 20 years 1868 to 1887 were:—

Railway travelling.

Period.	Number of passenger tickets annually issued.	Number per mile of railway open.
1868-72 ...	5,65,446	1,276
1873-77 ...	7,89,543	1,572
1878-82 ...	17,56,547	3,176
1883-87 ...	23,80,357	3,405

The average for the last four years is 28,95,890, giving an average per mile of 3,178. The sudden increase during the third period is due to the connection of Kamptee with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Nagpur, which added very largely to the passenger traffic while increasing the mileage but slightly. Over 400 miles of railway have been opened during the last four years and it is remarkable that the passenger mileage rate should have so closely maintained its previous figure.

Section 2.—Of particular classes of the population.

21. We have now to consider the manner in which the increase in general wealth has been distributed between different classes of the community, and the effect which it has exercised on their condition. This is obviously a far more difficult matter for enquiry than the circumstances of the population taken as a whole. Statistical evidence is meagre, and conclusions have often to be drawn from nothing more substantial than expressions of opinion, the value of which entirely depends on the judgment and experience of the persons who express them. And as poverty and prosperity are merely relative and can be referred to no fixed standard, opinions vary with the standard of comparison taken. Judged for instance by the standard of expenditure in most European countries, the people of these Provinces are undoubtedly poor; but

the conclusion is different if their incomes are compared with their requirements, or with the incomes enjoyed by the people in other less-favoured parts of India.

It is the desire of the Government of India that information should be separately given in this Section in regard to the agricultural and the non-agricultural part of the population. The latter is by far the most important of the two. The urban population of these Provinces is relatively insignificant. Of the *34,355 towns and villages which they include, only 59 have a population in excess of 5,000 persons, and in only five do the inhabitants number over 30,000. Three of these five (Saugor, Burhanpur and Nagpur) are the head-quarters of former Native Governments; the remaining two, (Jubbulpore and Kamptee) have sprung up round British Cantonments. The largest town is Nagpur, with a population of 117,014. If the inhabitants of all places containing over 5,000 souls are classed as urban, the urban population constitutes 7 per cent. of the total; but if the definition is (more properly) restricted to residents of towns with a population of 20,000 or over, the percentage falls to 3·2. The inhabitants of the five principal towns have increased by 10 per cent. during the last ten years—that is to say, by rather more than the rate of increase for the total population (8·3 per cent). But taking the 45 places which at the Census of 1881 contained over 5,000 souls, their population has increased by only 7 per cent. The urban population of these Provinces is at present then very small, and there are no signs of any marked tendency towards the concentration of the people in towns.

Part I—The agricultural population.

Aboriginal population.

22. It will be convenient to give preliminary notice to the aboriginal tribes which are included under this head. They numbered at the recent Census 2,414,035, or over a fifth of the total population in British districts. By far the most important of these tribes are the Gonds, the various sub-divisions of which account for 1,788,408 persons. They are now reckoned amongst the lowest classes of the community, banished to the most hilly and infertile tracts, or, where clinging to the open country, holding the most inferior positions in the village economy. Yet only 150 years have passed since Gond kings governed almost the whole of the country, saving the Chhattisgarh plain;—and the Provinces still in common parlance bear the name of *Gondwana*. The substantial character of their rule is attested by fine masonry fortresses marking the various kingdoms into which their sovereignty was divided, without which indeed it would be almost impossible to realize that this now despised race was dominant in the country so short a time ago. Their rule was ended by the Maratha conquest of 1749, but their power had been waning from long previously. For several generations a steady immigration of Hindu colonists had been ousting Gond villagers from the more fertile tracts, and at the time of the Maratha invasion the plain population was chiefly Hindu, and Hindus held most of the responsible offices of Government. Yet such was the respect with which the Gond domination had been invested by antiquity, that for many years the Marathas found it convenient to maintain the last of their kings in titular sovereignty; and so long as 35 years after their annexation of the country writs were issued under the Gond seal and sign manual.

Following the Gonds, the most important tribes are the Baigas, Kurkus, Sauras, Halbas and Kols, none of whom however include so many as 200,000 persons.

Taking all classes together, the aborigines have increased during the last ten years by nearly 7 per cent., and if allowance be made for differences in classification, there seems nothing to show that they are giving way in numbers to the Hindu population.

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* Excluding Feudatory States here and throughout the following calculations.

Gond zamindars.

23. There remain vestiges of former aboriginal rule in the so-called "zamindari" estates, most of which are still held by Gonds, Halbas or Kurkus. Some of these zamindars hold very extensive areas. The Ahiri estate (Gond) in the Chanda district covers 2,600 square miles. But speaking generally, their properties include the wildest and remotest parts of the Provinces and are of poor agricultural value. The increase of population and the extension of trade has however very greatly enhanced the value of forest produce, and jungle estates which 30 years ago brought in little or no cash income now yield a considerable revenue. Enquiries made in the course of the recent re-settlement of the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts, showed that the annual income of 47 zamindars holding land in those districts had in 30 years risen from Rs. 2,20,000 to Rs. 5,90,000, or by 168 per cent., while their payments to Government had remained fixed at a small quit rent. Originally no doubt the "zamindari" was a military service tenure, and many of the zamindars until quite recently exercised an informal Police jurisdiction. This has now however ceased, and the only remnant of the original tenure is a special condition in the deed of grant of 82 out of the total number of 125 estates by which an entail is created and alienation prohibited. If this condition is recognized as valid by the Civil Courts, these zamindari families have some chance of permanance; otherwise their extinction is merely a question of time. Grossly imprudent and careless, they are at the mercy of any money lender with whom they negotiate, and had it not been for the interference of Government, at least eight considerable estates would have been sold up within the last few years in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts alone.

Proprietors.

24. Coming now to the rank and file of the aboriginal population, their condition varies considerably according as they inhabit villages of their own or hang round the outskirts of the Hindu community. There are still extensive tracts which are almost wholly peopled by aborigines, and where, however poor may be their condition, they are at least not degraded by the feeling of social inferiority. In these tracts the Gonds and Kurkus become fairly good cultivators; but they are generally in the hands of a money lender, and patiently raise crops of which he takes the profit. Such of them as were the headmen or managers of their villages were commonly given proprietary rights in the course of the wholesale alienation of State property which was the distinctive feature of the Settlement of 1862-67. The gift has generally proved ruinous to them. To have a property in land is to have the power of losing it, and in these tracts the number of transfers which have occurred during the past 30 years is deplorably large. To give instances:—of 100 villages held by Gonds in the Jamarua-Dalli assessment group of the Raipur district, 71 have been sold up, most of them to a single rich money lender. In one sub-division of the Mandla district 39 out of 92 villages have passed from the hands of the Gond proprietors. The extent to which rights in land have been transferred will be described further on, but it may be mentioned here that no class of population has suffered so severely in this respect as those who represent the "children of the soil." The general cause of debt is extravagant expenditure on drink, and a large number of the transferred villages have come into the hands of the professional liquor making class (the Kallars). As a class, the aborigines are grossly addicted to drink, and this habit has been by far the most potent of the factors which have brought about their present condition. The localities they inhabit are as a rule very malarious, and it is said (and apparently with truth) that alcohol is of use against fever. But however this may be, there is no doubt that they drink to excess, and that the great majority spend in liquor whatever surplus their daily food leaves them. I have come across Gond villages stupified to a man with the effects of a previous night's debauch. There is not a report dealing with the condition of the Gonds which does not lay stress on the ruin which drink is bringing them, and it is to be apprehended that the Excise policy of Government has not tended to counteract this tendency. It has never been recognized that the circumstances of these tribes are peculiar and call for exceptional treatment. It may however be justly argued that their present condition is no worse—if not better—than it was in past times. In the Provincial Administration Report for 1862-63 it is remarked that "the Gonds are notoriously addicted to liquor, and it

" is apprehended that they are degenerating, and lapsing into savagery. Yet " it has been often asserted that in a former generation they were not quite such " drunkards, were a somewhat finer race, and that since the introduction * " of British rule their habits of inebriation have become aggravated. That the " Gonds of former ages were vastly superior to their descendents of the present " day is evident from the traces which survive of the power of former Gond " dynasties." A report by a Native official is quoted that " in the course of one " of his tours, having deviated from his line of beat, he came upon a kind of " open-air council, or gathering of the Gonds, in the depths of the forest. There " was apparently some excitement; and on the Customs Officer showing himself, " one of the party immediately made towards him, and appealed to him to pro- " cure a solution of the difficulty in his favour. The difficulty was this: the " Gond had been, or was about to be married. It was the custom for a certain " amount of liquor to be taken on such occasions from the license-holder. But " some dispute had arisen on this particular occasion in regard either to the " quantity or the price. The Gond when encouraged to speak out by the Customs " official, stoutly maintained that he did not want the liquor at all. It was, " doubtless, customary to take a certain quantity on these occasions, but the " terms which the license-holder now wished to impose were too hard. There " was the license-holder in the midst, and before him were the earthen pots of " liquor, which was about to be forced upon these poor simple savages." The authority of a well-known landholder in the Betul district was quoted to show that the sway of the liquor-vendor over the Gonds was little short of absolute, and that the people were too cowed to complain of his tyranny, however oppressive. The aspect of a Gond village of those days is described in the following terms:—" In the depth of the forest there are a few wood and straw huts of " the meanest kind. In the midst of these there is a house of better descrip- " tion than the others, with a respectable enclosure, indicating the existence of " superior resources. At its door there are sitting some people half naked, " with stupified visages and glaring eyes, the victims of drinking. This is the " spirit shop kept by a person who holds a Government license and monopoly. " Sometimes the liquor vendor would buy up the scanty property of these " wretched people, and having absorbed or exhausted one hamlet, would move " on to another. These shops have now disappeared, or greatly decreased in " numbers, owing to the enhanced price resulting from the new system."

It is fair to add that these remarks were made to support the policy of that day which aimed at substituting the " central distillery " for the " outstill " system,—a policy which in recent years has been reversed.

In evidence of the extent to which ryots of the aboriginal classes are plundered by money-lenders, I quote the following sentences from a Rent-rate report by the Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad, on the Bordha group of villages—a tract which is almost wholly peopled by Gonds. " They are," he writes, " seldom " free from the clutches of money-lenders, who bleed them without mercy. The " money-lenders of this tract, who are generally Kallars (the professional liquor " making caste) are without doubt the worst type that I have yet come across, " most exacting in exorbitant demands, and without any mercy. They have " for some few years past introduced a system of money-lending, under which " for every rupee advanced at sowing time, they take one *kuro* (18 lbs.) of til- " seed at the kharif harvest, and if the principal is not then returned, another " kuro of wheat at the rabi harvets. If the prices of these grain payments be " calculated, it will be found that the interest amounts to the exorbitant sum of " Rs. 1-4-0 for about 10 months, or 150 per cent. per annum. A debtor can " seldom hope to clear himself from such a debt. Principal and interest are " converted into principal in a money bond, upon which the creditor gets a " decree in the Civil Court. The ignorant creditor seldom has the wit or " money to appear in court and explain the true nature of the transaction, and " I am not sure that he always has the chance of so doing. Some of the money- " lenders themselves told me that it was not uncommon when a suit is

* These remarks refer to the Saugor-Nerbudda territories which came under British rule in 1818.

" filed against an ignorant tenant, for the plaintiff to bribe the process-server " with a small sum to forego the trouble of searching out the real defendant, " whilst the plaintiff gets a false endorsement of service made upon the process. " The defendant therefore hears nothing of the suit until suddenly his crops or " other property are attached."

Yet there are substantial proofs of a gradual improvement in condition, which on the whole count for more than the observations of individual officers. In this Bordha tract there were 30 years ago only 112 acres of land which had been held by Gond ryots for a sufficient length of time to warrant their being recorded as occupancy tenants. But at the present Settlement over 10,700 acres were found to have been held by the same men for over 12 years and were recorded as held in occupancy right. I can give similar statistics for the Mandla and Raipur districts. In one sub-division of Mandla where Gonds form the great majority of the ryots, the area held in occupancy right has risen in 20 years from 10,985 to 31,820 acres. And in 293 villages forming the wildest portion of the Raipur district there has been an increase of from 1,135 to 26,630 acres. These figures stand out in most satisfactory relief to the generalization which cases of individual distress are apt to evoke. The Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad indeed expressly states that " there can be no doubt that the " aborigines have improved considerably. They may be badly off now compared " with the inhabitants of the plain, but if their condition is correctly described in " old reports there has been a great improvement." Speaking generally, the Gond or Kurku ryot is in great poverty if poverty means the lack of savings. But there is a sufficiency of coarse food for himself and his family,—and, besides his drink, he wants little else.

The hilly tracts to which these people have retired are generally of very poor soil, and cultivation alone would often be insufficient to support them if not supplemented in other ways. During the wheat harvest time they descend in thousands to the plains and earn wages by reaping. And a large proportion of the field embankments are annually raised and repaired by them at rates which are much below those demanded by local labourers.

They are as a rule short of cattle, and borrow them extensively for their monsoon cultivation on condition of rendering part of their produce, or, if the cattle are unbroken and they undertake to break them to the plough, at no charge beyond the loss in produce which must result from unthrifty tillage. They rely very largely on the small gardens which surround their houses, in which they grow with spade labour Indian corn and varieties of beans. A Gond village is moreover well stocked with the poultry of the country, which are eaten without scruple; and the Gond is so far better fed than his more respectable neighbours in the plains.

25. There are, however, aboriginal tribes who have as yet never settled down to agriculture, and are still in the primitive hunting state. Such are the Baigas of Mandla, the Bharias of Chhindwara, the Marias of Chanda, and the Dhanwars of Bilaspur. To these people the plough is still an experimental implement, and a yoke of bullocks quite beyond management. They grow scattered crops of millets on the hill sides, but their instrument of cultivation is the axe, and their fields are merely clearings on which the timber and brushwood has been cut and burnt. Cultivation in this way with the axe and fire is of course most destructive to the forests, and has for many years been prohibited in the Government Reserves. It has lately been prohibited in private forests also, and there are signs that under stress of circumstances these people are taking to regular cultivation. It is now not uncommon to come across individuals who have settled down to steady work and have learnt to plough.

Judging from appearances these jungle tribes are the poorest of the poor. They go almost naked, and for a large part of the year eat no grain whatever. But for them grain is rather a luxury than a necessity, and merely supplements the jungle roots and berries which are the main stay of their lives.

Of the Dhanwars, a tribe of the Bilaspur hills, an account of whose condition reads like a chapter of Central African exploration, the Deputy Commissioner writes that "the forest supplies them with bamboos with which they make bows "and arrows to shoot animals, and baskets with which they snare fish. They "dispense almost entirely with clothes, and all food grains are regarded as "delicacies. The failure of a harvest would deprive them of a weekly luxury, "but would in no way threaten them with famine." The Dhanwars live chiefly by hunting, using poisoned arrows. Other tribes are less ambitious and supplement their diet of roots and berries by field mice, lizards and snails. This may seen a revolting dietary, but it is not unpalatable or unwholesome to these people. It is the food to which thay have always been accustomed and they look for no other. They have moreover the confidence that it will not fail them, and if in ordinary years they are poorly fed compared with the people of the plains, they are at all events more secure of a meal in years of scarcity.

The hills and forests of the Provinces are now the home of their aboriginal population. But the open country contains a considerable number —especially of Gonds— who have settled down in Hindu villages and cultivate there. They are not uncommonly met with in fairly prosperous circumstances, but the greater number have not risen above the condition of field labourers. The village watchmen (who are in special charge of the village boundaries) are in some districts of aboriginal descent, and many villages retain a relic of their former aboriginal population in an inferior village priest or "medicine man," who is supposed to be well acquainted with the indigenous deities of the locality and able to propitiate them in time of need.

26. Considering now the character of the agricultural population as a whole, and of whatever caste, the statistics of the recent Census exhibits its number in British districts as 6,906,655, equal to 64 per cent. of the total population. This proportion is considerably smaller than that generally accepted, inasmuch as it includes only persons *directly* connected with agriculture, the large number of village servants, artizans, &c., who form part and parcel of the agricultural economy, having been separately classified. It is also exclusive of 584,068 persons, constituting 5·4 per cent. of the total population, who have been classed under *unskilled labour*, a considerable proportion of whom may be safely presumed to gain a portion of their livelihood by working on the land.

Within the agricultural class the census sub-divisions are as follows:—

Land owners	...	268,458 or 2·5 per cent.
Tenants	...	4,633,579 or 43·0 „
Farm servants	...	820,564 or 7·6 „
Labourers	...	1,115,636 or 10·3 „

The number of tenant holdings as recorded in the annual village accounts is 1,223,975, and the family dependent on each holding contains therefore on an average 3·8 persons.

The zamindars.

27. First in the agricultural scale come the large proprietors, known as zamindars, whose circumstances have been already referred to. They are mostly of aboriginal descent, though there are some who are anxious to disguise the fact, and others who gained possession by grant during the later days of Native rule. Their estates number altogether 125, with an average area of 170 square miles. One estate covers the large area of 2,600 square miles, and ten others measure over 1,500 square miles. Some are very small properties of 3 or 4 square miles only.

As a class the zamindars are illiterate and improvident. Their estates in most cases are practically forest properties. Of late years the demand for timber has largely increased, and the zamindars are able to secure large sums of money by the grant of ruinous leases of their forests—a temptation which few of them can resist. During the last 20 years their incomes have consider-

ably more than doubled, but are frittered away in the maintenance of retainers, and produce but little improvement in the standard of real comfort. As an instance, I may mention that two years ago one of the Raipur zamindars on the occasion of a marriage into a Raja's family marched over 5,000 of his dependents to the Raja's estate—a distance of 120 miles—and kept them in food there for a couple of months. Many of them are heavily crippled by debt, and within the last few years 8 out of 47 estates in Chhattisgarh have only been restored to solvency by Government management. Were it not indeed for the fact that two-thirds of the estates are held under a species of entail which bars alienation, many of them would before now have passed into the hands of money lenders.

The Land revenue they pay to Government is very considerably less than would be levied from ordinary village proprietors. It has in three districts been recently revised, but still only amounts in them to an anna and a half per acre of the estimated area in cultivation. They pay a separate assessment on forest lands, which amounts to about a fifth of the forest income they at present enjoy.

The malguzars—history of their tenure.

28. Next after the zamindars are the village proprietors or "malguzars," a term which means literally "payers of revenue," and indicates very precisely indeed their chief function in former years. Under the Native Governments which preceded British rule the revenue of each village was collected and paid in by a lessee of the tax, who was at the outset generally the most influential person, or headman, of the village. As the revenue demand was raised the local men gradually gave way to large contractors who could out-bid them at auction time, or were supplanted by Court favourites who were granted village leases in place of less convenient cash rewards. A very large proportion of the villages in the Nagpur country are now held by Brahmins, who obtained them from the Nagpur Court in this way. To illustrate this statement I may mention that only 55 per cent. of the proprietors of 345 villages lately re-assessed in the Nagpur district belong to old cultivating castes, Brahmins constituting no less than 32 per cent. Of 228 villages in the adjacent district of Wardha, only 51 per cent. are held by cultivating castes, Brahmins here again holding 30 per cent. Although it may be presumed that *cæteris paribus* the village headman (or "patel" as he was called) would be preferred to others for the revenue farm of his village, yet there is abundant evidence to show that no right on his part was recognized by the Maratha Government. Sir *Richard Jenkins, writing in 1827, states "that the office is held at the pleasure of Government, "being neither hereditary nor saleable, and on the ejection or resignation "of the incumbent, no compensation is allowed. It is true that patels are "frequently succeeded by their sons, or other members of their families; "not, however, by virtue of any hereditary right, but by sufferance, or a "new appointment by Government; and, whoever the incumbent may be, "he is charged with the full exercise of all the duties, and entitled to all "the privileges of the office, unencumbered with any interference or claims "on the part of his predecessor or family."

During the latter days of the Maratha rule the patels were squeezed without mercy. By the treaty of Deogaon (1803) the Nagpur Raja lost Berar and Orissa, but by exorbitant enhancements over the area which remained the Land revenue was maintained at nearly its former figure. In 1818 the Land revenue of the Nagpur kingdom amounted to 60 lakhs in British rupees—that is to say, was equal to the Land revenue of these Provinces as it stood five years ago, notwithstanding that the Provinces include three additional districts. To obtain this enhancement every consideration of justice or decency was thrown aside. "†When extortion by main force failed, other devices were "not wanting. Patels were tempted by titles and dresses of honour to bid "against each other, and were alternately coaxed and squeezed till they had "nothing left to make them worth attention. The law itself was made the

* Report on the territories of the Raja of Nagpur, 1827.

† Settlement Report for the Narsinghpur district, 1866.

"instrument of illegal exaction from merchants and others not ostensibly "connected with land. Courts of Justice were created, whose whole staff "consisted of a guard of soldiers and a few ready witnesses." "The *settle- "ments were all annual, and the fiscal officer of Government appears to "have had full power to assess each village as he chose. * * * Under the "Maratha rule it is well known that the position of a malguzar was one "which conferred no rights and had no stability. Whether under the Bhonslas "in Hoshangabad or under Sindhia in Harda, when the fiscal officer made "his yearly settlement, there was no reason whatever why he should make "it for any given village with the same man with whom he made it last "year. The patel had not only no legal right of renewal, but the custom of "renewing the lease was not even sufficiently prevalent or universal to create "a quasi right, or to enlist public opinion strongly on the side of renewal." To show the frequency with which patels were changed, the case of a village in the Hoshangabad district may be mentioned. In 58 years previous to the Settlement of 1864 there had been eight mutations of malguzars, no one of whom was connected with the others. The circumstances of the Betul district were similar. In the report of the 1865 Settlement of this district, allusion is made to the system of over-exaction which commenced after the peace of Deogaon, and it is stated that during that period the majority of the old patels had to "make way for a race of speculating farmers who agreed "to any conditions the revenue authorities might make, in the hope of "securing a footing in the village for better times to come."

The Saugor-Nerbudda territories were annexed in 1818, and it must be confessed that British management during its first years was hardly more considerate. Owing to an exaggerated idea of the benefits which were to result from British rule, the old Maratha assessments were not only maintained but enhanced, with deplorable results. The village lessees were constantly in arrears, and it was necessary to make wholesale remissions on the basis of produce estimates, with results which are thus described by Mr. Martens Bird, who was deputed in 1833 to report on the administration of the Saugor-Nerbudda territories:—"An extensive system of fraud and peculation is said to have been "introduced, and the cultivators rarely receive the benefit of that which is "forgone by the Government, but have been forced to pay all that could be "collected from them. On the other hand, a system of interference has been "introduced, which by destroying all confidence has driven away capital from "the land. The stores of merchants have been opened and grain forcibly "taken away to be given out to the cultivators as seed, without any payment "being made to the merchant, or any assistance afforded him for the subse- "quent recovery of the property of which he has thus been despoiled. This "spoliation is stated to have occurred in favour of cultivators to whom the "bankers had refused to make advances from past experience of their fraud and "faithlessness. Capitalists having obtained decrees against agriculturists were "not permitted to sell their cattle or imprison their persons, because it was sup- "posed either of those measures would leave the land uncultivated. There "is little use in following out the narrative of this system throughout all its "ramifications of detail. It is sufficient to say that an ample collection of "facts openly stated by the natives, and which could not be denied by the "European officers, afforded abundant proof that, in the vain hope of propping "up an exorbitant assessment, and under the mistaken notion of practical "skill in the management of details, a system of mischievous interference in "the private arrangements and concerns of individuals had almost universally "prevailed."

Mr. Bird strongly recommended a long term settlement on moderate lines: his recommendations were adopted, and a 20 years' Settlement of the Land revenue was made at a considerable reduction, under which the country rapidly regained its prosperity.

A further concession of immense importance was made at the succeeding Settlement of 1863-67. The malguzars were granted full proprietary rights in their villages, and were converted into landlords from being revenue farmers or

* Settlement Report for the Hoshangabad district, 1867.

managers, with, however, carefully safeguarded powers over their tenantry. At the present selling* rates of land the capitalized value of the grant thus made is not less than 14 crores of rupees or, say, 10 millions sterling. Moreover, instead of rendering to Government the whole of the rental of their villages less a commission of small amount, they were left a profit on their rental incomes ranging from 55 per cent. in some districts to 25 per cent. in others. Had their profit been limited to the comparatively high figure of 20 per cent., Government would have gained a revenue the capitalized value of which (at 4 per cent.) was then two and a half crores of rupees, and is at the present time not short of 11 crores. Amongst hundreds of instances which might be quoted to show the rise in the selling value of land, I give the following from a recent report by the Settlement Officer of Nagpur. The village of Tilheri has changed hands three times during the last 30 years. In 1867 it fetched Rs. 300, in 1875 Rs. 700, and in 1883 Rs. 3,000.

The value of these concessions was not appreciated at the time, and in some places it was with difficulty that persons were found willing to accept the proprietorship of villages and take up the responsibility for payment of their revenue. Grants literally went begging, and even subordinate officers of Government are to be met with on whom the Settlement Officer *faut de mieux* would have conferred village titles, and who now bitterly regret their rejection of his offers.

These concessions were unfortunately not granted until a large number of the old proprietors had been ousted by men of the money lending class, who had taken over the possession of their villages on condition of paying up arrears, which were often of very trifling amount, and are ridiculously small compared with the value of the status which was then conferred upon them.

Present circumstances.

29. By the accession of so large a property the circumstances of the malguzars have been completely changed. They are now a very substantial body of men, whom it is difficult to recognize as the descendants of the rack-rented patels of Sir Richard Jenkins' or Mr. Bird's times. Their condition differs a good deal in different parts of the Provinces. They have most nearly preserved their original status in the till lately remote Chhattisgarh country, where the malguzar's wealth consists very largely of grain stored in patriarchal fashion, and his manner of living is of the simplest and differs but little from that of his tenantry. The malguzars of Raipur and Bilaspur have on two occasions come to the assistance of their tenantry by employing labour on tank making in years of scarcity. The Settlement Officer of Raipur writes:—"The style of dress and personal appear-"ance of the majority induces a conviction that they are no better off than an "average tenant, but this indifference to the ordinary proprieties of life is a "marked characteristic of the district, and it is unsafe to infer much therefrom. "The houses of the malguzars are doubtless cleaner, more substantial, and "better built than those of tenants in average circumstances. The courtyard "includes separate compartments for eating and sleeping, and separate houses "are allotted for grown up children and their families.

"The cattle sheds and granaries are on a scale befitting their agricultural "condition. As a rule they have plenty of plough cattle and buffaloes and "also a herd of cows, the dairy produce of which they keep for personal con-"sumption. The higher castes live more on wheat, and are not restricted in "the matter of luxuries such as gur, ghee, condiments, &c., which form a part "of their daily diet, whereas the masses can only indulge themselves on holi-"days; yet from preference apparently, or force of habit, several are satisfied "with a plate of cooked rice over night, and a drink of the stale rice water "(basi) in the morning."

In the Nagpur and Nerbudda country, on the other hand, the malguzars have drifted further from their ryots, and in great measure value their villages simply for the money they bring in. It can perhaps hardly be expected that men whose connection with their properties is of recent date should allow sentiment to stand between them and an enhancement of rental But those of cultivating castes—the descendents of the original *patels*—are, from the ryot's point of

* About 20 times the Land Revenue.

view, often very little better: if they do not enhance their ryots' payments so strictly, they lose no chance of ejecting them in order to add to their demesne lands. Some 20 years ago enquiries were made in the Nagpur country by the late Mr. Pedder, then Commissioner of Nagpur, into the merits and demerits of the landlord system. The ryots of one village stated (and he quotes their statement with approval) that the best possible malguzar was one who altogether neglected his village. This is as true now as it was then. The expectation that capital would be spent in village improvement has most certainly not been fulfilled. The extended enquiries made in the course of the current re-settlement very seldom bring to light the expenditure of money by malguzars to improve the land or condition of their ryots. They may have embanked land in their own cultivation. But the ryots have done as much for their holdings. In theory no doubt the malguzar mitigates the pressure of the Government demand on the ryots by foregoing his rent in bad years and providing any balance of revenue from his own pocket. But as a matter of fact few rental arrears accrue save in districts where certain classes of the ryots are rack-rented; and did these ryots hold direct from Government, they would be rated no higher than their fellows.

In one district (Narsinghpur, in the Nerbudda valley) it has recently come to light that the malguzars have been systematically levying from their tenants the first rent instalment several weeks before it was due or the crops were harvested, so that ryots without savings have been compelled to provide it with borrowed money. Settlement Officers are constantly bringing to notice cases in which the ryots have by loan transactions been so completely drawn into the power of the malguzars, that they annually surrender the whole of their crops, looking indeed for their profit to the surreptitious concealment of part of the produce before settling day. In former days the keeping and distribution of the seed-grain was one of the principal duties of the *patel*, especially in wheat-growing tracts. Owing to the lowness of the outturn, the quantity of wheat-seed required by each ryot is in large proportion to his produce: the grain keeps badly, and it is in many ways more convenient to store it in common granaries, than to keep it in small private stocks. The lending of seed grain has now become one of the most profitable incidents of land owning. In days when grain was much dearer at sowing than at harvest time, the customary rate of interest was fixed at 25 per cent. for the six months the crop is on the ground, and this rate is maintained, nay, sometimes even enhanced to 50 per cent.,—although prices now fluctuate comparatively little within the year. In some tracts, particularly where rice is the main crop (rice keeping more easily than wheat), it is the custom for ryots to sow their own seed; but in the richest parts of the Provinces the sowing of borrowed seed is generally prevalent, ryots being frequently compelled by their malguzars to borrow whether they wish it or not. The Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad has recently noticed a case in which a ryot who has sown his own seed for years, has still paid interest to his malguzar on an imaginary annual loan of seed-grain.

Indebtedness.

30. In spite however of the great increase in their incomes, the fact which has brought the condition of the malguzars most prominently before Government is their general indebtedness, and the extent to which their rights are being alienated through the Civil Courts. Proprietary rights had hardly been granted five years before it was proposed to limit them by exempting landed property from sale in execution of decrees. Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bernard, in supporting this view, wrote that the only objection to it was that it would impair the lending power of malguzars; "but," he argued, "hitherto people have been able to borrow money,—in these parts at "least,—as readily as was good for them, even before the law of land sale "was introduced. So far as we can judge, people (at any rate the land-holding "classes) are able to borrow money very easily, though the interest charged "on money is high. The action of our Courts is tolerably certain, so far as "the money lender is concerned, and we see on all sides ryots or petty land-"holders habitually borrowing and spending sums equal to two, three or "six years' income, for a single marriage or betrothal. Every one of us must "be able to recall scores of cases in which it would have been much better for "a ryot or a land-holder that he should not be able to borrow large sums of money

" so readily. For generations almost, Anglo-Indian and Hindu reformers have " set before themselves and the public the great necessity for reducing the out- " lay on marriages and other ceremonies. Yet we all know that a great part of " all the money spent on marriages is borrowed by the landed classes, who " under the land sale law will be more than ever able to borrow and spend out " of all proportion to their necessities. The consequence then of making the " money market a little tighter for the land-holding classes may thus be in " some measure for their essential advantage." Since this was written, the danger then apprehended has become a reality. Enquiries made in 1888 showed that in the past 25 years one-fifth of the village lands had changed hands, half of the transfers being to the money-lending, as opposed to the cultivating classes. The amount of indebtedness is largest in the districts where profits were originally largest and have increased most considerably, and where the rise in prices due to railway extension has been most marked. Of 96 estates (mostly of considerable size) managed last year by the Court of Wards for debt, no less than 35, burdened with a debt of over 6 lakhs of rupees, lay in the three* districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Hoshangabad. In these districts the last Land revenue Settlements were made on most favourable terms to the malguzars—indeed in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad they were left with more than half of the rental, and their payments to Government are at present certainly not more than a quarter of their receipts. Yet (as will be noticed further on) it is here that ryots, unprotected by law, have been most inconsiderately rack-rented to provide funds which have merely stimulated the recipients to extravagance.

In the Nagpur country, where the balance of rental left to the malguzars was only half as large, there is I think less debt, and there has been considerably less rack-renting. Experience has shown that with rents as with other things "*l'appetit vient en mangeant.*"

The main cause of debt has been extravagance in marriage expenditure and in feeding hosts of dependents. A contributive cause has been the gambling spirit which leads to litigation. The Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad writes that almost every malguzar keeps his own attorney (*mukhtar*). The Settlement Officer of Wardha, a Native officer of experience, remarks that " the people have not yet learnt to curtail heavy marriage expenses, even the " poorer cultivators spending from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 on a single wedding, " while large landlords entangle themselves in heavy embarrassment. Village " ties have become weaker, and the village *Panchayats* (arbitration courts) " are not so much respected as they were in former days. People readily resort " to the Law Courts and seldom or never accept arbitration. And I have " heard of very few cases which have been conducted personally by the parties. " The services of Pleaders are engaged even in petty cases."

In a much less degree debt has resulted from the sub-division of properties under Hindu Law. But the proprietary right in each village was generally conferred on one or two persons only, and minute family partitions, such as are common in Upper India, are rare here. There are 27,600 villages held in malguzari right, and the number of sharers recorded in the village papers is only 76,000.

After all, however, we are apt to think the failures more numerous than they are. Amidst the complaints of embarrassed malguzars we forget the silence of those that are prosperous; and cases of gross rack-renting attract attention from the thousands of villages where landlord and tenant are still joined by a common sentiment. There is, moreover, ground for believing that the malguzars have learnt some wisdom by experience, and that they are now as a class more chary of resorting to money lenders. It would be a mistake to believe that the prevailing indebtedness is such as to threaten agrarian calamity. Debts are large, but the value of landed property is large also, and cases constantly come to notice where the prudent management of a son rescues an estate which under the father seemed drifting hopelessly to the hammer. But thrift cannot be expected till the standard of material comfort rises. At present,—to quote the words of Mr. John Neill, late Judicial Commissioner, and one of the most experienced officers of these Provinces,—" the wealthy classes hardly know what to do " with their wealth, and the chief means of disposing of it are by keeping

* Out of 18 districts in the Provinces.

"troops of useless servants, feeding Brahmins, spending largely on marriages and "other ceremonies, (and to better purposes) by building temples, pilgrim rest-"houses, bathing ghats and so forth. In other words, they spend it on show. * * * "In the matter of their houses, furniture and other surroundings, they live "in a way that we should consider wholly incompatible with comfort. The "civilization of India has been intellectual rather than material."

31. We now come to the tenants, or ryots, the largest and infinitely the most important class in the Provinces.

The ryots.

Present legal status.

It has already been remarked that when the malguzars were made proprietors of their village lands, care was taken to protect ryots of long standing against any oppressive exercise of proprietary privileges. A certain number were exempted altogether from the authority of the malguzars by being made proprietors of their holdings. Others were granted the status known as "absolute occupancy," which carries with it security against ejectment even for rent arrears (though a decree can of course be executed by sale of the holding)—fixity of rent for the term of Settlement, and powers of transfer subject to a right of pre-emption on part of the malguzar. Others again were given the simple "occupancy" status, which secures the ryot against ejectment, save by order of Court for rent arrears, except also against rent enhancement, through the Courts on certain definite grounds and at long intervals, and carries powers of transfer subject to the malguzar's consent. The remainder, now known as "ordinary" tenants, were left in the position of tenants-at-will, but were given the privilege of acquiring occupancy rights by 12 years' continuous possession. This provision was found to work to the disadvantage of the ryots on some estates, as they were continually shifted by the malguzar from holding to holding, so as to bar the accrual of occupancy rights; and it was cancelled by the Tenancy Act of 1884, the right of purchasing occupancy rights by the payment of a premium equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years rental being substituted for it. At the same time ordinary tenants were given the power of claiming compensation for disturbance and were protected from ejectment for non-acceptance of rental enhancement until this compensation was paid. It may be remarked here that this enactment has produced as yet but little effect. The people are far more influenced by the arrangements made on the occasion of the periodic Settlement of their rents and revenue than by legislation, which indeed takes a long time to become known to them. The effect of the Act has been to bar the expansion of the occupancy tenant class, which may be regarded as the backbone of the country. The accrual of occupancy rights by prescription has been negatived, while little or no use has been made of the substituted privilege of purchase. Ordinary tenants are, as a class, as much in their landlord's power as they were before the Tenancy Act was passed, and seldom dream of going into Court against him.

Over that part of the village lands which constitutes the malguzar's home-farm or demesne, tenant right in any form can not be acquired. These demesne lands now form 17 per cent. of the total area occupied for cultivation. The proportions of the total occupied area held by the various classes of ryots with the number of ryots recorded in the village papers are:—

*63,396	plot proprietors hold ...	4·5 per cent.
1,76,190	absolute occupancy tenants hold	13·8 „
4,82,683	occupancy tenants hold ...	32·9 „
4,88,839	ordinary tenants hold ...	23·0 „

*Including certain who hold revenue-free.

Of the balance (8·8 per cent.) 5·0 is held in ordinary tenant rightby tenants of superior classes. The privilege of the absolute occupancy or occupancy status under the law of these Provinces adheres to certain land and is not personal, and tenants of these classes who extend their holdings take the new land in "ordinary" right. The remainder of the area is held by village servants, &c. Almost two-thirds of the area held in occupancy right has come into this class since the Settlement of 1862-67 under the abolished 12 years' rule. Speaking broadly then, over 51 per cent. of the village lands the malguzars have little or no legal power over their tenants; over 28 per cent. they can eject or enhance, but, legally, only on payment of compensation; the law allows them full landlord's powers over only 17 per cent. (their demesne lands).

But, as above stated, at the Settlement of 1862-67 the large class of ordinary tenants were left unprotected, and the Tenancy Act has come too late to counteract a custom under which the malguzar regards an ordinary ryot as completely dependent upon him.

It may I think be fairly argued that the ryots have gained less than the malguzars from British rule. At the time when the malguzar was subjected to merciless extortion, the rulers of the day generally recognized that while a village farmer could be replaced at pleasure, relinquishment by a ryot was a serious matter. Old Maratha leases generally contained a stipulation binding the lessee to assist the ryots and keep them contented, and in the early days of British rule the policy was to disallow altogether enhancements by the lessees. The ryot's rent was fixed as completely as the revenue of the village, and the malguzar could not raise or alter it. He only got an inconsiderable allowance (15 per cent.) in return for the trouble of collecting, the risk of the cultivator's absconding, and the duty of giving him seed grain. For some time after the cession the whole weight of the district officer's influence was thrown into the scale on the cultivator's side. It must not, however, be imagined that the ryot was in those days prosperous or happy. The exorbitant demands of the State left him with little beyond the bare necessaries of life. Sir R. Jenkins, writing in 1827, states of the Nagpur country that none of the ryots were entitled to cultivate the same fields in perpetuity, nor was it the practice to give them leases for a longer time than one year. No class had a right to hold their fields on more favourable terms than others. He notices the readiness with which ryots threw up their lands on an increase of assessment, and argues that they could not be enjoying a substantial share of the profits of cultivation. It is mentioned of the early British Settlements in the Nimar district that the ryots in accepting enhanced rents stipulated that they should be allowed to give up their fields when they pleased,—a state of things in extraordinary contrast to the firm attachment to their land which they almost every where show at present.

Effect of the rise in prices on the ryots' condition.

32. The circumstances of ryots differ very greatly indeed in different parts of the Provinces, and it is almost impossible to treat of them generally as a class. The rights which the law secures to certain of them have of course exerted a very powerful influence on their condition,—in particular the right of transferring their land, which has greatly added to their powers of borrowing money. So far as the pitch of rent goes, there are extensive tracts where this is still regulated by custom and sentiment, and where there is not much difference between one class and another. Speaking generally, rent forms an unimportant part of their expenditure. The payments of plot proprietors and absolute occupancy tenants have remained unchanged since the last Settlement, and those of the occupancy class have risen but little. I give below some statistics in proof of this statement based on recent Settlement enquiries, which are a safer guide than the annual village rent rolls :—

District.	No. of villages dealt with.	Present rental acreage rates—			Percentage by which the rent rate has risen since last Settlement—		
		Of occupancy tenants.	Of ordinary tenants.	Of both classes taken together.	Of occupancy tenants.	Of ordinary tenants.	Of both classes taken together.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			
		In Chhattisgarh.					
Raipur ..	4,330	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 10 2	28	21	22
Bilaspur ...							
		In the Nagpur country.					
Nagpur ...	212	0 14 1	0 15 7	0 14 10	*Nil.*	22	9
Wardha ...	199	0 12 5	0 13 9	0 13 1	16	72	32
		In the Nerbudda valley.					
Jubbulpore ...	700	2 12 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	?	96	?
Narsinghpur ...	259	1 5 4	2 2 6	1 11 11	*Nil.*	46	31
Hoshangabad ...	217	1 0 6	1 15 2	1 7 10	7	94	52
		In Hill districts.					
Damoh ...	1,332	1 0 3	1 3 3	1 1 9	12	41	26
Mandla ...	1,434	0 7 1	0 5 8	0 6 5	*Nil.*	20	1

The rise in rate shown in the case of the Raipur, Bilaspur, Mandla and Damoh districts includes the enhancements lately imposed at re-settlement. Compared with the rise in prices, the enhancement which has taken place in the rent-rate of even the ordinary classes is trifling, except in the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts of the Nerbudda valley and in the Wardha district of the Nagpur country, where however the rise is in great measure to be attributed to under-statement of rents at last Settlement. Some allowance must be made for the inferior quality of new land brought under cultivation, the rating of which in proportion to value would reduce the former acreage rate. The rise in rate is then rather larger than shown. But it will remain generally inconsiderable in the case of the protected classes of tenants. Prices have generally at least doubled; cost of cultivation has risen in a less degree,—say 80 per cent. Taking all classes of tenants together, the rent-rate per acre does not exceed 13 annas, or a little over a shilling of English money. Of far more importance are the ryot's relations in loan transactions with the malguzar or money-lender, on the nature of which his prosperity most chiefly depends. In theory of course he can borrow as he pleases, but as a matter of fact his hands are often tightly tied by force of custom. The prevalence of the custom of borrowing seed has been already noticed. A ryot who sows borrowed wheat seed loses on each acre a sum equal to a quarter of the rent generally payable on it. And if he should make default in repayment, the loan runs on to the next season at most extravagant interest. The high exporting value of wheat has made it an object with landlords and money-lenders to obtain a lien on the crop,—that is to say, to get the ryot into their power by every possible expedient. In this they are greatly assisted by the marriage customs of the country. A well-to-do ryot will stop at no extravagance which will enable him in marrying one of his children to show more ostentation than his fellows, and cases are of quite common occurrence of men spending sums equal to ten years' rental, and even more, on a single ceremony. When a marriage is in prospect, a bag of money is an irresistible attraction; a bond is taken; should the next season prove a good one, re-payment would be discouraged by the creditor and the debt be allowed to run at heavy compound interest until a hard time comes; pressure is then applied, a mortgage taken—or an agreement to hand over the whole of the next crop at much below market rates. Henceforward the ryot, however strong may be his legal status,

or however moderate his rent, is no longer a free man. He cultivates for his creditor and lives on what his creditor allows him. If the creditor is not over harsh, and will on occasions allow him money for more marriages, he accepts the position without much repining. A large proportion of the wealthier malguzars habitually do business with their tenants on these terms, which are far more lucrative than any rent enhancement and, moreover, enable them to quote the moderation of their rent roll in proof of kindly treatment of their villagers.

Condition of the ryots in different parts of the Provinces.

33. I will now touch on the condition of the ryots in certain typical parts of the Provinces, and will as far as possible strengthen my statements by quoting from recent reports by experienced officers. A general enquiry was made into the condition of the poorer classes in 1888, the results of which, though mainly concerned with the least prosperous section of the ryots, will be of material assistance here.

Chhattisgarh.

To begin with the Chhattisgarh country, where change has been slowest and things are still old-fashioned, we find but little difference in social standing between the various statutory classes of tenants. Until lately village lands in this tract were liable to periodic redistribution amongst the ryots when from any causes, such as the advent of colonists from the outside, the existing distribution was unfair; and this custom tended of course to level distinctions. Rents are very low, the average being only 10 annas an acre under the new Settlement just completed. The enquiries of 1888 were reported "to bear out the opinion of all officers connected with the "Chhattisgarh country that the people are in their own fashion better off than "those of any other part of the Provinces. Food is plentiful and living cheap, "and if there are fewer luxuries than in more advanced districts, and the people "spend less on clothes and appearances, it is because they have not yet acquired "a taste for them, and not because they lack the means. The wants of the "people are at present very simple, and so far as the method of daily life is "concerned, there is but little difference between rich and poor." The Settlement Officer of Raipur remarks that the "equality of the economic condition of the "tenant is striking, the sole difference being that one man has a cow or she-"buffalo, another has not. Whether a ryot be an occupancy tenant of standing "or one who has just worked his way from the labouring class into the position "of tenant but little variation in temporal well being is perceptible."

"The tenants as a class are in better circumstances than in any other "district of the Central Provinces. Their annual expenditure is not on nearly "so liberal a scale as that of the tenants of Nagpur or the Nerbudda valley, "but they are much less troubled with debt. A large proportion of them keep "labourers in permanent employ, and it is the exception to find a tenant with a "larger holding than a *nagar* or plough of land (equal to between 15 and 20 acres) "who does not maintain at least one field servant. It is only amongst tenants with "a single plough of land or less than this that any degree of hardship can be looked "for. Out of 171 tenants, whose circumstances were investigated by six officers, "only 17 had less than Rs. 40 a year to spend, whilst the net expenditure of "78 was over Rs. 100 a year. Eighty were altogether out of debt, whilst 58 "others owed small sums only. Only three owed more than Rs. 200. Ninety "of the number could afford to spend more than Rs. 15 a year on clothes, and "this sum would suffice to provide everything that a Chhattisgarhi could "possibly want."

"The condition of the tenantry is shown by the result of these enquiries to "be very satisfactory, and the contrast between the Chhattisgarh tenants and "the tenants of the Saugor-Nerbudda and Nagpur country in the matter of "indebtedness is very striking. This is partly due to a more frugal habit of "life. The expenditure on marriages is very much less than elsewhere. It is "also due to the fact that as yet the country has not been exploited by the "agents of Bombay firms, and that most of the produce is still grown by "the tenant for his own hand, and its price is not forestalled by previous

"borrowings. A very large proportion of the wheat and rice exported by "the railway to Nagpur is brought to the railway terminus by the cultiva- "tors themselves in their own carts, and they have accordingly reaped the full "benefits of the recent rise in prices, instead of sharing this benefit with "brokers and export agents. That the produce of agriculture is as yet "amply sufficient for the needs of the cultivating class is shown by the liberal "terms on which they can afford to pay for labour."

Of the neighbouring district of Bilaspur it was reported in 1888, that "the "cultivators are as a rule comfortably off, though their style of living differs "but little from that of the labourers they employ. The extent of indebtedness "is comparatively small, and Bilaspur resembles Raipur in the fact that a very "large proportion of the cultivators are free from embarrassment. A large "amount of the grain which is exported is either carried by the cultivators to "market and sold there, or is sold to *banjaras* for export to Jubbulpore over the "hill-passes to the north of the district. But the western portion of the dis- "trict, where wheat is most extensively grown, is becoming exploited by the "agents of Bombay firms who are ready to advance money in order to gain "a lien on next harvest's produce, and indebtedness may be expected to increase "as the country is opened. As yet its traffic communications have been against "any development of the export trade. The terminus of the railway "is some 60 miles distant from the nearest corner of the district, and a "considerable portion of the grain which it exports is carried on pack-bul- "locks to Jubbulpore."

Now that these districts have been opened out by the Railway, it may be apprehended that debt will increase under the temptations which are referred to in this paragraph. At present the ryots owe but little. Of those questioned in 1888, only 16 per cent owed more than Rs. 100, and 55 per cent were altogether free from debt.

The Nagpur country.

34. In the Nagpur country conditions are widely different. Here also rents are generally low, and a strong local idea of tenant rights has limited the enhancement by malguzars of the rents of even ordinary ryots. The figures given in paragraph 32 indicate how little rents have risen since the last Settlement, and the average rate is not more than 15 annas per acre. The country has been opened out to traffic for 25 years, and the ryots have been in a position to secure the whole of the benefit resulting from a large rise in prices. But this has in great measure merely acted as an incentive to extravagance and has produced a deplorable amount of indebtedness. The enquiries of 1888 showed that "the admitted expenditure of "the Nagpur tenants was on a far more liberal scale than that of tenants in the "north of the Provinces. Only 8 out of 28 questioned spent on themselves less "than Rs: 200 per annum, and the annual net expenditure of the 28 families "amounted to no less than Rs. 7,721, their aggregate rental being Rs. 1,286. On "the other hand, 20 families were in debt, generally for large sums, the aggregate "sum owed by them being Rs. 8,625. Two tenants paying a rental of Rs. 89 "and Rs. 189, respectively, owed over Rs. 1,000. Indebtedness was found "to be very prevalent. Out of 422 tenants questioned on this point, only 60 "were found to be out of debt; it was a commonly expressed opinion that "75 per cent of the tenants were more or less involved." This state of things was for the most part ascribed by the enquiring Officer to extravagance in marri- age expenditure. His figures seem to bear out this opinion. "Out of the "Rs. 8,625, owed by 20 families, Rs. 5,175 had been incurred on marriages. "One tenant paying a rent of Rs. 189 had spent Rs. 2,500 in marrying his sons. "Another who admitted an income of Rs. 600, owed Rs. 1,500 on this account. "A third paying only Rs. 16 as rent, had spent Rs. 150 on marriages. A "fourth with a rent of Rs. 31 and debts amounting to Rs. 960—which he was "unable to pay off—had just arranged a loan of Rs. 200 for the marriage "of his younger brother. But although there is a good deal of indebtedness "amongst the tenants, there is very little poverty, and the people bear their

" embarrassments very lightly." Three years later, the Settlement Officer of Nagpur writing of the increase in agricultural incomes observes that " the in-
" debtedness of the tenants becomes difficult to understand ; but there are several
" great causes at work. The standard of his comforts (I speak on the authority
" of leading ryots), has certainly risen ; he wears better clothes and eats better
" food. This is of course most satisfactory and does not of itself entail
" indebtedness, but the rise in prices came at too great a bound at once, and he
" has suffered accordingly. The sudden access to his income not sustained, his
" newly acquired rights of transfer, his imprudence and his inability to curtail
" expenditure to suit a lower income, resulted in the very general indebtedness
" of the cultivating classes within 12 or 15 years of the commencement of the
" Settlement. He has a passion for hard cash which there is always a money-
" lender present to gratify, and in order to obtain it he will recklessly mortgage
" his rights or sell his crops before harvest at an estimate which he knows to
" be excessive, thereby entailing heavy interest on himself and consequent
" debt. Then he never gets fair treatment at the hands of money-lenders.
" Out of the cases of debt I enquired into I found a large number of cases
" in which if the dealings had been scrupulously fair, debts would have been
" cleared which had actually increased according to the money-lenders' accounts.
" Moreover, the tenant himself is much to blame for spending money which
" he could have devoted to pay off a debt. He is eager to accept the grace
" which the money-lender is willing to grant up to certain limits. A debt
" weighs lightly on him. In one village I found a tenant who had given a
" usufructuary mortgage of his fields and who was hopelessly involved,
" spending Rs. 300 at a wedding. Yet in spite of the pit-falls which beset a
" cultivator in the shape of the money-lender, the love of litigation, his
" expensive marriage customs, and above all, his inherent want of thrift,
" there is a fair sprinkling of men who are prosperous simply from the profits
" of agriculture,—who owe nothing and who yet have no advantages in the way
" of lighter rents or better land than their fellows ; and the existence of this
" class, albeit a small one, seems to prove that setting aside a small percentage
" of men who have failed owing to loss of cattle by disease, hail or other mis-
" fortunes, the indebtedness of tenants arises from avoidable causes.

" Besides this class there is a larger and fairly numerous set of men whose
" debts are not of much consequence, who borrow and pay off and borrow again
" without mortgaging their holdings. A further large class have heavy debt
" of which some of them will clear themselves and which it is quite possible to
" liquidate by the exercise of ordinary thrift. Lastly there is a small class of
" ryots who can never be saved, though they still appear sanguine."

The Settlement Officer of the adjacent district of Wardha has collected some statistics of tenants' indebtedness, which are abstracted below :—

Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Number indebted.	Number owing			
			Less than Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 to 200.	Rs. 200 to 500.	Over Rs. 500.
228	6,256	3,867	1,019	527	681	162

The debts may seem large for ryots whose annual rentals average below Rs. 20, but they are not so much out of proportion to the selling value of their holdings. In these 228 villages 4,688 acres of absolute occupancy ryots' land (equal to 10 per cent of its original area) had been sold up during the past 28 years. The rental of these holdings was only Rs. 4,265, but their selling price was over Rs. 68,000. From this point of view the amount of debt

is by no means alarming, and I think that it is generally true that the more thoroughly the question is examined the less formidable it will appear. Opinions which are unsupported by statistics will be always coloured by sympathy for hardship discovered in particular cases.

The Settlement Officer of Wardha lays stress on the evils of the prevalent custom of forestalling crops. "The practice," he writes, "of selling crops "before harvest, which is common in this district, is very disadvantageous to the "cultivators and prevents them from realizing the profits which accrue from "a rise in prices. Money-lenders and trading malguzars induce their debtors "as well as other persons to enter into an agreement to deliver cotton and grain "at a rate which is from 60 to 75 per cent smaller than the prices which are "expected to rule at the harvest, and in default of delivery to pay its price at "the harvest rate. The poorer tenants are required to enter into written agree-"ments, while the richer and more respectable tenants are allowed to make verbal "contracts. The cultivators receive earnest-money and sometimes the whole price "in advance." Under this system the ryot not only gets a low price for his produce, but loses all interest in it, except in so far as a short crop may subject him to heavy penalties. The Settlement Officer also remarks on the heaviness of the current rates of interest, which range from 12 to 24 per cent per annum. Grain loans carry interest at 25 per cent for six months, after which if unpaid, they are converted into cash at current rates and interest charged on the amount till date of payment. To illustrate the rapidity with which debts mount up in the account books of native money-lenders, I give statistics of some cases decided within the last two years in the Courts of two districts. In all cases the defendants were ryots with powers of transfer and the debts were secured by mortgages:—

Number of cases.	Amount originally borrowed.	Average period between date of borrowing and date of suit.	Amount repaid during the period.	Amount claimed by creditor.	Amount decreed.
	Rs.	Years.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
58	9,338	5½	1,463	27,113	23,942

When charges accumulate like this escape from debt becomes extremely difficult, and alienation of property must occur when the debtor has property to transfer. The transfers of tenant right which have taken place in the Wardha district are not shown to have been very numerous. The Settlement Officer of Nagpur shows that in a typical group of 155 villages, only 9·7 per cent of the land held by absolute occupancy ryots had been sold up since last Settlement—about half of the area so transferred having passed into the hands of professional money-lenders. But these cases are exclusive of those in which the creditor obtains possession on usufructuary mortgage,—often retaining the tenant in cultivating possession under conditions not far removed from those of actual servitude.

In the Nagpur country low rents have not served to keep the ryots out of debt, and they have in some places led to a very serious amount of sub-letting. This is a matter to which the Settlement Officer of Wardha has given much attention, and I subjoin an abstract of statistics collected by him:—

Number of villages dealt with.	Per cent of area sub-let of that			Rate per acre at which rent is			
	Held in absolute occupancy right.	Held in occupancy right.	Held in ordinary right.		Absolute occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
228	30	27	15	—Paid by the tenants to their landlords.	0 13 10	0 13 7	1 1 11
				—Realized by them from their sub-tenants.	2 1 5	1 12 11	1 10 5

A considerable proportion of the sub-letting is merely temporary, to meet accidental emergencies. But allowing for this, the figures are very striking. A ryot who sub-lets his land loses most of his importance in the economy of the country and the protection afforded him by Government misses its aim. It is with the actual tiller of the soil that the country is most concerned, and production suffers by his poverty, be he the legal tenant or only the tenant's "man."

The Saugor-Nerbudda tract.

35. Crossing the Satpura hills into the Saugor-Nerbudda country we come upon a similar set of circumstances produced by somewhat different causes. In the fertile valley of the Nerbudda the position of the malguzars has become exceptionally strong, and they have been able to divert to themselves the profits of a large proportion of their ryots by rack-renting, pure and simple, such as is rarely practised elsewhere. In these tracts the rent-rate of the ordinary class of tenants has on the average doubled since last Settlement. This is no more, it is true, than prices justify; but so high an average could only be produced by the levy of exorbitant rents in a proportion of cases, and we find acreage rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 commonly exacted for unirrigated land against an average of only half this amount. A very important part of the Settlement Officer's work is the reduction of these rents to reasonable limits. Under the law this can only be effected with the malguzar's consent, but consent has in almost all cases been given partly because of the general feeling that Settlement is an occasion for *tabulæ novæ*, and partly in order to gain leniency in the assessment of the Government revenue. In part of the Hoshangabad district the levy of rent on the "khot" system was till lately very common, under which the tenant binds himself down to render a certain amount of wheat fixed at from 2 to 3½ times the amount of seed sown: at the latter rate the rent is equivalent to at least Rs. 8 an acre for land on which the malguzar is often not paying to Government more than eight annas. Another method to fix the rent as half of the produce to be delivered in wheat. Ryots cultivating under these terms are practically dependent for their livelihood on their malguzar's forbearance. Their condition has lately proved the subject of special enquiry; the levy of rents in kind has been strongly discouraged by Government and competition for land has been lessened by the opening out to settlers of some tracts of cultivable waste situated near the locality where they were most prevalent. It is a matter for much congratulation that the Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad now reports that the custom is rapidly dying out, and that he trusts in a year or two to see it extinguished altogether. The executive officers of Government will be to blame if it revives hereafter.

The levy of rents in kind on this system must be distinguished from the ancient custom of grain rents still prevailing in some backward tracts, under which the rent of a field is fixed as a share of its actual produce. The nominal share is seldom more than a fourth and the ryot generally contrives to render much less than this by underestimating the produce if rent is settled by appraisement on the field, or by secreting part of it if actual measurement is effected on the threshing floor. But this method of rental payment, though well suited in some respects to tracts where money is scarce and the harvests are liable to great fluctuations, denies to the ryot any share in the enhanced price of his produce, and at the present re-settlements the ryots have almost universally petitioned for the fixation of cash rents by the Settlement Officer. Last year cash rents were substituted for rents in kind of the old fashioned type in 272 villages.

Although, however, in the districts of the Nerbudda country ordinary tenants as a class are heavily rented the absolute occupancy and occupancy classes have escaped with very little enhancement, save in so far as they pay in the form of rack rents for plots of land which they have added to their holdings in ordinary tenant right. The accession to agricultural profits has been quite as large here as in the Nagpur country and has produced the same results of extravagance and debt. The enquiries of 1888 indicated that the average net annual expenditure of a tenant was from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. A very large proportion of the ryots were found to be heavily indebted. "Of 46 tenants whose "circumstances were enquired into in detail (in the Hoshangabad district), only "12 were out of debt. The remaining 34 owed in the aggregate Rs. 18,300, a

"sum equal to more than four times their rental. Almost the whole of the "debt was admittedly incurred on account of marriage expenses. The reports "give instances of the most extraordinary extravagance. An absolute occu- "pancy tenant paying a rent of Rs. 203 for 116 acres of land, had spent "Rs. 1,500 on marriage festivals. Another tenant of the same class with a "rent of Rs. 200 had spent Rs. 2,000, a third had spent Rs. 1,500, a fourth had "spent the best part of Rs. 400. There can be no doubt that the large profits "which have arisen from the rise of the price of wheat, and the strong demand "for export, have proved too much for a large proportion of the tenants, and "have stimulated them into extravagance which will permanently cripple "them. A matter which has distinctly conduced to extravagance and waste- "fulness is said to be the grant of the rights of transfer in land to absolute "occupancy tenants, which has enabled them to borrow amounts which would "otherwise have been quite beyond their reach. A very considerable number "of these tenants have been sold up since Settlement and have lost their "land. It is also stated that the growing expenditure in litigation has had "a good deal to do with the embarrassment of the tenantry." "Whatever "may be the nature of a case," writes the enquiring Officer, "the parties try "to secure the services of pleaders, many of whom have become very rich "at the expense of the agriculturists." Special stress was laid on the effect of the *khot* rent system "which," it was stated, "diverts almost the whole "of the profits of cultivation into the pockets of the landlords, as a man "who has been induced to accept a *khot* lease and has fallen into arrears is "compelled to submit to any terms his landlord pleases." And in regard to the borrowing of seed grain it was remarked that "interest at 50 per cent for six "months is becoming as common as interest at 25 per cent, and these exorbitant "rates added and superadded to the principal and recharged with interest "run up a moderate debt into an over-whelming and crushing one, secured by "bond, registration and mortgage, from which there is no escape." Mention is made of two typical suits recently brought to recover grain to the value of Rs. 990 and Rs. 2,940 on original loans amounting to Rs. 60 and Rs. 140, respectively. The enquiries gave very similar results in the neighbouring districts of Narsinghpur and Jubbulpore. They showed that the tenants could afford to spend sums absurdly disproportionate to their rents, but that the money was obtained by borrowing, and that as a class they were heavily indebted. In regard to the Saugor district the Settlement Officer writes,—"it is quite a usual "thing for a Lodhi cultivator dependent for his own and his family's living "on a holding paying Rs. 20 rent, to borrow and spend Rs. 200 for the mar- "riage of one of his daughters. It is wonderful on what poor security money- "lenders make such advances. In many cases the capital is never recovered, "but the interest is screwed out of the borrower year after year, and in a very "short time the original investment has been made a success, even if the capi- "tal is not repaid. There is an extraordinary amount of pledging plot pro- "perties, absolute occupancy, occupancy and even ordinary holdings as security "for borrowed money. In a very large number of cases the tenant gets "a bare subsistence allowance from his creditors, the whole profits going "to them. It might seem strange that men should be willing to go on year "after year cultivating land on such conditions, when they are free to give up "their holdings and go elsewhere. Land is not scarce and in many parts of "the district new tenants are welcomed. But the Saugor ryot is very "attached to his village and to his land, and clings on to it as long as he can. "Besides this, he has a wholesome fear of the village Bania to whom he owes "the money, and thinks twice before defying him by running away. In many "cases too, the tenants who are helped over the hard times by the Banias or "malguzars are really grateful to them as their benefactors, and do not at all "resent being squeezed in times of prosperity, so long as they know they will "be fed in the time of adversity. It is only fair to the much abused Banias "to say that they share the majority of their trade-principles with the malgu- "zars of other castes, who lend money and grain on their own account. The "chief of these principles is one not unknown to English shop-keepers, and is "that those who can pay, must pay for those who cannot." Of 920 tenants questioned in this and the neighbouring district of Damoh during the enquiries of 1888, only a fifth were out of debt.

The Hill districts.

In the Nerbudda valley the system of forestalling crops is uncommon, the malguzar's lien leaving no opening for the money-lender. In some of the hill districts where the malguzars are less powerful and rents have remained very low, forestalling is exceedingly prevalent and a very large proportion of the wheat crop is sold to the agents of Bombay firms before it is sown in the ground. In fact, the landlord spares merely to enhance the money-lender's profit. This is, however, true only of the open wheat growing plateaux. In the poorer hilly tracts, where produce is not the subject of commercial speculation, the ryots, if poorer, are more independent, and their circumstances approach more nearly to those of the people of Chhattisgarh.

Sub-division of land.

36. A cause of embarrassment which has not yet been noticed is the sub-division of holdings. Under the law all tenancies—even those in ordinary right—are hereditary and liable to family partition, and although minute sub-division has not as yet become common, signs of approaching difficulty are not absent. Owing to the fact that holdings are commonly composed of plots held in several different rights, it is no easy matter to arrive at the average size of a holding. Taking, however, the available statistics as they stand, they indicate that the average size of an absolute occupancy holding is in no district less than 12 acres, and in some districts (*e. g.*; Hoshangabad) is as large as 20 acres. Occupancy holdings range from a third to a half less than this, but are generally supplemented by 2 or 3 acres held in ordinary right. The average ordinary tenant's holding is again rather smaller, save in localities where poor soil occurs and where, as the last comer, the ordinary tenant has had to make shift with a disproportionately large share of it. The size of holdings is generally sufficient, except in the case of the poorest of the ordinary class. But it has been considerably reduced during the last 30 years in localities where the soil is productive. The statistics of resettlement show, for instance, that in the most fertile portion of the Jubbulpore district, the average size of the absolute occupancy holding has in 25 years fallen from 17 to 14 acres, and that of the occupancy holding from 12 to 9 acres. This is, however, one of the tracts where the produce of the land is believed to have increased very materially within recent years. In less fertile tracts the enquiries made at Settlement frequently show that a number of the absolute occupancy holdings have been divided into shares, each of which is insufficient for the support of a family, and has to be supplemented by land taken up in ordinary right. And I have met with cases where absolute occupancy tenants have lost small holdings of this sort altogether, but have actually improved their position by farming much larger areas in ordinary tenant right, though at more than double their former rent-rate.

General summary.

37. Allowing for everything that is unfavourable in their present circumstances, there can be no doubt whatever that the ryots have immensely gained in prosperity. Debt overshadows the lives of many, but the recent enquiries have been on the whole reassuring, and it is clear that there is at present nothing approaching general insolvency. The Settlement Officer of Hoshangabad, referring to the reports of 1888 (which went to show the prevalence of very heavy embarrassment), writes that "if indebtedness is taken to mean the employment of borrowed capital, I "do not think that the estimates are excessive. It must, however, be remem- "bered that in every country a large proportion of the capital employed in "agriculture is borrowed and this district offers no exception to the general rule. "Most tenants borrow, and repay and borrow again, keeping a standing account "with their malguzar or banker. But this does not show that they are badly "off. A very large proportion are in a perfectly solvent condition, able to pay "off their debts if they wish to do so. The proportion hopelessly indebted is "small." Although the ryots as a class squander much of their profits, their standard of material comfort has risen considerably. Their houses are better, they eat better food, and wear better clothes—coming out indeed in some districts in flowered muslins on festal occasions,—and can afford to keep carts and sometimes trotting bullocks. Hired labour is more largely used and a large proportion have leisure to be exceedingly idle. This was a fact brought

into prominence by the enquiries of 1888, when the conclusion was formed that "taken as a class the ordinary agriculturists do not "work hard: they idle away a good deal of their time and the comparatively "small yield of land is no doubt due to the comparatively little labour bestowed "on it." In strong contrast are the remarks of Sir Richard Jenkins:—"The culti- "vators must work the greater part of the day to enable them to live. Almost "all the inhabitants of a village rise with the dawn and the cultivators generally "an hour before it, and with the exception of a rest of two hours in the mid- "dle of the day work till sunset." Now-a-days respectable ryots will hardly leave their houses in time to meet the Settlement Officer when he comes, on his morning rounds, to inspect and assess their fields.

The fact, however, remains that ryots as well as malguzars have during recent years claimed by their indebtedness the serious attention of Government. Indeed their circumstances are much the more important of the two. Transfers of malguzari right affect the production of the country but little compared with the alienation of cultivating possession. We have unfortunately no statistics to indicate precisely the extent to which ryots' holdings have been transferred otherwise than to the malguzar of the village. Statistics collected in the course of the Settlements now in progress show that in parts of the Nerbudda valley as much as 40 per cent. of the area granted at last Settlement to absolute occupancy ryots has come into the possession of the malguzars, but so high a proportion is rare, and the general average is from 15 to 25 per cent. A large portion of these transfers occurred, however, during the years immediately succeeding the Settlement, before the value of tenant right was appreciated. In addition there is the area transferred to money-lenders and held by them as tenants. We have seen that in the Wardha and Nagpur districts (which may be accepted as typical) transfers of absolute occupancy tenure only cover 10 per cent. of the area, and that only half of the transfers have been to the money-lending class. But in particular villages transfers to money-lenders have been very numerous, and I have met with cases where they have acquired the whole of the absolute occupancy lands. A very considerable area, moreover, is held by them on usufructuary mortgage. The area held by cultivators in occupancy right has increased very largely* indeed under the old 12 years' rule and this is one of the most satisfactory features in the agrarian history of the last 30 years. But in some tracts a not inconsiderable proportion of this area is really in the hands of money-lenders.

For the embarrassments which have led to these alienations the gift of rights of transfer is in great measure responsible, by enabling the ryot to raise far larger sums than are required for his reasonable expenditure. Admitting that his cultivation has under any circumstances to be largely carried on with borrowed capital, the security afforded by his crops has always in past years sufficed to procure him the moderate loans required,—and still suffices in the case of the large body of ryots who have not powers of transfer.

The enforcement by the Civil Courts of contracts, however usurious or one-sided, has greatly intensified the evil. The alteration of the law in the ryots' interest is now receiving the attention of Government. It is of course a mistake to regard the money-lender as habitually dishonest—or as an excrescence due to British methods of administration. He has from the earliest days occupied one of the most important places in village economy, and the majority of ryots, if questioned on the point, will profess their confidence in his fair dealing. But it is at the same time true that cheating is common and widespread, and that both malguzars and money-lenders profit largely by the exercise of undue influence. Obstinate at some times, the ryot is exceedingly pliable at others, and a case recently came to my notice in which an influential malguzar induced a large number of his ryots, without the smallest consideration in return, to admit themselves in writing to be merely the sub-tenants of one of his relations—a man who had never been near the land—and actually to confirm the deed of admission in the Government Registration office. Having signed away their rights they realized what was lost, and begged for the interference of Government. The rights which have been granted to the ryot require for their preservation an

* In Chhattisgarh it has risen eight fold—and in most districts has trebled.

improvement in his intelligence for which we have as yet merely trusted to time and experience. Little or nothing has been done to educate him, and the great majority are unable to sign their own names or to do the simplest sum in arithmetic. A knowledge of the three R's does not make all men prudent managers. But it at all events puts in their power to be prudent; and the spread of elementary education certainly offers the most hopeful antidote for present evils.

Agricultural labourers.

38. The new Census gives a total of 1,936,200 persons (equal to 18 per cent. of the total population) as living by wages received for agricultural labour. They are classified as follows:—

Farm servants on yearly wages		...	601,239
„ „ monthly „		...	155,177
„ „ unspecified		...	64,148
			820,564
Labourers	..	...	1,115,636

Of the wage earning class 57 per cent. are dependent on daily hire: while 31 per cent. are in yearly service.

Farm servants.

It will be convenient to discuss first of all the circumstances of farm servants in yearly employ who rank next below the ryots in the agricultural scale, and between whom and the ryot class there is constant interchange; servants who have managed to save a little capital taking up small holdings, and ryots taking to service when means of cultivating fail them.

The yearly farm servant combines the functions of overseer with those of chief ploughman. His work is important and is rewarded with a wage which keeps him and his family in comfort, and leaves a small margin for saving.

The most primitive relation between ryot and ploughman is found in the Chhattisgarh districts where the latter is admitted to a kind of partnership in the produce, and is indeed commonly known by a name signifying "partner" (*saonjia*). His usual share is a fourth of the outturn, after deducting for seed, against which are set doles of grain given him from time to time and kept in account by marks scored on a wall in cowdung. * "At the end of the year "a balance is struck, and if the *saonjia* has received more than his share, he "is not permitted by custom to throw up his service. But it rarely happens "that his share does not suffice to cover the amounts advanced to him. His "wife and children assist him by daily labour, and a large family is not to him "the burden it would be to a respectable tenant. Indeed most of the daily "labourers in Chhattisgarh are the sons, brothers or cousins of *saonjias*, and "their earnings go to supplement the *saonjia's* wages."

In the neighbouring district of Sambalpur the farm servant (known as the *guti*) generally receives 1,200 lbs. of cleaned rice *plus* clothing. This, supplemented by his wife's earnings, suffices to keep him in sufficient food. "† A stipulation often made is that the *guti* is to be lent two or three rupees "a year without interest, provided that he does not throw up his situation, "in which case interest is charged at 50 per cent. This has the effect of "rendering the services of most of these men practically permanent."

In the Nagpur country wages are higher. The ordinary annual wage for a ploughman is 1,440 lbs. of grain *plus* Rs. 6 in cash, and near the town of Nagpur the rate rises as high as 1,920 lbs. In the Wardha district cash payment is commoner, the rate being Rs. 32 to Rs. 36 *plus* certain periodical *douceurs*. If wages are paid in grain, the usual annual rate is 1,440 lbs. wheat or 1,680 lbs. millet (juari) with an extra 20 lbs. on the completion of sowing, when worship is paid to the tutelary deity of the field. A further 20 lbs. is given at the "pola" festival.

* Raipur Settlement Report, 1890.

† Sambalpur Settlement Report, 1890.

Wages, if paid in grain, have remained pretty constant during the last 30 years. In Nagpur the only change is the addition of the Rs. 6 paid in cash. But it is interesting to note that 60 years ago the amount of grain given was considerably smaller. Sir Richard Jenkins states that the annual wage was usually only 1,200 lbs. of grain *plus* a blanket and a pair of shoes, and that as much as 1,440 lbs. (the present rate) was only given in exceptional cases. Wages paid in cash have largely risen. In the Wardha district the rate 30 years ago was only Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

In the Nerbudda valley ploughmen are sometimes paid in cash at a rate of about Rs. 42 per annum, against only Rs. 25 at the time of last Settlement. In the Hoshangabad district the general rate of wage is about 1,700 lbs. of grain per annum, which, though liberal, is a reduction (so the Settlement Officer reports) of 20 per cent. on the rate prevailing at last Settlement. In this district employers have very generally lowered the amount of grain wages, owing of course to the great rise in the silver value of grain.

Servants hired by the month are generally paid at rates similar to or a little higher than those allowed to men in yearly employ. In the Hoshangabad district the ordinary rate of monthly wage is now Rs. 4; at the time of last Settlement it was Rs. 3.

Daily labourers.

39. The large class of people (numbering 1,115,636) who are shown as subsisting by daily wages contains, from one point of view to be taken by Government, the most important part of the population, as it furnishes the greater number of those for whom food or labour has to be found in time of famine. Their wages have risen very considerably indeed, but their well-being depends of course quite as much on the regularity with which they can find employment as on the amount they receive while in employ. A very large proportion of them—especially those of aboriginal descent—live entirely from hand to mouth; and though they seldom show signs of insufficient food, they subsist on food of very poor quality, and are at certains times of the year straitened to procure it. During seasons when work is dull they depend on doles of grain taken from time to time at high interest from the village Bania; and the first symptom of scarcity is the contraction of this petty grain-lending business and an outcry from those who have to look to it for their food.

The condition of the daily labourer is least impoverished in Chhattisgarh, where he is still a member of the village community and not a mere hanger-on,—of a class apart. In the Raipur district the usual daily rate of wage is 4 lbs. of cleaned rice for a man and 3 lbs. for a woman,—that is to say, one day's work provides about three days' food. The women earn money when not employed on field work by selling grass and fuel cakes. But casual labourers are not numerous except in villages round the town of Raipur. In the adjoining Sambalpur district the rate of daily wage is lower—about 2 lbs. of cleaned rice—but hard work such as well digging is paid for in cash at 1½ anna a day. These rates give a man two days' food for one day's work, "and," the Settlement Officer writes, "advantage is generally taken of this to do no work for days "together. The earnings of the women are by no means unimportant. They "can make about two lbs. of rice a day at the time of transplanting and weeding, "—operations effected almost entirely by women and children. By spinning "cotton they lessen the cost of the family clothing, and a good spinner can "make from 3 to 4 pice a day. The family income is also assisted by gleaning "and the collection of *mahua** flowers. These are by no means a *pis aller* "in the way of diet. Some people consider them more strengthening than the "national *pakhal* (boiled rice and water), which they may easily be, I "imagine, and they are not at all unpalatable to Urias. They would be "eaten whether the stock of rice were insufficient or not. * * * "Later on in the hot weather the collection of the *mahua* nuts brings in a "certain amount of food. During the season I have seen in most villages "which border on a tract well stocked with *mahua* trees one or two women

* Bassia latifolia—the Indian olive.

"bartering rice or parched rice which they had brought from their own "village for the nuts, which they again dispose of for rice in their own or "some other village. All the year round there is a demand in any large "village for leaves for plates, and, as has been mentioned, more than a day's "food can be earned by a day's visit to the jungle to gather them. Lastly, there "is the necessary process of rice husking, which is carried out by the women of "of the poorer classes for more well-to-do households, where the female members "of the family are above this sort of work. The husker has to return 28 lbs. "of rice for every 70 lbs. of paddy given her to husk, and makes, I should say, "never under 5 per cent. and often as much as 8 or 9 per cent. on the quantity "dealt with."

It is a significant fact that during the progress of survey work very great difficulty was experienced in this district in getting men to work steadily as chainmen on Rs. 4 a month, which was in 1885 sufficient to purchase 4 maunds of rice, or the food of nearly 7 adults. A very serious failure of the rice crop in 1886, when over one tahsil not more than a four-anna outturn was gathered, failed to bring people to relief works in more than inconsiderable numbers. Another indication that food is plentiful is given by the astonishingly large number of children which a Sambalpur village contains; they pour out of the houses like ants, and though, as a rule, not burdened with clothing, they show no signs of being pinched for food.

In the Nagpur country the labouring class has been immensely helped by the demand for labour outside their villages which has sprung from the growth of trade and manufactures. The daily rates at which agricultural labour is now paid for in the neighbourhood of Nagpur are 3 annas for a man and 1½ anna for a woman, which are at least half as much again as the wages current at last Settlement and are treble the wages prevailing 40 years ago. In the Wardha district the rates are lower,—2 to 2½ annas for a man and 1 to 1¼ anna for a woman,—but a large proportion of the daily field labour is paid for in grain at 5 lbs. wheat or 10 lbs. juari—a three days' ration at least.

Wheat harvesting, to which here as in England the labouring class look for their annual savings, is remunerated by one twentieth of the produce cut—a customary rate in force throughout the greater part of the Provinces; and as a man can cut 3-10ths of an acre a day—which at 1-20th will ordinarily give him from 7 to 8 lbs.—the remuneration is on a liberal scale if the crop is a good one. But with a poor harvest the earnings may be very small, and it not uncommonly happens that harvesters refuse altogether to reap unless they are given fixed wages. On the other hand, if the crop is a good one the cultivator does his best to substitute an area or a daily rate of wage. The contract rate according to area cut ranges from 30 to 40 lbs. per acre in the Nagpur country, to about 20 lbs. in the Nerbudda valley. The cutting of millet is paid for in the Wardha district at 7½ lbs. grain a day for a man and 5 lbs. for a woman. For cotton picking the labourers receive a share of the produce ranging from 1-16th of the first picking to 1-4th of the last.

I have already referred to the annual migration of Gond labourers from the hills to the plains at wheat harvest time. A similar migration occurs annually from the Nagpur districts into the fertile country of Berar at the time of the cotton and millet harvests, the current turning when the wheat is ready for the sickle at Nagpur. At the time of the 1891 Census a large proportion must have returned to their homes, yet the Berar statistics include 39,923 persons from the Wardha district alone. The rice districts of Bhandara and Balaghat contribute very largely to this annual migration.

Speaking generally, the rate of grain wage has remained pretty constant in spite of the great increase in grain value, and labourers have lost ground only in localities where agriculture has become ancillary to trade, and custom and sentiment are sacrificed to profit. Chief amongst these localities is the Hoshangabad district, where a casual labourer now receives from 4¼ to 5¼ lbs. a

day, against 6¼ lbs. at last settlement. Daily wages, where paid in cash, have generally risen by about 50 per cent., though they have undoubtedly been slow in responding to the rise in grain prices. The Settlement Officer of Chhindwara, for instance, reports that the old customary rate of ½ an anna a day for weeding has only risen to ¾ anna within the last two or three years. Cash wages if paid by the year or month have risen in a rather less degree, and as the greater part of the ryot's cash outlay is in monthly or annual wages, his labour bill has, as a rule, risen less than the rates for daily labour would seem to show.

Average annual income of the daily labourer class.

40. It is extremely difficult to reduce to a money standard the annual earnings of the labouring class, as they include a mass of trifling perquisites. The enquiries of 1888 indicate that a man earning as much as Rs. 30 per annum can maintain his family in common food and clothing. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara showed that the ordinary cost of food for a man, his wife and one child was 1⅞ anna a day and that, if broken rice be substituted for rice, the cost could be reduced to 1⅛th anna a day. This sum would provide the family with 2½ lbs. of grain and a small quantity of pulse, leaving ⅜ths anna over for salt, vegetables and firewood. *It may be observed here that living in rice districts is cheaper than in districts the staple crop of which is wheat or juari, in that a considerable portion of the rice crop is broken up in the process of husking, and the broken rice, which is sold very cheaply as being useless for the market, provides the poor with the means of sustaining life at an almost nominal cost. The cost of clothing for a family of three would, if kept to the lowest possible limit, not exceed Rs. 2 per annum, and on the ordinary scale would not exceed Rs. 4-12-0. It is then evident that a family could live in fair comfort, according to their own notions of it, for a trifle over Rs. 30 a year, of which Rs. 25-8-0 would be spent in food. Judged by this standard few of the labouring class can want for food. The Saugor and Damoh districts are reported to be those where poverty is most widespread, but of 259 labourers whose circumstances were investigated in these districts during the enquiries of 1888, only 7 per cent. were found to have a less income than Rs. 30, a fifth of the number earning over Rs. 100. Of 115 persons questioned in the hill districts of Seoni and Mandla, the proportions earning less than Rs. 30 and over Rs. 100 were very nearly the same. In Chhindwara incomes under Rs. 30 constituted only 2 per cent. of 435 recorded. These are the districts where labour is least in demand. In the open country the average earnings are considerably higher.

That the admitted incomes are largely supplemented in various ways is evident from the fact that in the course of the extensive field survey operations lately in progress labourers could not be obtained as flag-holders, &c., *in their own villayes*, for a less remuneration than Rs. 4 a month in the hill districts, and Rs. 5 in the plains. The people can afford to reject labour which does not suit them, and the officers of the Public Works Department in these Provinces are compelled to work very largely with immigrants from Upper India, who flock to take up earth-work which the local men will not accept.

Generally it may be said that the field labourers as a class are sufficiently fed and are satisfied with their lives, in spite of much which seems miserable and squalid. They are grossly improvident, and owe as much as they can induce people to lend them. Their surplus earnings are mostly spent in drink, and they subscribe very largely indeed to the Excise revenue of Government.

Part II—The non-agricultural population.

The non-agricultural opulation.

41. The recent Census classes 3,877,639 persons as non-agricultural (in British districts) constituting 36 per cent. of the total. But a very large number of these persons are almost if not quite as nearly connected with agriculture as (for instance) field labourers. Village servants and artizans are brought nder this head, though many of them supplement their earnings by the ultivation of a small patch of land, and most of them receive the principal

part of their income in grain, paid in the form of annual fees irrespective of particular services rendered, ; moreover, as has already been mentioned, the non-agricultural class includes 584,068 labourers (coolies), a large proportion of whom turn their hands to field work when more remunerative employment fails them.

Taking, however, the Census classification as it stands 3·36 millions out of the 3·87 million non-agriculutrists are accounted for under the following heads :—

		Per cent. of total population.
Village servants	140,697	1·30
Herdsmen ...	244,610	2·27
Artizans—		
blacksmiths (*Lohar*)	84,112	0·78
carpenters (*Barhai*).	59,115	0·55
potters (*Kumhar*)...	58,026	0·54
basket-makers(*Basor*).	63,870	0·59
builders (*Mistri*) ...	43,492	0·41
goldsmiths (*Sunar*).	54,777	0·51
makers of cheap jewelry ...	40,428	0·37
oil pressers (*Teli*)...	89,705	0·83
leather workers (*Chamars*) ...	131,864	1·22
cotton spinners and weavers ...	585,483	5·42
Total ...1,596,179		
Retailers of food—		
milk, butter, flesh and fish ...	160,802	1·49
grain and sweet-meats ...	162,346	1·51
spirits, tobacco, spices and drugs ...	119,115	1·10
Total ... 442,263		

		Per cent. of total population.
Coolies earning livelihood—		
by cutting firewood and grass ...	165,686	0·98
by working on roads, &c., (*navvies*) ...	50,430	0·47
by general labour...	584,068	5·41
Total ...	800,184	
cartmen and pack bullock drivers ...	36,096	0·33
money-lenders ...	32,685	0·30
personal and domestic servants ...	244,610	2·27
priests and religious mendicants' ...	63,165	0·58
musicians, Jugglers, dancing girls, &c.	27,327	0·25
beggars ...	118,221	1·09

Of any single class the coolies are numerically the most important, followed by the weavers. Taken together they constitute nearly a third of the total non-agricultural population.

Nine-tenths of the persons classed as village servants are watchmen (kotwars), the remaining tenth consisting of accountants (patwaris). Most of the herdsmen are also village servants, but the class includes a considerable number of men who earn their living by keeping and breeding cattle.

Amongst artizans the leather workers (*Chamars*) rank next after the weavers : they provide the people with shoes, and have as yet escaped the competition of imported manufactures. Next in order come the oil pressers (*Telis*) who prepare the oil used for food and lighting. The blacksmiths follow, and after them the carpenters, potters and basket makers. There is a curiously close correspondence between the number of these three last classes.

It is to be noticed that a quarter of the persons who retail articles of food and drink deal in comparative luxuries such as tobacco, spirits and drugs.

Personal or domestic servants number 9 for every 400 of population. Amongst every 100 persons there are two who gain their livelihood by enlisting the religious or charitable feelings or by ministering to the amusement of the remaining 98.

In discussing the circumstances of these classes of the population, it is impossible to follow the Census order in detail, as from the economic point of view the Census divisions overlap. The carpenter class for instance includes

a number of men who work for daily hire—of the ordinary artizan type. But it is mainly composed of men whose status is really that of village servant, and who are remunerated by village subscriptions and not by payment for particular work done. The condition of these two types is widely different: the one depends for his income on the condition of the labour market,—the other is secure of his customary remuneration, whether his work is much or little.

Village servants.

42. The principal village servant is the accountant (patwari) who maintains the village field map and prepares the annual rental accounts. In these Provinces there is on an average one accountant to every four or five villages. He receives a cash remuneration of about Rs. 120 a year, which he generally supplements considerably by the levy of small customary fees. The patwaris as a class are very well off; in some cases indeed their receipts from perquisites have with extending cultivation become so considerable that there is a danger (which has been recognized by the Administration) of their obtaining more influence than is compatible with their position as village notaries. Another important village functionary is the watchman (kotwar) who is charged with the watch and ward of the houses and lands, and acts as a rural agent of the Police, to whom he reports the commission of crime and all births and deaths occurring in his charge. On him almost wholly depend the vital statistics collected by Government. He is commonly of aboriginal descent, and occupies a position very far below that of the accountant. His income is derived from fees customarily rendered to him by the villagers, to which he frequently adds a patch of rent free land. In the hill districts and Chhattisgarh his annual receipts amount to about Rs. 40 and rarely exceeds Rs. 60. But in the Nerbudda and Nagpur country the watchman's fees generally bring in a much larger sum than this, with the result not so much of improving his position as of providing for a number of sharers between whom the office is partitioned.

Further down the scale comes the village herdsman (*Rawat*), who with his children collects the village cattle each morning and drives them to the pasture grounds. The herdsmen as a class are perhaps the poorest of any filling a definite place in village economy, and make but little more than suffices to keep them in food. Their work, however, is almost the easiest possible. Large villages include other servants apart from artizans, such as the washerman, exorcist (generally of aboriginal race) and Brahmin astrologer (*Joshi*); and the liability of certain tracts to hail storms in the spring harvest time has provided a means of subsistence for a class (called *Garhpagaris*) who claim the power of averting hail. I have noticed, however, that the credulity of the ryots has been of late years markedly diminishing, and enquiries about the power of the Joshi and Garhpagari are generally met with a smile and often with illustrations of their incompetence.

Artizans.

43. The village carpenters and blacksmiths who make and repair the cultivating implements of the community are generally paid in grain, the amount of which is often considerable. In the Hoshangabad district for instance the carpenter receives on an average 4 lbs. of grain from each acre of wheat. They are as a class in easy circumstances, and when they leave their villages and take up work in the towns make, for their position, very considerable incomes indeed. A carpenter with any pretension to skill cannot be hired in Nagpur for a less sum than 12 annas a day. The demand for their services in railway workshops has benefitted them morally as well as materially; and in intelligence and independence of character workshop hands contrast very favourably indeed with other classes of the population, educated or industrial.

The oil pressers are suffering a considerable loss of business owing to the increasing use of kerosine for lighting purposes. But they are not so firmly wedded as other classes to their hereditary occupation, and can successfully turn their hands to cultivation and petty trade. The goldsmiths and builders are amongst the prosperous classes of the community.

Coming now to the inferior grades of craftsmen, the potters are generally poor, but not so poor as the basket makers, who are perhaps the most degraded of all artizans. The rates at which they are paid are very small, and such profits as they can make they hand over at once to the liquor seller. Five families in Mandla whose circumstances were enquired into in 1888 could hardly afford two meals a day, but spent between them annually Rs. 45 in drink and opium. The circumstances of a basket-making family in the Balaghat district throw an interesting light on the pittance on which the lowest classes can make shift for subsistence. The family included the basket maker, his wife and two small children. He made on an average 12 baskets a week, which he sold for 1 lb. of rice a piece. His monthly earnings were then about 50 lbs. of rice, but the family not only managed to live on this, supplemented with jungle fruits and roots, but saved annually about a rupee's worth of grain for expenditure on clothing. Expressed in rupees the annual income of this family was certainly not over Rs. 20. Yet a son's marriage would involve the expenditure of at least a quarter of this sum.

The condition of the leather workers is also generally one of poverty. The class from which they are drawn—the Chamars or Mahars—are the helots of the village community, often not permitted to live alongside of others, but quarantined in little hamlets of their own. The extreme humiliation of their position in itself degrades them: there is hardly anything in the way of animal food which they will not eat, and their children are to be commonly seen at threshing time washing the undigested grain from cattle droppings. In places where they have been able to escape from general contempt and acquire some measure of self-respect they have gained immensely in moral and material prosperity, and one of the most interesting facts in the social history of the Provinces is the revolt against Brahminism of the Chamars of Chhattisgarh, who have risen to the dignity of a religion of their own (the "Satnami") and maintain their position by the strictest caste observances. They will for instance not sow lentil because its colour is supposed to be blood-red, and a large section of them altogether eschew tobacco and spirits. Their high priest, or *guru*, is in some ways the most influential man in Chhattisgarh, yet so strong is Hindu prejudice still against them that there is not a Brahmin who would consent to sit in the same room with him. Between them and the higher Hindu castes there is very keen antagonism, and a village with Chamar tenants and a Brahmin malguzar generally subscribes freely to the records of petty criminal cases. They readily submit to the authority of Government, but are independent and disposed to be turbulent where others are concerned, and there are not a few of their villages owned by Brahmins which the proprietors can only visit in fear of personal safety.

No such facts give relief to the depressed condition of the cotton spinners and weavers. Their present indigence is generally ascribed to the competition of mill-made cotton goods, but there is evidence to show that they have been poor and degraded from a period long before the establishment of mills. So long ago as 1827, Sir Richard Jenkins refers to them as being one of the classes most addicted to drinking. There are two classes of weavers—the Koshtas and the Dhers—the latter being represented in Sambalpur by the Gandas. The Koshtas have always appropriated the manufacture of the finer class of cloth, and many of them work in silk. In social position they are much superior to the Dhers, whose looms are restricted to the coarse fabrics worn by the country classes. They have therefore suffered more than the Dhers from the import of Lancashire cloth, and they are probably at present the most distressed section of the community,—not so much by any shortness of food and raiment as by the loss of comforts enjoyed in former days. As is common with sedentary workers, they are extremely conservative in their habits and will not forsake their looms, however small may be their profits. The Dhers are much more enterprizing, and are taking to labour now that they find it pay better than weaving. But speaking generally the condition of both classes is unsatisfactory. Enquiries made in the town of Jubbulpore showed that they made on an average less than 2 annas a day. In Bhandara (where weavers are very numerous) the Koshtas were in 1888 found to earn from 3 to

4 annas a day, and had therefore a sufficiency of the bare necessaries of life. But their profits were formerly much larger and had been reduced 30 per cent. by the import of Lancashire goods. The large class of cotton cleaners (Pinjaris) earned less, but had not known better days and did not complain. The reports from this and the Nagpur district notice the unwillingness of the Koshtas to take to other means of livelihood, while the Dhers are accommodating themselves to circumstances and are less discontented.

The low caste weavers (Gandas) of Sambalpur combine with their hereditary trade the functions of village watchmen and scavengers, and are the most degraded class in the district. They are not permitted to live within the village enclosures, and I noticed that when the revised rents were being announced four years ago, the village accountants declined to hand Gandas their certificates, but threw the papers on the ground for them to pick up as they could. The Gandas are as a class drunken and disreputable—but their social humiliation is probably quite as much the cause as the result of this. They ordinarily work to order—ryots taking to them a certain quantity of yarn spun by their wives, and paying for its weaving at the rate of 1 lb. of husked rice per yard, *plus* two skeins of yarn thrown in. An industrious man can on these terms make 3 annas a day.

There is the usual difficulty in converting the incomes of the inferior village artizans to a money standard; but taking the statistics collected in 1888 as they stand, they show that out of 106 men of this class whose circumstances were enquired into in the hill districts of Mandla and Chhindwara, only 7 per cent. earned less than Rs. 30 per annum, while 75 per cent. earned more than Rs. 60. The proportion earning less than Rs. 30 out of 119 questioned in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts was almost the same (8 per cent.), but here only a third of the number enjoyed so much as Rs. 60 per annum. In the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts the standard of comfort is considerably higher. Of 61 families only two were in receipt of less than Rs. 40 per annum, while several made considerably over Rs. 100. These figures refer of course to the poorest class of artizan, and disprove the existence of extensive poverty. A salary of Rs. 60 a year is all that is allowed to a Government messenger or postman.

These incomes, small though they seem, admit of the expenditure on marriages of sums which would be quite beyond the means of an English labourer earning in money tenfold as much. It would not be exaggerated to say that the ordinary expenditure on the marriage of a son is equal to at least a year and a half's income. I give the following instances from the information collected in 1888. In Jubbulpore a carpenter earning Rs. 90 a year had spent Rs. 175 on a marriage. In Narsinghpur a basket-maker earning Rs. 120 a year had spent Rs. 550 on three marriages in his family, and owed Rs. 400. A shoe-maker earning Rs. 50 a year had spent Rs. 100 on his own marriage. A basket-maker earning no more than this admitted that he had spent Rs. 100 on caste ceremonies. The report from Balaghat states that on an average the marriage of a son in the artizan class costs from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, which is in excess of the average annual income. People who can afford to spend money on this scale obviously cannot be regarded as poverty stricken,—however squalid their appearance and surroundings. After a fashion of their own they follow the way of a great part of the world in preferring ostentation to real comfort.

Retail dealers.

44. The people who live by retail dealing are generally well off and need no notice. They include the liquor sellers (Kallars) who here, as in other countries, have prospered by annexing whatever surplus has accrued to the poorest classes of the population.

Coolies.

The labourers commonly known as "coolies" constitute nearly 7 per cent. of the population. In their general circumstances they do not differ much from the agricultural labourers, save in localities where their labour is in special demand, and where they are able

to secure good wages. The capital invested on railway construction, and annually spent by Government on road-making, has been of infinite service to this class, though a very large proportion of the expenditure on wages has gone to immigrants from Upper India, who work harder and more systematically than local coolies. The majority of men working on the lately completed Saugor branch railway were foreigners from the North-Western Provinces, the labour being too severe or not sufficiently well paid for the labourers of the district. An able-bodied coolie in these Provinces can now command a wage of at least 3 annas a day, which is half as much again as the rate prevailing between 1862 and 1867 when grain was even dearer than it is now. Moreover, the demand for labour is much more constant, a fact of at least as much importance as the rise in the rate of daily wage. The following accurate if rather unsympathetic account of the circumstances and way of life of the coolie-class in the Nagpur country is taken from a note contributed by the late Manager of the Hinganghat Cotton Mills—whose acquaintance with the subject was gained by long experience as an employer of labour. "The coolie's wages, as a rule, are 3 annas a "day, and he will not work for less at ordinary work. When employed in field "work—the work he prefers—he is generally paid in kind,—in grain and seeds "which bring him two annas a day. But for millet or cotton harvestings he "gets 8 lbs. of grain a day (worth $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas) or uncleaned cotton worth 4 to "5 annas, according to the market price at the time. On an all-round average "his daily wages in money value come to about 2 annas for ordinary field work, "$3\frac{1}{2}$ annas for millet cutting, and 4 to 5 annas for cotton picking. Earth-work "for coolies other than Mahars and Mangs is paid for, as a rule, at 3 annas a "day for men, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 annas a day for women. Mahars as a rule get less "wages, say 2 annas for men and 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna per day for women. Sometimes "they get paid in money for field work. When they are so paid they com-"mand full wages during harvesting time. During the rains they are as a "rule idle. At this time some very needy people will work for less, but there "is very little out-door work going on then.

"Their households consist generally of father, mother, wife and two or "three children, with now and then a helpless relative. The female members "find employment in hand ginning cotton, gathering cow-dung and fetching "grass and wood from the jungle. Their earnings in this way come to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ "annas per day for 6 months in the year. Most labourers keep a goat or two, "and now and then a sheep. They make no profit by these beyond using the "milk, and it costs them scarcely anything to feed them; the animals generally "living on the offals of the house and stray leaves and bushes in the open. The "coolie's ordinary food is millet cake, linseed oil, salt and chillies. On festivals "he has, if he can afford it, wheat cake containing coarse sugar and pulse flour. "Each adult's cost of living per annum amounts to about Rs. 25, and clothing "Rs. 5, total Rs. 30.

"When a marriage occurs it costs him as a rule from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100: "a funeral costs from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. Artizans, such as masons and carpen-"ters, expend twice as much.

"The coolie generally drinks palm toddy, but when he can afford it he "indulges also in stronger country liquor and a little opium and ganja. He "pays from 8 annas to one rupee a month for this. His house as a rule is "built by himself from clay and sun-dried bricks' covered with dry "grass. It usually consists of one room only for cooking, sleeping, "and living in. A mat when required serves as a division to make his house "or hut into 2 or 3 compartments. A few squat under the trees by placing "on end a bundle of millet stalks tied together on the top and opened out at "the bottom; a piece of gunny serves him as carpet and bed. This shelter "costs him 4 annas including repairs. It, however, only serves him in the "hot and cold season, and then only as bachelor's quarters.

"As a rule coolies are indebted and pay high interest, from 2 to 3 per cent. "per month. Their debts are chiefly due to drink or the keep of women. "They are mostly idle during the rains. Their wants for simply living are

"so small that they can easily keep out of debt if they please. A great many "of them look upon it as dignified to be in debt, and to be therefore often "visited by creditors and to refuse work unless the creditor advances more "money and so on. Once a labourer is advanced money, in most cases the "money and the labour is lost. Those of them who are prudent can indulge "in superior clothes and ornaments, or become greedy money-lenders among "their own class at interest of one anna per rupee per month.

"The commonest labourer in our Mill commands six rupees per month, "and he cannot be got to work for less. The lowest wages of a woman "learning reeling work in our Mill, *i. e.*, winding the yarn into bundles, is "Rs. 3½ per month, and when they have learnt this work they get as much "as Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per month. As a rule we find the women better behaved "than the men and not nearly so lazy."

Cartmen.

The people who live by cart driving and the transport of grain on pack bullocks have of course suffered from the extension of railways. But a very large proportion of those formerly getting a livelihood in this way were foreigners. Most of the cartmen who plied on the road between Chhattisgarh and Nagpur before the opening of the railway were natives of the Poona district.

Money-lenders.

Regarding the money-lending class it is interesting to note that the rate of interest has fallen very greatly since the days of Sir Richard Jenkins. He writes of the payment of 24 per cent. on good security. Now-a-days a regular customer can raise money on mortgage at 9 or even 6 per cent., and more than 12 per cent. would rarely be demanded.

Servants.

The wages of personal and domestic servants in native employ have not risen so much as the wages of ordinary labour, and rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per mensem are still common; supplemented, however, by various presents and perquisites. Custom has prevented a full rise in proportion to prices, and when custom does not come into play (as is the case to a great extent with the servants in European households) wages have risen very considerably indeed—I should say by at least 15 per cent. during the last 20 years.

The educated classes.

45. The circumstances of the educated urban class hardly appear to fall within the scope of this Review. So far, the only profession which has at all competed in favour with Government service is that of the Law, which has attained quite disproportionate prominence. Successful pleaders make incomes which can compare with those of English barristers, while as an engineer, architect or doctor the most capable man could barely make a decent livelihood. Custom, or prejudice, leaves the profits of commerce in the hands of a few particular castes. The great majority of the educated class are Brahmins, and whatever may be their position there can be no question that they have, morally, immensely improved since the days of Native rule. Indeed I owe them an apology for quoting the following sentences from Sir Richard Jenkins' report as a contrast to what we find at present:—"The Brahmins in all "their dealings with Government show a total disregard of truth and common "honesty, and are found to be a deceitful, intriguing and unprincipled race. " * * * They unblushingly condemn anything like honest or upright "conduct, and deceit is regarded by them as the perfection of wisdom. There "are no doubt many respectable individuals amongst them; but so sensible "are they of the venality of their own order, that if they recommend one of "their own relatives for an employment under Government they either force "him to give security or hire a person to watch his proceedings." It is probable that the Brahmins with whom Sir Richard Jenkins came most into contact at the Court of Nagpur were the worst specimens of their class. But so careful an observer would hardly have written this wholesale condemnation had it not been justified by the prevailing tone of morality. The Brahmin character of the present day has its shortcomings: but it would be grossly libelled by a

Improvement in standard of morality.

criticism of half this strength. There seems good ground for the assertion that English education and the force of British Law and Government are very materially raising the standard of honesty in this country. It further seems clear that general morality, in the more vulgar sense of the word, has improved; but this, I think, has proceeded from the growth of caste scruples and prejudices which always mark the course of a native household as it rises in the world.

J. B. FULLER,

Commr. of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

NAGPUR:

The 31*st October* 1892.

COMPILATION OF PROCEEDINGS

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES

FOR THE

UGANDA RAILWAY IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

109269

B 820

Letter from the Protector of Emigrants, No. 1, dated 1st April 1896.

I have the honour to bring under notice, for the consideration of Government, that the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. *Kola* arrived from Karáchi on Saturday last, the 28th March, with coolies for the Mombassa Railway, East Africa. The coolies were transferred from the *Kola* to the S. S. *Goa*, which was to take them to their destination. As I had no instructions from Government authorizing the departure of these men, and as they were not being sent under the provisions of the Emigration Act XXI of 1883, I did not allow the S. S. *Goa* to take them.

2. I found from enquiry among the coolies on board the S. S. *Goa* that they were under contract to work in East Africa for Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company of Karáchi. Copies of the contract conditions I attach, and would draw attention to them.

3. It will be noted that Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company may have the service of the men in "any place in the province of East Africa," that they are styled "owners" and that they have "full power to dismiss me at any time without giving me notice and passage if I misbehave in their service at East Africa." The stamped papers marked A and B refer to the tindal and jamádár, that marked C to the rank and file. It is a more unsatisfactory document than either of the other two.

I attach also copies of telegrams I have received in regard to these men. No. 1 is from Karáchi from Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company, informing that a member of the firm was coming to Bombay to arrange matters, and No. 2 is from Mombassa from the Chief Engineer, I believe, of the Uganda Railway. I cannot see that the last makes any difference in the situation or makes the operations of Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company any more legal. The meaning of the telegram from Mombassa is, I think, that the Protector of Emigrants should take these coolies as coming under the provisions of the Amended Act, Emigration, No. 1 of 1896. I cannot so regard the matter and submit it for the consideration and orders of Government. I understand that one or two batches of coolies have already been sent from Karáchi, the wording of the contract conditions marked C would seem to make this certain, and that Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company are actively recruiting in the North-Western Provinces for more men.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the labourers disembarked from the S. S. *Goa* are in Bombay and that Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company hope to send them on to Mombassa by the next steamer leaving for that port. I have, however, informed the local Agents of that firm that I shall prevent the embarkation of these men and of all others similarly engaged by them until I have Government orders. I would therefore solicit early instructions.

Submitted.

By their Notification No. 93-2—10, dated 17th January 1896, the Government of India have, under Section 106 of the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883 as amended by Act I of 1896, exempted from the provisions of the Act labourers for hire in British East Africa on or in connection with the Railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza.

2. The papers may be returned to the Protector of Emigrants, his attention invited to the notification and Act I of 1896 referred to above, and he may be requested to submit his report through the Commissioner of Customs.

Government memorandum No. 1536, dated 1st April 1896.

Returned to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

2. The attention of the Protector is invited to Act I of 1896, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, and to the notification of the Government of India, No. 93-2—10, dated 17th January 1896, republished at page 33 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd idem.

3. It is requested that the Protector's reply to this reference may be submitted through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Memorandum from the Protector of Emigrants, No. 2, dated 2nd April 1896.

The Protector of Emigrants regrets to say that the notification in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd January last escaped his attention.

Unless orders to the contrary are received, the Protector will allow the men in Bombay referred to in his No. 1 of 1896 to proceed by the next steamer to Mombassa about the 11th by the S. S. *Patna*. The Protector would respectfully remark with regard to the Government endorsement on his letter that the terms of the agreement made with the coolies being before Government, it is for Government to decide whether these agreements can be taken to be made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. So far as the Protector can see, there is nothing to prevent A. M. Jivanji and Company sending coolie labour from British E. Africa to German E. Africa. The men bind themselves, it will be observed, to go to any place East Africa; the British portion is meant no doubt, but it is not expressed. When the coolies are in Mombassa the Protector does not know whether there is any one to look after their interests, and so far as he can judge, the coolies will be entirely in the hands of their employers or "owners" as the agreement expresses it. So long as things are prosperous with A. M. Jivanji and Company there may possibly be no serious difficulty, but the Protector ventures to point out that, should any reverse come upon them, there is no guarantee, so far as he is aware, that men engaged by them will be brought back to India and their dues will be paid to them. The Protector is not able to say whether A. M. Jivanji and Company are men of substance or not and would venture to suggest enquiry at Karáchi. On Saturday morning last, when the coolies were detained on board the S. S. *Goa*, the undersigned telegraphed to the Protector at Karáchi and his reply is attached. In conclusion, the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, would express his very humble opinion that the departure of coolies by hundreds in the manner brought under the consideration of Government and entirely in the hands of Native contractors is a serious matter.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1457, dated 5th April 1896.

Respectfully submitted. I have informed the Protector of Emigrants that he may permit the departure of coolies and others engaged for the Railway making from Mombassa under authority of Government of India Notification No. 93-2—10, dated 17th January 1896.

2. That notification appears to contemplate agreements made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and there is nothing in the agreement, copies of which are among the papers, to show that Messrs. Jivanji and Company, Karáchi, have been duly authorized to collect labour for the Railway. It seems desirable that the Protector of Emigrants should be furnished with the credentials of persons authorized to collect labour. As the agreements contemplate summary dismissal, their terms might be brought to the notice of the Government of India with a view to seeing whether the agreements are in accordance with the proviso to Section 106 of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act I of 1896.

Submitted.

Copies of the papers may be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration and orders with reference to para. 2 of the memo. from the Commissioner of Customs, with an intimation that this Government concur in the opinion expressed therein.

Submitted for orders.

J. DEC. A.
10-4.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood,
H. E. the Governor.

H. B.
13-4.

No. $\frac{M}{4}$ of 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th April 1896.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Emigration),
Simla.

SIR,

In continuation of my telegram of to-day, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copies of the papers* noted in the margin regarding the emigration of coolies and others to work on or in connection with the Uganda Railway in British East Africa and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári in para. 2 of his memo. No. 1457, dated 5th instant.

* Letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 1, dated 1st April 1896, and accompaniments.
Memo. from this Government to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 1536, dated 1st April 1896.
Memo. from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 2, dated 2nd April 1896, and accompaniments.
Memo. from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1457, dated 5th April 1896.

I have, &c.,
J. DEC. A.,
Junior Secretary to Government.

I don't think these emigrants ought to have been allowed to go, because there is nothing to show that the agreements made were made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. We should telegraph to Government of India pointing out that Jivanji & Co. of Karáchi are sending coolies to East Africa, alleging that they are intended for the Mombassa Railway, that this Government have no assurance that the agreements made with the emigrants are made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government; therefore this Government are inclined to doubt the legality of these agreements and desire instructions of Government of India.

And I think the Protector of Emigrants at Bombay and Karáchi should be instructed till further orders not to allow the embarkation of emigrants unless he is assured that the agreements made are on behalf of Government.

S.
15-4-96.

Respectfully resubmitted.

I have had another consultation (I had previously discussed the matter with him) with Mr. Wingate.

I am not sure whether Mr. Whitehouse's telegram, which has an important bearing on the matter, has been seen by His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Whitehouse telegraphs to Mr. Walsh from Mombassa, and is believed by Mr. Walsh to be Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway. Mr. Wingate tells me he thinks there is no reason to doubt the fact that Mr. Whitehouse is Chief Engineer. If so, it seems to follow that agreements made by Jivanji, a contractor employed by Mr. Whitehouse, are in a sense agreements made on behalf of Government.

If so it follows that these people are by Government of India's notification of 17th January last, exempted from the Emigration Act.

If so, nothing further can be done until the Government of India have seen the papers, and all that we can do by telegram is to warn them of the state of things. On seeing the papers they will be able to judge whether they have not, in issuing their notification of 17th January, disregarded the last sentence of Act I of 1896, and perhaps they will have to cancel their notification till they have provided a more satisfactory kind of agreement.

In the meantime, we might send the following telegrams :—

I.

(Ordinary).

No. $\frac{M}{6}$ dated 16th April 1896.

To—Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi.

Emigation. Take orders of Government before allowing any more coolies to depart for East Africa.

II.

(Ordinary).

No. $\frac{M}{7}$ dated 16th April 1896.

Same to Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

III.

(Ordinary).

No. $\frac{M}{5}$ dated 16th April 1896.

Government of India.

Your Notification 93 dated 17th January. Emigration. Jivanji of Karáchi has sent coolies to East Africa because Whitehouse understood to be Chief Engineer of Uganda Railway. Telegraphed that they were required for Uganda Railway. Nothing else to show that agreements with coolies are on behalf of Government and agreements are unsatisfactory. Papers being sent by post. Protectors of Emigrants been directed to take orders before allowing any more coolies to depart.

J. DEC. A.
15-4.
H. E. the Governor.

All these telegrams approved.

S.
16-4-96.

15th April 1896.

MY DEAR ATKINS,

I have an idea the Government of India issued orders sometime ago that coolie emigration for the Uganda Railway was to proceed without regard to the Emigrants Act. If this be so, then the objections pointed out in His Excellency's minute may not hold good. But if no such orders were issued, or if they were issued only in order to facilitate emigration pending the enactment of Section 106, then His Excellency's objections hold. Will you enquire about these orders I refer to. But the telegram to Government of India should not, I think, be deferred on the orders to the Protectors.

Yours,
J. J. HEATON.

MY DEAR HEATON,

I think you must have in mind the Government of India's notification of 17th January (marked U). It does exempt these coolies from the Emigration Act and I don't see what more is required, unless there is any reason (Wingate thinks there is none) for suspecting Whitehouse's telegram from Mombassa. Wingate and I don't doubt the legality of the thing, but we think Government of India were too much in a hurry to issue their notification of 17th January and didn't have regard to the last sentence of Act I of 1896. I don't think they can do anything on a telegram, but we can warn them.

Yours sincerely,

J. DEC. ATKINS.

Letter from the Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, No. 966, dated 16th April 1896.

SIR,—We have the honour to enclose copy of a letter received from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, Mombassa, dated 28th February 1896, in which he informs us that Mr. Hoossen Bux has been commissioned to recruit labour in India on behalf of Uganda Railway.

2. We learn by wire from our Agents in Karáchi that Mr. Hoossen Bux has already shipped for Bombay 441 coolies and these men are intended to sail from Bombay to Mombassa by the "Chindwara" on Saturday 18th instant.

3. Mr. Hoossen Bux is also arranging to forward by subsequent steamer a further 850 to 900 men.

4. We write to ask you to instruct the Protector of Emigrants to allow all these men to proceed to Mombassa without being delayed in Bombay, and we guarantee that they are all recruited by the Agent of the Uganda Railway and are to work for that Railway only in East Africa.

5. The telegrams from the Government of India, dated 27th December 1895, 16th January 1896 and the Government notification in confirmation of the telegrams would appear to meet the case, and it was under these orders that the coolies have been recruited.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

Mombassa, 28th February 1896.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

The bearer Mr. Hoossen Bux has been commissioned by me to bring more labour to Africa for the Uganda Railway. He will call upon you to arrange passages and dates of sailing, and fares and freights will be paid here through Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

I have the honour, &c., &c.,

(Signed) G. WHITEHOUSE,
Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.

No. AX.

Returned with compliments.

On the strength of the telegram from Mombasa that Jivanji & Co.'s coolies were for the Railway, the first batch of coolies was permitted to embark. There appeared reasonable ground for believing that the agreements, whether

satisfactory or not, were made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of India Notification No. 93, dated 17th January 1896, was held to apply.

2. The wording of the notification is "whereas a number of natives *have been* engaged," &c. This seemed to indicate that the Government of India must have satisfied themselves before exempting such natives from the protection of the Act.

3. The Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company have apparently produced no authorization from Mombassa or elsewhere, and I would respectfully suggest that they may be invited to do so and to bring themselves within the notification of the Government of India by satisfying the Protector of Emigrants that their labourers are departing "under agreements made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government."

4. Meanwhile the Government of India might be communicated with by telegram.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Mahábaleshvar, 17th April 1896.

Submitted.

This urgent case unfortunately has to be dealt with in the absence of the F. P. which went to Bombay yesterday with another similar case. But the F. P. have been seen by the Honourable Member and by His Excellency the Governor within the last two days with that other case the history of which was as follows:—

Jivanji & Co. of Karáchi had engaged about 400 coolies for the Uganda Railway. The Bombay Protector of Emigrants (Walsh) stopped their departure under the Emigration Act, and reported his proceedings. He didn't know anything about Act I of 1896 (empowering Government of India to exempt Uganda Railway coolies from the Emigration Act) or Notification 93 of 17th January 1896 by which the Government of India exercised their power of exemption. We drew his attention to this Act and this notification. He thereupon having received a telegram from Whitehouse (understood to be Chief Engineer of Uganda Railway) at Mombassa to effect that Jivanji's coolies were required for Uganda Railway, allowed the coolies to depart and forwarded a report to Mr. Wingate (Commissioner), who in forwarding it to Government proposed that the proceedings should be sent to Government of India, and their attention invited to the fact that the agreements made by Jivanji with the coolies were of an unsatisfactory character.

I thereupon submitted for approval a draft letter to India, forwarding the papers and concurring with Mr. Wingate. The Honourable Mr. Birdwood passed this without comment. His Excellency the Governor also passed it, but also directed that Protectors of Emigrants, Bombay and Karáchi, should be told by telegram to take orders of Government before allowing more coolies to depart, and that the Government of India should also be made aware of the facts of the case by telegram. I issued these telegrams yesterday immediately I received orders. I regret that in the hurry I overlooked the necessity of showing them to the Honourable Mr. Birdwood.

Last night, I received the accompanying telegram from my Assistant in Bombay. This morning I have had a consultation with Mr. Wingate and have got him to put his views (in which I entirely concur) on paper. I have little doubt that the Honourable Board will accept them. We really have no power to stop coolies intended for this Railway, and the only thing we can do is to make the responsible people show us that the coolies are intended for the Railway, and that the agreements with them are made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government (not necessarily the Government of India, and assuming

that the Uganda Railway is a State Railway, it would seem that agreements made on behalf of the Railway authorities are in a sense agreements on behalf of Her Majesty's Government).

I therefore submit for approval the following telegrams :—

I.

To—Government of India.

My telegram yesterday. Emigration Uganda Railway coolies. British India Company desire to embark 441 coolies for Mombassa to-morrow Saturday intended for Uganda Railway. Permission to proceed granted provided evidence produced that coolies are required for Uganda Railway and have agreements made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

II.

To—Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Tell Protector of Emigrants the 441 coolies may depart provided evidence produced that coolies are required for Uganda Railway, and have agreements made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

J. DEC. A.
17-4.
Hon. Mr. Birdwood
H. E. the Governor.

H. B.
17-4.
S.
17-4.

Both telegrams issued.
17-4-96.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 17th April 1896.

"Your telegrams of 16th and 17th instant, Uganda Railway coolies. If proved to satisfaction of Bombay Government that coolies are engaged on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for Uganda Railway they may be allowed to sail without reference to provisions of Emigration Act. Notification will issue immediately."

Telegram from the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, dated 17th April 1896.

"Your telegram $\frac{F}{6}$ before receipt 441 coolies left yesterday for Mombassa *vid* Bombay recruited by duly authorized agent of Chief Engineer Uganda Railway more leaving on 23rd instant and 2nd May should they be allowed to leave."

Telegram from Mr. R. G. Currie, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, dated 17th April 1896.

"The 1,300 Mombassa coolies now ready are recruited by Uganda Railway Agent under Government India notification dated Calcutta 17th January and I can guarantee are for the Uganda Railway only as 441 arrive to-morrow from Karáchi and on carrying steamer sails to-morrow hope you will recommend permission being granted for them to proceed at once."

Telegram, dated 17th April 1896, from Mr. R. G. Currie.

No. 1698.

Mahábaleshvar, 18th April 1896.

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government, General Department, in continuation of this office No. AX of yesterday.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Submitted.

In the last few days, the Honourable Board have dealt with two cases *re* coolies of Uganda Railway, and the facts are within the memory of the Honourable Members, so I need not now write much.

2. I submit 3 telegrams:

(A) from Government of India in reply to ours.

(B) from Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi.

(C) from a Mr. Currie of Bombay, who is a partner in Mackinnon & Mackenzie (British India Agents). This telegram has been forwarded by Mr. Wingate.

3. These show that everything is going on right.

To telegram B I propose to reply—Yes.

And I propose to send copies of telegram A to Commissioner of Customs and to ask him to issue orders accordingly to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay and Karáchi.

J. DEC. A.
18-4.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

Approved.

H. B.
18-4.

Ordinary Telegram.

No. $\frac{M}{11}$ of 18th April 1896.

FROM
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department;

To
PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,
Karáchi.

Your telegram of 17th. Yes.

(Below copy of an urgent telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, dated 17th April 1896.)

No. $\frac{M}{12}$ of 18th April 1896.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, with reference to his memo. No. 1698, dated 18th April 1896, and with a request that he will issue orders accordingly to the Protectors of Emigrants, Bombay and Karáchi.

(Signed) J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Telegram—urgent.

Telegram from the Assistant Secretary, General Department, dated 16th April 1896, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Mahábaleshvar.

" Agents British India Steam Navigation Company state they are sending about 1,300 coolies for Uganda Railway to Mombassa. 441 of these expected in Bombay from Karáchi Saturday morning, when it is proposed to embark them for East Africa. Please telegraph urgent whether coolies may be allowed to proceed under notification of Government of India No. 93, dated 17th January 1896, as Protector of Emigrants objects.

Submitted.

The following telegram may be sent to the Secretary in continuation of the telegram sent yesterday :—

From Bombay.
Do. Assistant Secretary.
To Mahábaleshvar.
„ J. DeC. Atkins, Esquire,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

State.

Urgent

17th April 1896.

My telegram yesterday. Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, send copy of letter from Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway and guarantee coolies all recruited by Agent, Uganda Railway, for Railway only.

A. K.
Assistant Secretary to Government.

Letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Urgent.

No. 1746 of 1896.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, with an intimation that the 441 coolies referred to may be allowed to depart, provided evidence is produced that they are required for the Uganda Railway and have agreements made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

No. XV

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari for favour of immediate report, especially as to whether the 441 coolies are to be stopped from embarking to-morrow.

J. DeC. ATKINS,
17-4-96.

Memorandum from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 582—2-15, dated 20th April 1896.

Forwarding, with reference to the telegram from this Government, dated 17th idem, copy of the following Notification No. 569—2-15, dated 18th idem:—

"Whereas a number of natives of India have been engaged and intend shortly to depart by sea out of British India under agreements made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in East Africa on or in connection with the railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza, now in course of construction, and it is considered desirable to exempt such labourers from the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 106 of the said Act, as amended by Act I of 1896, to declare that none of the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the said labourers or any of them."

Telegram from the Government of India, dated 23rd April 1896.

"597. Your No. M.—9 of 16th instant, Mombassa coolies. Each notification covers only the particular batch of coolies regarding which it was issued and a fresh notification is required for each batch as expressly stated in notification of January. The agreements must be in behalf of Her Majesty's Government and for work in connection with Uganda Railway only and must be complete in themselves and not by reference to other agreements. If present batch of coolies have not yet sailed, they should not be allowed to sail until it is proved to satisfaction of Bombay Government that contractors are duly authorized to contract on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and agreements have been executed with the conditions stated above. Return passage should also be absolutely secured to coolies on expiry or sooner determination of contract."

Submitted for information.

F. P. are in Bombay. On getting this telegram I forwarded copy D. O. to Mr. Wingate for remarks and suggestion. He suggested sending copy for information and guidance to Protectors of Emigrants, Bombay and Karáchi. I did so at once—latter by telegram, and sent to Bombay for F. P. I had no time to submit for orders before taking action, as the post was just leaving last evening.

J. DEC. A.
24-4.
Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

Approved. The matter should be formally submitted for any further orders that may be necessary after receipt of F. P. from Bombay.

H. B.
25-4.

Letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 4, dated 25th April 1896.

With reference to your No. 1865 of 1896 dated 24th April, communicating a telegram from Simla on the subject of the departure of coolies for the Mombassa-Uganda State Railway, I have the honour to suggest that a telegram be sent to the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, so that the coolies may be stopped embarking there if the agreements are found not to be in order. I am sending a communication through the Commissioner of Customs, but as I understand

that about 800 men are arriving next week, I think that the Protector at Karáchi should be informed at once of Government orders.

Telegram from the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, dated 25th April 1896.

Your telegram 24th last batch coolies left this Thursday leave Bombay to-day agreement in order but no separate notification I know of.

Telegram from the Secretary to Government, General Department, to the Assistant Secretary, dated 27th April 1896.

Send by letter post all papers about coolies emigration question including recent notification of Government India.

MEMO.

The recent notification of the Government of India referred to in the Secretary's telegram will be found among the papers bearing R. I. No. 1335 G.B. submitted to the Secretary on the 24th instant. The other papers bearing on the subject are R. I. Nos. 1353 and 1356 G.B. submitted to the Secretary on the 25th instant. A manuscript copy of the notification of the Government of India of 17th January 1896 is put up. The correspondence that led up to this notification will be found in the papers underlying Government Notification No. 329, dated 21st January 1896, in Compilation 51 of 1896. For previous correspondence on the subject of emigration to British East Africa, please see Compilation 916 of 1895.

Telegram from the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, dated 28th April 1896.

Does India Notification 569-2-15, of 18th, apply to coolies leaving 2nd proximo.

23-4.

MY DEAR WINGATE,

Herewith copy of telegram just received from Government of India. Can you make any suggestions? I think you have seen all the papers I have got. Will it suffice if I send you copy of this officially "for information and guidance"? I suppose you will arrange with Protector of Emigrants.

Yours sincerely,
J.DEC. ATKINS.

MY DEAR ATKINS,

I would only suggest that copy of this telegram should go as soon as possible to Protectors of Emigrants, Karáchi and Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
A. WINGATE.

23-4.

From Bombay.
„ Bombay.
To Karáchi.
„ Protector of Emigrants.
State.

Deferred.
24th April 1896.

Following telegram received from Government of India.

(Here copy telegram dated 23rd April 1896.)

A. R. K.,
for Secretary to Government.

(*Below telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 23rd April 1896.*)

No. 1865 of 1896, dated 24th April 1896.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári and the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, for information and guidance.

A. R. K.,
for Secretary to Government.

Telegram from this Government to the Government of India, No. M.—17, dated 30th April 1896.

"Uganda Railway coolies—Your telegram 23rd says each notification covers only one batch coolies. Not understood whether batch means shipload, for your notification of 18th specified no particular number and related to at least two distinct shiploads. Does latter notification cover all coolies, perhaps exceeding 1,300 altogether, whom British India Company are forwarding by instalments? If not, a succession of notifications which must be specific regarding number of coolies seems necessary. In meantime we are allowing coolies to leave, provided agreements are correct."

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1833, dated 27th April 1896.

In acknowledging copy of an urgent telegram of 23rd April 1896 from the Government of India, received with your No. 1865, dated 24th idem, I have the honour respectfully to suggest that copies of all the correspondence, if not already sent, should be transmitted to the Commissioner in Sind, with a request that he should satisfy himself that the requirements of the Government of India telegram under reference have been fulfilled before any more coolies are allowed to sail from Karáchi, as it appears that the emigrants start from Karáchi and are merely transshipped at Bombay. Detention at the latter port for irregularity might therefore cause hardship.

2. As soon as the Commissioner in Sind is so satisfied, he might telegraph the number of coolies in respect to whom a fresh notification of the Government of India is required, and the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, might also be warned.

3. As regards batches of coolies already sailed, I would further venture to suggest that full particulars of number of coolies, name of contractor, date of sailing and name of ship with copies of agreements should be sent to the authorities at Mombassa who are authorizing contractors to contract on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, with a request that it may be intimated whether these batches have arrived and are employed in connection with the Uganda Railway on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and that the stipulation as to return passages may be duly observed.

"4. If Government approve, it would be well to keep a register of every coolie sailing, showing name, age, caste, village, &c. A copy might accompany each batch to Mombassa, and when any coolies are returned to India, similar particulars might be sent from Mombassa to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay. Presumably, however, the Government of India are well aware that due precaution is taken to secure that different contractors do not attempt evasion of responsibility for returning coolies."

Telegram from Assistant Secretary, General Department, to Secretary to Government, General Department.

Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, wires. Begins, does India Notification 569.2-15 of 18th apply to coolies leaving 2nd proximo. Ends notification referred to and Government India telegram dated 23rd April 1896 among papers bearing No. 1335 G. B. sent on 24th.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, for favour of early opinion.

J. DEC. ATKINS.
29-4-96.

Returned with compliments with reference to this office No. 1864 of to-day's date. If the agreements are in order as *per* Government of India telegram dated 23rd April already communicated by Government (as I understand) to the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, I think that the coolies may be permitted to sail in anticipation of notification if such is considered necessary.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, &c.

Mahábaleshvar, 30th April 1896.

Telegram to the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, No. $\frac{M}{16}$, dated 30th April 1896.

"Your telegram yesterday. Uganda Railway coolies may leave on second proximo if agreements are in order."

J. DEC. ATKINS.
30-4.

MY DEAR MR. BIRDWOOD,

May I send telegram to Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, as suggested by Wingate.

The matter is urgent, as the coolies are to start on Saturday.

Yours sincerely,
J. DEC. ATKINS.
30-4.

MY DEAR ATKINS,

I see no objection to the proposed telegram, which seems to meet the case and can be issued.

Yours sincerely,
H. BIRDWOOD.
30-4.

Letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway, dated 27th April 1896.

With reference to the deportation of coolies for employment on the construction of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, we believe that Mr. Walsh, the Emigrant Agent here, addressed you on the subject on the 25th instant regarding the coolies despatched on that date. We have the honour to inform you that it is proposed to send a further number of coolies between 500 and 700 (of the exact number we have at present no intimation) by the B. I. S. *Nuddea* leaving India about the 6th instant. At the present moment we do not know whether the coolies will leave Karáchi or Bombay, but it will depend on the number sent. We have the honour to request that you will be so good as to issue the necessary notification to enable these coolies to be sent to Mombassa, where they are to be employed on the construction of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, and as the matter is very urgent, we have the honour to request that, if possible, the notification may be telegraphed to the Emigrant Agent in Bombay.

Telegram from the Assistant Secretary, General Department, to Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 2nd May 1896.

"Grindlay Groom, Agents Uganda Railway, write with reference to their letter of 27th coolies cannot go till 2nd June and ask that notification asked for may be applied to coolies leaving then."

MY DEAR MR. BIRDWOOD,

You may like to see this. I propose to refer to Protector of Emigrants. Kindly return this by bearer so that I can send to Bombay by to-day's post.

Yours sincerely,
J. DEC. ATKINS.
2-5.

MY DEAR ATKINS.

I approve of the proposed reference to the Protector of Emigrants, and return the paper as requested.

H. B.
2-8.

Letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay No. 6, dated 27th April 1896.

With reference to the accompanying copy of a telegram from Simla, dated 23rd instant, I have the honour to bring under your notice for the information of Government that the S. S. *Dumra* arrived this morning from Karáchi with 418 coolies for the Mombassa-Uganda State Railway. The men were under agreement. One of the forms of agreement I enclose for your consideration. They are, I would observe, executed in triplicate, are attested by a Magistrate, and the men are certified medically to have been examined and found fit for Africa. The triplicates relating to this and the former batch that passed through Bombay are with me, but I have promised to forward them to Mombassa, if required to. There is no doubt that the coolies are for the State Railway, but their agreements did not appear to me to be legal and I consulted the Solicitor to Government. Mr. Little was of opinion that for several reasons they were not valid. Looking, however, to the fact that the S. S. *Madura* timed to reach Aden to carry on the mails to Zanzibar, could not wait; that, according to the Agent's statement, some 300 tons of cargo had been shut out to take these men; and further that a letter from the Protector of Emigrants at Karáchi was put in, copy attached, saying that the agreements had been examined and found to be

in order, I did not feel I would be justified in detaining the 418 men in Bombay. To prevent further embarrassments, however, at this port, as some 800 coolies are expected to arrive here next week *en route* to Mombassa, I wrote to the Secretary to Government and suggested that the orders of the Government of India should be telegraphed to the Protector of Emigrants at Karáchi to stop, if he thought fit, the embarkation of the 800 men. I venture to express the hope that my action in allowing the 418 men to go under the circumstances above stated will be approved. One of the reasons for which the Government Solicitor thought that the agreements were not valid was that they were not signed by any one on behalf of the Railway. On bringing this to the notice of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., the Local Agents of the Mombassa Railway, they were quite prepared to make the agreement legal by countersigning for the Railway, but as the question of their validity was not decided by Government, I did not avail myself of the offer. The triplicate copies of the agreements made with all those who have passed through Bombay are with me and can be countersigned if Government require it.

I may mention in conclusion that the coolies are recruited in the Punjab for the Railway by one Hussein Bux; his authority to do so is a letter, copy attached, from the Chief Engineer in charge of the Mombassa-Uganda State Railway.

No. 1495 OF 1896.

FROM

W. E. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Customs,
Karáchi;

TO

MESSRS. McIVER, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Karáchi.

Karáchi Customs House,
23rd April 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter No. 952, dated 22nd instant, intimating that 418 coolies engaged by the Agent of the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, will be leaving this port by the S. S. "Dumra" sailing this day from Bombay, I have the honour to inform you that the form of agreement entered into by these coolies has been examined and found in order, except that the name of one coolie is omitted in the agreement. This coolie's agreement, I am given to understand, was included in the agreement with the first batch per S. S. "Kola" with which he was to have proceeded, but was left behind.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. E. YOUNG,
Protector of Emigrants.

UGANDA RAILWAY.
Mombassa, 28th February 1896.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

The bearer Mr. Hossen Bux has been commissioned by me to bring more labour to Africa for the Uganda Railway. He will call upon you to arrange

passages and dates of sailing, and fares and freights will be paid here through Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

I have the honour, &c., &c.,
(Signed) G. WHITEHOUSE,
Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.

To (Office)	From (Office)
Bombay.	Karáchi.
To	**From**
(Person) J. Walsh, Superintendent, Preventive Service.	(Person) Customs.

100 coolies for Mombassa said to be intended for Uganda Railway

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to proceed to Mombassa and serve on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway faithfully and to the best of our ability as coolies for the space of three years on the following conditions :—

1. That we be paid Rs. 15 per mensem and receive free rations or an equivalent allowance in lieu of rations, pay to begin from the date of embarkation from Karáchi;
2. That we receive a free passage from the place of enlistment to Mombassa;
3. That in the event of our completing the full term of service under this agreement, we shall be provided with a free return passage to the place of enlistment and pay to the date of landing in India;
4. That in the case of incompetency, insubordination, or misconduct, of which the Chief Engineer is the sole judge, we shall be liable to instant dismissal and to be sent home (place of enlistment) at the expense of the Uganda Railway, no pay being allowed us in the journey;
5. That this engagement is terminable at any time by the Chief Engineer on a month's notice on his paying our return fare to the place of enlistment and pay till the date of arrival in India.

Occupation.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Identification Marks.	Residence.		Remarks.
			Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		Town or Village.	District.	

Certified that they have been duly examined and are fit to go to Africa.

(Signed) ALLERT JAIDAJEE,
Assistant Surgeon and L.M. & S.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1834, dated 30th April 1896.

Submitting the above letter; and observing as follows:—

As the Government of India have intimated in their telegram, dated 23rd April 1896, that a fresh notification is required for each batch of coolies, and the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, enquires by telegram to what coolies the Government of India notification, dated 18th April 1896, refers, it seems desirable to note what batches of coolies have already gone.

2. From the letter, dated 16th April 1896, addressed by the B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, it appears that the Government of India Notification No. 93-2—10, dated 17th January 1896, was understood by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie to cover subsequent recruitment, for they state that it was "under these orders that the coolies have been recruited." The Agents are referring to a batch of 441 coolies which had left Karáchi on 16th to sail from Bombay on 18th April 1896. From the telegram from the Government of India, however, it is clear that the notification of January only covered the coolies that left about that date, that is, coolies recruited by Mr. Johns for Her Majesty's Government for Mombassa Railway (*vide* Government Resolutions No. 5622, dated 27th December 1895, and No. 329, dated 21st January, General Department).

3. In his letter of 1st April 1896, the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, intimated that he had intercepted, pending orders, a batch of coolies(presumably about 100 coolies, *vide* Karáchi Protector of Emigrants' telegram, dated 28th March, to Protector, Bombay) who had arrived *per* B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. *Kola* from Karáchi at Bombay on 28th March. This batch sailed from Bombay for Mombassa about 11th April, the coolies having been engaged by Messrs. Jivanji and Company of Karáchi and the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, having cabled from Mombassa that Messrs. Jivanji's coolies were for the Railway. The facts were communicated to the Government of India by Government telegram dated 16th April.

4. The desire of the B. I. S. N. Company to embark the batch of 441 coolies referred to in paragraph 2 above was communicated to the Government of India by Government telegram dated 17th April. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie produced a letter, dated 28th February 1896, from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, stating that one Hussein Bux had been duly commissioned to bring more labour to Africa for the Railway.

5. To these telegrams, dated 16th and 17th, the Government of India replied by telegram daled 17th April, that if coolies are engaged on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the Uganda Railway, they might be allowed to sail and notification would issue immediately. Accordingly Notification No. 569-2—15, dated 18th April 1896, which in wording is identical with the notification of the previous January, was published.

6. It is thus clear that the notification of 18th April applies to Jivanji's batch which sailed from Bombay about 11th April and to the 441 coolies who sailed on 18th idem.

7. In their letter dated 16th April, already quoted, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie (paragraph 3) stated that Hussein Bux expected to forward some 850 to 900 coolies besides the 441 already despatched. The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, now reports under date 27th April that a batch of 418 coolies which left Karáchi on 23rd April had been allowed to sail from Bombay, as the agreements were certified by the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, to be in order, and the coolies were for the Uganda State Railway.

8. One of the forms of agreement executed in triplicate by the coolies of this batch of 418 is forwarded (to be returned to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay).

9. It appears that the batch of 441 coolies went under a similar agreement. This form of agreement is more formal and regular than the unsatisfactory character of the documents furnished by Messrs. Jivanji and Company,

and I would respectfully suggest that the Chief Engineer, Mombassa, may be requested to add paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the present agreement to the agreements entered into my Messrs. Jivanji and Company and to substitute his own designation for the name of Messrs. Jivanji and Company.

10. I presume a separate notification must issue for this batch of 418 coolies and the fresh notification should also cover the despatch of a batch of some 800 more expected to leave on 2nd May and recruited under same agency.

11. The telegram from the Government of India, dated 23rd April 1896, notes six points for attention—

(1) A fresh notification is required for each batch.

(2) The agreements must be on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

(3) And for work on the Railway only.

(4) And must be complete in themselves.

(5) And must absolutely guarantee return passages.

(6) The contractors must be duly authorized to contract on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

12. Point No. (1) has been provided for in paragraph 10. Points Nos. (3), (4) and (5) seem sufficiently met by the present form of agreement. Point No. (6) is apparently satisfied by the letter of the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, to the B. I. S. N. Company, dated 28th February 1896, and his telegram to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

13. There remains point (2). On the face of the agreement it appears that the coolies are engaged for the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, are to be subject to the Chief Engineer of that Railway, and are to look to the Uganda Railway for return passage, &c.

14. I respectfully submit that if the Uganda Railway is a State Railway and if the Chief Engineer has been duly authorized to act on behalf of Her Majesty's Government and looking to the previous notification, there is no reasonable ground for preventing the remaining coolies embarking, and the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, might be so informed in anticipation of the notification, provided the agreements are in order as per Government of India's telegram of 23rd April, already communicated by Government to him.

15. As to the question of legality of the agreements raised by the Protector, if the coolies are being sent to Government officers, then Her Majesty's Government will be as solicitous as the Government of India to see that British Indian subjects are not teated as some were in German East Africa (see Government endorsement No. 1282, dated 27th March 1895, General Department, on letter from Her Majesty's Consul General, Zanzibar), and the agreements are presumably to bind and inform the coolies. If the agreements are intended to bind persons like Messrs. Jivanji, Hussein Bux, &c., they do not appear of much legal validity.

16. It will be noticed that the present agreements do contain the particulars mentioned in paragraph 4 of my No. 1833, dated 27th instant, but I still think it desirable to secure a complete record for the Protectors at Bombay and Karáchi, and that the Commissioner in Sind should be fully informed.

No. M.—17, dated 30th April 1896.

Ordinary.

Telegram to India.

Uganda Railway coolies. Your telegram 23rd says each notification covers only one batch coolies. Not understood whether batch means shipload, for your notification of eighteenth specified no particular number and related to at least two distinct shiploads. Does latter notification cover all coolies, perhaps exceeding 1,300 altogether, whom British India Company are forwarding by instalments.

If not, a succession of notifications, which must be specific, regarding number of coolies seems necessary. In meantime we are allowing coolies to leave provided agreements are correct.

Urgent.

With reference to appended letter from Mr. Wingate, I submit for approval a telegram which I propose to send to India at once, and which I have shown to Mr. Wingate who approves of it.

J. DEC. A.

30-4.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

Approved.

H. B.

30-4.

I now resubmit Mr. Wingate's letter for the orders of the Honourable Member, who, I hope, will excuse my submitting a note in view of the accident to my eye. The facts will be within the recollection of the Honourable Member, I think Mr. Wingate's proposals may be accepted.

J. DEC. A.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

(All the papers on the subject are appended.)

H. B.

13-5.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 1st May 1896.

"Your telegram M.-17 of yesterday. Notification 18th April covers all coolies engaged prior to that date who may be permitted to depart under it. For coolies engaged subsequent to that date a fresh notification is required which would be applied for if necessary."

No. $\frac{M.}{21}$, dated 2nd May 1896.

Send deferred telegram to Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi.

Uganda Railway coolies. Government of India telegraph begins (Here copy Government of India telegram beginning at line 3, notification). . . . Ends.

Please report accordingly.

Send similar copy by letter to Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

Also copy to Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári with intimation that Protectors have been informed direct.

J. DEC. A.

2-5.

No. $\frac{M.}{22}$, dated 2nd May 1896.

To

PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a telegram received from the Government of India on the subject of the embarkation of coolies to work on or in connection with the Uganda Railway, East Africa. I am to request that you will be good enough to submit a report accordingly regarding each batch of coolies whom it is proposed to despatch to East Africa.

J. DEC. A.,
Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{M.}{21}$, dated 3rd May 1896.

(Below copy of a telegram received from the Government of India, dated 1st May 1896.)

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, with an intimation that Protectors of Emigrants at Karáchi and Bombay have been informed direct.

J. DEC. A.,
Secretary to Government.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 4th May 1896.

"673. My telegram of 1st instant. Please warn Jivanji that no emigrants recruited after date of notification of 18th April can be allowed to sail, save subject to full restrictions of Emigration Act until a fresh notification is issued, for which formal application must be made in time to allow of due consideration."

No. $\frac{M.}{25}$ of 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 5th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, for information.

No. $\frac{M.}{26}$ of 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(Below copy of the telegram from the Government of India, dated 4th instant.)
Bombay Castle, 6th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, with a request that Messrs. Jivanji & Co. and other persons concerned may be informed accordingly, and for report as to whether further notifications are necessary.

J. DEC. A.,
Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{M.}{27}$ of 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(Below copy of the telegram from the Government of India, dated 4th instant, and the memorandum to the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, No. M—26, dated 6th May 1896.)

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, with a request that the persons concerned may be informed accordingly. A report may be submitted as to what further notifications are necessary.

J. DEC. A.,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1957, dated 6th May 1896.

With reference to copy of a deferred telegram No. 673, dated 4th instant, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, received with General Department No. M.—25, dated 5th instant, I have the honour deferentially to suggest that if the responsibility for the return passage of coolies from Mombassa rests upon the contractors, it may avoid much difficulty hereafter to provide that a deposit of the return passage money should be made either at Mombassa or Karáchi according as coolies have or have not sailed from India. It is impossible to say what may become of contractors after three years. I write in ignorance of what securities may have been taken by the Chief Engineer of the Railway, Mombassa, and respectfully beg I may be excused if my suggestion is unnecessary or out of order.

2. I would also respectfully enquire whether the warning is also applicable to Hussein Bux (see my letter No. 1864, dated 30th ultimo).

Embarkation of coolies.

Submitted to the Honourable Mr. Birdwood in continuation of the papers sent to-day.

6-5

I have returned the papers already. This should be registered and noted on in the office in due course with as little delay as possible.

H. B.
6-5.

Submitted.

Attention is solicited to Mr. Walsh's report among the papers bearing R. I. No. 1586 G. B., herewith submitted, and to Mr. Wingate's letters, within, which summarize what has been done and what should be done.

2. It will be seen from the papers bearing R. I. No. 1586 G. B., that a batch of 600 coolies for the Uganda Railway will leave Bombay on the 2nd proximo. The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, reports that all that he can ascertain about them is that 450 of them were engaged before 27th April last, and that the remainder have already been or are being recruited in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The telegram of the Government of India of 1st instant states:—"Notification 18th April covers all coolies engaged prior to that date who may be permitted to depart under it; for coolies engaged subsequent to that date a fresh notification is required, which should be applied for, if necessary." It is not clear whether the 600 coolies above referred to were engaged before 18th April. A notification regarding this batch appears necessary, and the Government of India may be asked to issue one.

3. In asking the Government of India to issue the notification referred to above, the circumstances regarding the 418 coolies mentioned in the letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, and in paras. 7 and 10 of Mr. Wingate's memo No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, may be brought to their notice, and they may be requested to so word the notification asked for as to cover these 418 coolies also.

4. A report is due from the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, in reply to Government memo. No. $\frac{M}{26}$, dated 6th May 1896, but the report from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, among the papers bearing R. I. No. 1586 G. B. may be deemed a sufficient report for the present.

5. The Honourable Mr. Birdwood has approved of the proposals made by Mr. Wingate. Please see his minutes dated 28th ultimo and 6th instant, within. The accompanying Resolution and letter to the Government of India based on Mr. Wingate's proposals are submitted for approval.

12th May 1895.

The draft Resolution and letter to India seem to deal sufficiently with the various questions in this somewhat tangled case. Mr. Wingate's letters are very clear and complete, and they will go to India.

J. DEC. A.
13-5

Hon. Mr. Birdwood
H. E. the Governor.

H. B.
14-5

This letter is approved. I think, however, that it would be better in future to draft letters to the Government of India of a more self-explanatory nature and less dependent on references to accompanying correspondence.

S.
15-5-96.

FROM
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay;

To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Mahábaleshwar.

Bombay, 30th April 1896.

SIR,

With reference to our letter of the 27th instant, we have the honour to inform you that we find we are now unable to send the coolies we intended by the steamer of 5th May and none will go until the steamer leaving here 2nd June. On that date we expect to send 600 coolies to Mombassa for employment on the construction of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, and we have the honour to request that the Government notification, for which we applied in our letter of 27th instant, may be issued as applying to the 600 coolies which we expect to despatch in the steamer leaving here on 2nd June.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway.

No. 2046 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants for favour of early report, with reference to the telegram of the Government of India, dated the 1st instant, already sent to him for guidance. Mr. Walsh is specially requested to report as to the date on which the coolies in question were *engaged*.

A. R. KING,
for Secretary to Government.

Memorandum from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 8, dated 8th May 1896.

With reference to the foregoing, the Protector of Emigrants has the honour to report that the last batch of coolies that left this port for Mombassa were in number 410, and were embarked at Karáchi, 8 went ashore in Bombay and did not return. In Bombay the men were transferred to the S. S. *Madura* which left for Mombassa on the 25th of April. The Protector allowed the coolies to proceed on the authority of a telegram from the Government of India, received on the 18th April through the Commissioner of Customs, allowing departure of coolies without reference to the provisions of the Emigration Act, provided there was proof that the coolies were engaged on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the Uganda Railway. The facts connected with the shipment of this batch were brought under the notice of Government through the Commissioner of Customs under this office No. 6, dated 27th April last. There is no notification covering the departure of any more men, and Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. were accordingly advised to make an application for the next batch they wished to send. Of the 600 men applied for, all that the Protector can ascertain is that 450 were engaged before the 27th April last, and the remainder have already been or are being recruited in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces.

Memorandum from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 9, dated 11th May 1896.

With reference to your Nos. $\frac{24}{22}$ and $\frac{14}{27}$, dated 2nd and 6th May respectively, I have the honour to reply that the coolies for the Uganda Railway are embarked at Karáchi, and only pass through Bombay *en route*, they are transferred here from the ordinary Karáchi steamer to the larger steamer that takes them on. The ship and the men are inspected by me before departure. The next batch of coolies will be, I understand, about 600 in number and will leave in the first week in June. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. have already asked for the necessary notification permitting these men to be taken, and I have reported thereon. With regard to Messrs. Jivanji & Co., the firm is a Karáchi one, and, as the Protector of Emigrants at that port has been asked to warn them, there is nothing for me to do. I am not aware of any further notification being necessary, unless Messrs. Jivanji & Co. intend to send another batch, in which case they must ask for permission.

Submitted, in continuation of the papers bearing R. I. Nos. 1576 G. B. and 1856 G. B. submitted to the Secretary to-day, with which draft Resolution and letter to the Government of India have been put up. The dockets of this letter may be included in the preamble of the Resolution and a copy of this letter may be sent to the Government of India.

Letter from Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, No. 1769-E, dated 13th May 1896.

With reference to your endorsement No. M.—26 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you that Alibhoy Jivanji was, on receipt of your telegram of the 6th instant, called to the Customs House and personally warned that no emigrants recruited after the date of the notification of the 18th April 1896 would be permitted to leave this port except under the full restrictions of the Emigration Act until a fresh notification was issued by Government and for which he should make formal application, and in ample time to admit of due consideration being given to it. A copy of the telegram was also furnished to him.

2. The Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, by whose vessels coolies for the Uganda Railway have hitherto proceeded to Bombay, were also furnished with a copy of the telegram.

3. I have not up to this been able to ascertain whether there are any more coolies to be sent to Mombassa and therefore am not in a position to state what further notification is necessary.

4. Mr. Hussein Bux, who has been commissioned by the Chief Engineer Uganda Railway, to recruit coolies for the Railway, is, I learn, up-country.

Submitted.

The docket on this letter has been embodied in the preamble of the Resolution on the papers bearing R. I. No. 1576 G. B., clean copies of which are herewith submitted for signature.

16th May 1896.

No. 2226, dated 16th May 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India should be requested to issue a notification as regards the 600 coolies, who, it is reported, will leave Bombay about the 2nd June. The circumstances relating to the 418 coolies mentioned in the letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, and in paragraphs 7 and 10 of Mr. Wingate's memorandum No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, should at the same time be brought to their notice and they should be requested to so frame the notification as to cover the case of these 418 coolies also.

2. Copy of the correspondence embodied in the preamble should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind as suggested in paragraph 1 of Mr. Wingate's letter No. 1833, dated 27th April 1896, with a request that the procedure described in that paragraph and in paragraph 2 may be followed.

3. The Protectors of Emigrants, Bombay and Karáchi, should be requested to furnish the particulars referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter above referred to. On receipt of this information, the authorities at Mombassa should be addressed through the Government of India as suggested.

4. The Protectors of Emigrants at Bombay and Karáchi should be requested to keep the register referred to in paragraph 4 of the above quoted letter, and to see that a copy of it accompanies each batch to Mombassa. The authorities at Mombassa should be requested through the Government of India to furnish the information regarding returned emigrants alluded to in the same paragraph.

5. The attention of the Government of India should be invited to the remarks made by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, in his letter No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, regarding the agreements entered into with the last batch of 418 coolies, and the suggestion made by Mr. Wingate in paragraph 9 of his memorandum No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, should be commended to their favourable consideration.

6. The question of the legality of the agreements dealt with in paragraph 15 of Mr. Wingate's memorandum No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, and the suggestions made by him in his letter No. 1957, dated 6th May 1896, regarding the responsibility of the contractors for the return passage of coolies from Mombassa, should be referred to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

7. The Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, should be informed that Government approve of the suggestion made by Mr. Wingate in paragraph 14 of his memorandum No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay,
(With the form of agreement received with his letter No. 6, dated 27th April 1896.)
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
(With copies of the accompaniments to the letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 1, dated 1st April 1896, of letter No. 966, dated 16th April 1896, and accompaniment from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, and of the form of agreement referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896.)
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi,
The Government of India (by letter).

1576 G. B.

No. 2227 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1896.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration),
Simla.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram of the 4th instant, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the marginally noted papers* relative to the emigration of coolies for the Uganda Railway in British East Africa.

2. I am directed to request that the Government of India may be moved to issue the necessary notification as regards the coolies approximately 600 in number referred to in the letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., dated 30th April 1896, and in the memo. from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 8, dated 8th May 1896. As these coolies are expected to leave Bombay on or about the 2nd proximo, I am to request that the notification may be issued at an early date. I am at the same time to invite attention to the circumstances relating to the 418 coolies mentioned in the letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, and in paras. 7 and 10 of Mr. Wingate's memo. No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, and to request that the notification asked for may be so worded as to cover these 418 coolies also.

3. I am also to invite attention to paras. 3 and 4 of Mr. Wingate's letter No. 1833, dated 27th April 1896, and to paras. 3 and 4 of this Government Resolution No. 2226, dated 16th instant, and to request that the authorities at Mombassa may be asked to furnish the information regarding returned emigrants alluded to therein.

4. In bringing to the notice of the Government of India the remarks made by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, in his letter No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, regarding the agreements entered into with the last batch of 418 coolies, I am to commend for the favourable consideration of the Government of India the suggestion made by Mr. Wingate in para. 9 of his memo. No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896.

5. In conclusion, I am directed to submit the question of the legality of the agreements dealt with in para. 15 of Mr. Wingate's memo. No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, and the suggestions made by him in his letter No. 1957, dated 6th May 1896, regarding the responsibility of the contractors for the return passage of coolies from Mombassa to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

I have, &c.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Junior Secretary to Government.

* Letter from the Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, No. 966, dated 16th April 1896, and accompaniment.
Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1833, dated 27th April 1896.
Letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Agents, Mombássa-Uganda Railway, dated 27th April 1896.
Letter from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, and accompaniments.
Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896.
Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, No. 1957, dated 6th May 1896.
Letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway, dated 30th April 1896.
Endorsement from this Government to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 2046, dated 5th May 1896, on the above letter.
Memorandum from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, No. 8, dated 8th May 1896.
Resolution of this Government No. 2226, dated 16th May 1896.

No. $\frac{708.}{2-22}$

FROM

DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq., C.S., C.S.I.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Dept. of Rev. & Agri.
Emigration.

Simla, the 11th May 1896.

SIR,

I am directed to address you with reference to your letter No. 9-M., dated 16th April 1896, and the telegraphic correspondence noted in the margin.

Telegram	to the Government of Bombay,			No. 597, dated 23rd April 1896.
,,	from	,,	,,	No. 17-M., dated 30th April 1896.
,,	to	,,	,,	No. 659½, dated 1st May 1896.
,,	to	,,	,,	No. 673, dated 4th May 1896.

2. It appears from the papers that certain coolies, under contract with Messrs. Jivanji and Co. to labour in any part of East Africa and without reference to any particular work, have been permitted to proceed to East Africa under the authority of Government of India Notification No. 93, dated 17th January 1896, to which the Government of Bombay drew the attention of the Protector of Emigrants in reply to a letter from him in which the terms of the contract as summarised above were fully set forth. The Notification referred to was, however, operative only in respect of—

(1) coolies who had been engaged before the date of the Notification;

(2) were under agreements made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government; and

(3) were under agreements as above to labour on or in connection with the Mombassa-Nyanza Railway.

The departure of the coolies in question, without regard to the provisions of the Emigration Act, was therefore not authorised by any Notification under Act I of 1896; and the Government of India regret that, in inviting the attention of the Protector to the Notification of 17th January 1896, in their letter of 1st April 1896, the Bombay Government did not at the same time point out that the agreements described by him did not fall within the terms of the Notification.

3. I am now to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-31}$, dated 11th May 1896, which will issue in the next *Gazette*, and to request that all future despatches of labour for employment on the Mombassa Railway may be dealt with under the terms of that Notification. It will be observed that—

(1) the emigrants must be under agreements made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government;

(2) the agreement must be to labour in British East Africa on or in connection with the Mombassa-Nyanza Railway only;

(3) they must sail from either Bombay or Karáchi;

(4) and cannot sail from either of these ports until an Emigration Agent has been appointed by the authority of the British Government and has been approved by the Bombay Government under section 14 of the Act;

(5) the terms of the agreement must have been approved by the Governor General in Council.

4. With reference to this last condition I am to explain that the terms of agreement which are approved by the Governor General in Council are as follow:—

(1) the term of service must be not longer than three years;

(2) the nature of the labour on which the emigrant is to be employed must be specified in the agreement;

(3) the remuneration must include free rations, and in addition a cash payment of not less than Rs. 15 a month. It must not be fixed upon task work;

(4) pay to begin not later than from date of embarkation;

(5) an indefeasible right to a return passage to the *place of recruitment* (not merely to India) at the expense of the Company, within six months of the expiry or sooner determination of the contract to be absolutely secured to the emigrant under all circumstances whatsoever, and not to be forfeited by misconduct;

(6) the engagement may (if desired by the Company) be made terminable by the Chief Engineer of the Railway at a month's notice, on condition that the notice shall also terminate the contracts of all dependants who were engaged with the emigrant, and may wish to return with him, and that the Company pay the return fare to the *place of recruitment* and full pay up to the date of arrival in India, for the emigrant himself and for all such dependants.

5. Each agreement should expressly state that it is made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of Bombay will of course satisfy themselves that it is concluded by an Agent duly authorized in this behalf. I am to enclose for their information a copy of paragraphs 6 and 7 of a Despatch No. 93, dated 31st October 1895, from the Secretary of State, and of the Foreign Office letter of 11th October 1895, referred to in the latter paragraph. Each agreement should also be complete in itself (though it may be signed by any number of coolies under section 35 (4) as modified by the Notification), and should not refer to another agreement for any of its terms, as does agreement C which accompanied the Protector's letter of 1st April 1896.

6. The Bombay Government will notice that, in accordance with the orders conveyed in their telegram of 20th January 1896, the provisions of Chapter IX of the Emigration Act have been relaxed in the case of the emigrants in question. The provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act will, however, apply in their entirety.

7. The Notification now to issue, being general in its terms, will so long as it is in force govern the despatch of all future emigrants to labour for Her Majesty's Government on the Mombassa-Nyanza Railway; and no new Notification will be required for subsequent batches of emigrants.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

EMIGRATION.

Dated Simla, the 11th May 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 106 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), as amended by Act I of 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following provisions of the said Act and of the rules thereunder shall not apply in the case of Natives of India departing from the ports of Bombay or Karáchi under agreements made with, or on behalf of, Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in British East Africa on or in connection with the Railway from Mombassa to or towards Lake Victoria Nyanza, namely :—

(*a*) Sections 7, 8 (with Schedule I), 15, 20, 21 (with Schedule II), 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 35 (*1*), 36, 37, 38, 41 to 48 (both inclusive), 49 (*1*), 54 to 63 (both inclusive) and 73 of the said Act; and

(*b*) Rules 1 to 12 (both inclusive), 21, 22, 24 to 26 (both inclusive), 31 to 34 (both inclusive), 36 to 84 (both inclusive), 85 to 190 (both inclusive), 208, 209, 210 and 211 of the rules thereunder :

Provided that no such Native of India as aforesaid shall be permitted to embark, in pursuance of this Notification, from the port of Bombay or from the port of Karáchi, as the case may be, unless an Emigration Agent for British East Africa shall have been appointed, under section 14 of the said Act, for such port; and

Provided, also, that prior to embarkation every agreement made with any such Native of India as aforesaid shall be executed in duplicate, one copy being furnished to the intending emigrant; that the agreement shall contain all the particulars specified in section 31 of the said Act; and that the terms of the agreement shall be such as shall have been approved by the Governor General in Council.

2. In exercise of the powers aforesaid, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the remaining provisions of the said Act and of the rules thereunder, not specified above, shall apply in the case of such Natives of India departing as aforesaid, and that such of these provisions as are specified below shall apply in the modified form hereafter indicated in the case of each, that is to say :—

Section 26. (*1*)—The Emigration Agent shall supply the recruiter with a written or printed statement, signed by the Agent, and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, of the terms of agreement which the recruiter is authorized to offer on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to intending emigrants.

(*2*) The statement shall be both in English and in such Vernacular language or languages as the Protector shall in each case direct.

(*3*) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station, when called upon to do so by the Magistrate or officer.

Section 30.—Every recruiter who has engaged any person to emigrate, or the Emigration Agent by whom such recruiter has under section 26, sub-section (1), been authorized to act, shall appear before the Protector of Emigrants with that person and with any persons intending to accompany that person as his dependents.

Section 31.—The Protector shall thereupon examine the person, apart from the recruiter or Emigration Agent as the case may be, with reference to his agreement; and, if it appears that he was competent and willing to enter into the agreement and understood its nature, that he has not been induced to enter into it by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, and that its terms are in conformity with law and are such as have been approved by the Governor General in Council, shall confirm the agreement by signing it and also the duplicate copy thereof to be furnished to the intending emigrant and, subject to the provisions of section 33, register in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by rules made under this Act, prescribes, the name, sex, name of the father, caste, occupation and age of the intending emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which he is a resident, and such other particulars (if any) concerning him and his dependents (if any) as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by rules made under this Act prescribes.

Sections 32, 33 and 34.—In these sections all references to a "registering officer" shall be deemed to be omitted.

Section 35. (*2*).—An agreement to emigrate shall not be of any effect until the particulars concerning the intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered, and the agreement has been signed and confirmed by the Protector.

(*3*) When the particulars concerning any intending emigrant and his dependents (if any) have been registered and an agreement has been signed and confirmed by the Protector, the intending emigrant shall be deemed to be registered under this Act as an emigrant.

(*4*) Any number of intending emigrants, desiring to emigrate on the same terms, may execute one instrument of agreement:

Provided that the Protector may, if he thnks fit, refuse to sign and confirm such an agreement and require each of the intending emigrants to enter into a separate agreement.

Section 52.—If it appears that during the journey to the port of embarkation any emigrant has suffered any ill-treatment, the Protector of Emigrants may order the Emigration Agent to pay to the emigrant a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Section 71.—Before any emigrant-vessel clears out of any port, the master of the vessel shall obtain from the Protector of Emigrants at the port, and from the Emigration Agent for the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed, certificates, signed by the Protector and Emigration Agent, respectively, to the effect that the Protector and Agent have, in respect of all the emigrants embarking at that port in the vessel, done all that is required by the foregoing provisions of this Act, or by the rules made under this Act, so far as the said provisions and rules are applicable, to be done on the part of the Protector and Agent, respectively, and that all the directions for the security, well-being and protection of emigrants which are contained in this Act or in the rules made under this Act, so far as the said provisions and rules are applicable, have in the case of the vessel been complied with.

Section 74.—It shall be the duty of every master licensed under this Act to see that all the provisions of this Act, and the rules made under this Act, so far as the said provisions and rules are applicable, are observed on board his vessel during the voyage from British India to the country to which the emigrants are to be conveyed.

Rules 13, 16, 17, 20 and 20 A.—In these rules, for the words "registering officer" the word "Protector" shall be deemed to be substituted, and the heading of Colonial Emigration Form No. 4 shall be deemed to be as follows:—

Register of Emigrants recruited on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for British East Africa during the year 18 .

Recruited by_____ for_____

Rules 27, 28 and 29.—In these rules the references to sections *36* and *37* of the Act shall be deemed to be omitted.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

B 820—8

Extract from despacth from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Government of India, No. 93, Public (Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 31st October 1895.

* * * * * * * *

6. I take this opportunity of referring to the fact, which I have already conveyed to your Excellency by telegram, that Her Majesty's Government are anxious to secure the assistance of Indian labourers in the construction of the Railway to Uganda. As the labourers, while so employed, will be under the protection of Her Majesty's Government and under the immediate superintendence of an officer lent by your Excellency in Council, I am disposed to think that the stringency of the conditions prescribed by the Indian Emigration Act may be relaxed, and that the due protection of the emigrants may be sufficiently ensured by some simple executive regulations securing their thorough comprehension of the terms of their engagement, and by an undertaking on the part of the Railway Committee for the observance of those terms, and for the proper treatment and ultimate repatriation of the labourers. I have therefore suggested, for the consideration of your Government, the expediency of embodying in your amending Act a special exception in favour of this Railway or any other work to be carried out by the British Government.

* Foreign Office to India Office, 11th October 1895.

7. I enclose copies of a letter* from the Foreign Office upon this subject, and of the reply which I have caused to be made to it.

* * * *

Dated India Office, London, the 11th October 1895.

FROM

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

To

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that the Uganda Railway Committee have decided to recruit in India labourers for the construction of the line.

I am accordingly to request that you will express to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India His Lordship's hope that he will cause instructions to be sent by telegraph to the India Government to permit the recruitment and, in consideration of the fact that the labourers will be in Government employ, to give special orders for the removal of restrictions on their emigration.

I am to add that the appointment of Executive Engineer will be given to Mr. Johns, the loan of whose services has been sanctioned by the Viceroy of India, and that it is intended that the first recruitment should take place under his superintendence.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 20th May 1896.

"Your letter of 16th instant, Mombassa emigration. My letter 708 of 11th and enclosed notification prescribe the irreducible minimum which Government of India consider essential, and no relaxation of these conditions can be allowed on any consideration whatever."

No. 2342, dated 25th May 1896.

RESOLUTION.—Extract paragraphs 3 to 7 of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the officers concerned for information and guidance.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi.

} With copies of the accompaniments to the letter from the Government of India.

Emigration.—
Recruitment of Native artizans for service in the East African Colonies.

General Department.
No. 2782

Bombay Castle,
26th June 1896.

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Emigration), No. 11—2-28, dated 27th May 1896 :—

"Cases have occurred in which native artizans have been recruited in India for service in the East African Colonies and in other countries to which emigration under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, is not lawful under agreements or promises which have not been fulfilled ; and in some cases the treatment of these emigrants has been of such a character as to necessitate the interference of Her Majesty's Consuls in order to prevent their being left entirely unprovided for in a foreign country and to give them the means to pay for their return to India. There are indications that the labour for which there is the greatest demand in the new African Colonies is the labour of the artizan and not that of the coolie, and although the Government of India have no desire to interfere with the free emigration of native traders and others who are in a position to take care of their own interests, the facts above mentioned show that it is necessary to provide for the protection of artizans and labourers who are not capable of securing for themselves the fair treatment under promise of which they have been induced to emigrate.

"2. The artizans referred to in the preceding paragraph were allowed to leave India without regard to the provisions of the Emigration Act, because the Government of India, as advised at the time of their departure, held that those provisions did not apply to skilled labour, even if manual. On further consideration and advice, however, they are inclined to doubt the correctness of this interpretation. Section 6 (1) of the Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, limits its application to Natives of India 'under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of India, other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements.' The Government of India, as now advised, consider that the expression 'to labour' is not necessarily restricted to the labour of agriculturists and menial servants. The reasonable interpretation of the clause seems to be that it extends to all persons engaged for labour which is essentially manual, but not to persons engaged for labour which is not so.

"3 I am therefore directed to request that this interpretation of the Act may be acted upon unless and until it is judicially declared to be incorrect. In that event, it will be necessary to consider the advisability of amending the law."

Letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Emigration), No. 889—2-31, dated 29th May 1896 :—

"I am directed to refer to this Department's letter No. 11—2-28, dated the 27th May, on the subject of the interpretation of Section 6 (1) of the Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) and to point out, for the information of the Bombay Government, that the decision there given sets aside the ruling which was conveyed in Sir Edward Buck's letter No. 110-E.—13-1 of the 13th January 1891, and which was also implied in Captain Daly's letter, from the Foreign Department, No. 1348-E., dated the 9th July 1895, regarding the recruitment of artizans for service under the German East African Company."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letters from the Government of India should be forwarded for information and guidance to the Protectors of Emigrants, Bombay and Karáchi, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, and the Commissioner in Sind. Copies should also be forwarded for information to the Commissioners of Divisions, all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, the Collecter of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and all Political Agents, including Political Superintendents.

2. Intimation of the new orders should also be given to the Imperial German Consul, Bombay, with reference to Government Resolution No. 4835, dated 21st December 1894.

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay,
The Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi,
The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
All Political Agents, including Political Superintendents,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Imperial German Consul, Bombay (by letter).

No. of 1896.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,
No. 734, dated the 13th May 1896.

"Please report for information of Secretary State about how many emigrants exclusive of batch of 700 referred to in my telegram of sixteenth January last have been allowed to proceed from Bombay or Karáchi for Uganda Railway firstly without the rectification of agreements set forth in my telegram of twenty-third April and secondly after their agreements had been rectified in accordance with that telegram."

No. $\frac{M}{38}$ OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, for the favour of immediate report.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{M}{39}$ OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1896.

Forwarded, for information, to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 13 OF 1896.

PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.
19th May 1896.

The Protector of Emigrants has the honour to report that since January last 1,726 coolies have passed through Bombay *en route* to Mombassa for work on the Uganda Railway. 1,624 have gone to the Uganda Railway, and 102 left under agreement to Messrs. A. Jivanji and Company, contractors to the Uganda Railway. The shipment of these 102 men by Messrs. A. Jivanji and Company of Karáchi was brought under the consideration of Government under this office No. 1 of 1st April 1896. The Protector ventures to think that the telegram from the Government of India, dated 23rd April, had special reference to the case of Messrs. A. Jivanji and Company. That firm has not shipped any coolies since from this port, nor yet from Karáchi, the Protector of Emigrants believes. No vessel goes direct from that port to Mombassa. With regard to the remaining 1,624 (1,726—102) the Protector would explain that 773 were sent before the telegram of the 23rd April last, and 851 since.

The Protector would respectfully draw attention to the very indefinite nature of the notifications allowing the shipment of these coolies without the provisions of the Emigration Act. Government orders are (telegram of the 23rd April last) that "each notification covers only the particular batch of coolies regarding which it was issued, and a fresh notification is required for each batch as expressly stated in notification of January." The notifications published do not say anything as to the time for which they are in force, or the number of coolies that may be shipped under their authority, nor anything as to the persons who may use them as their authority for shipping the men.

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants,
Bombay.

Submitted.

The Protector of Emigrants does not distinctly answer the inquiry of the Government of India, firstly as to how many emigrants left without the rectification of agreements set forth in their telegram of the 23rd April, and secondly, how many after their agreements had been so rectified. He merely says so many left before the telegram of the 23rd April and so many after. He may be asked to give a distinct reply and the accompanying memo. may issue.

2. As regards the remarks of the Protector about the indefinite nature of the notifications issued, attention is solicited to the notification of the Government of India among the papers bearing R. I. No. 1680 G. B. submitted to the Secretary on the 18th instant.

No. 2300 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd May 1896.

Returned to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, with a request that he will be so good as to state distinctly how many emigrants left without the rectification of agreements set forth in the telegram from the Government of India of the 23rd April, and how many after their agreements had been so rectified.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 14 OF 1896.

PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.

23rd May 1896.

The Protector of Emigrants begs to report that there has been no rectification whatever of agreements. The question of agreements is embodied in the preamble to Government Resolution No. 2226, dated 16th May 1896, and the undersigned would respectfully solicit attention to para. 9 of the Commissioner's No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896, and paras. 5 and 6 of the Resolution. The Protector shows marginally the total number of coolies that have been sent from Karáchi *vid* Bombay. From this it will be seen that, exclusive of the batch of 773, the number shipped is 953. The reply to the telegram is therefore in the humble opinion of the undersigned—Since telegram of 16th January last, 953 emigrants have been allowed to proceed to Mombassa for the Uganda Railway. Since telegram of the 23rd with rectification of agreements—None; the 410 coolies who have gone since that date were engaged for the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, by Hossein Bux, and went on the same agreements as previous batches.

	773	S.S. "Scindia," January 28th, 1896.
953	441	S.S. "Chindwara," January 19th, 1896.
	102	S.S. Do. - do.
	410	S.S. "Madura," April 25th, 1896.
	1,726	

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants,
Bombay.

Submitted.

The Government of India may be informed in terms of the last memo. from Mr. Walsh. A draft letter is submitted for approval.

I will see to this point below.

As Mr. Wingate has not yet seen the case I transfer to him U. O. for favour of his comments.

J. DeC. A.
26-5.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, dated 26th May 1896.

The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, might be asked to ascertain, through the Protector, Karáchi or otherwise, whether the "*Form of Agreement*" used by Hussein Bux and a copy of which was received with his No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, is the same as that used by Mr. Johns, or if not, under what circumstances it was adopted.

Meanwhile a reply might be sent to Government of India telegram No. 734, dated 13th instant:—

1,726 coolies have sailed for Uganda Railway from Karáchi *vid* Bombay. Of these 773 were recruited by Johns and since January 851 by Hussein Bux accredited by Chief Engineer as successor to Johns for recruitment, namely 441 sailed 19th January and 410 sailed 25th April, all under agreement nature of which discussed in paras. 5 and 6 of Government Resolution No. 2226, dated 16th instant. Besides foregoing 102 coolies sailed about 19th January under agreements with Jivanji for work on Railway. No coolies sailed since.

Government of India might also be asked if Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, may be accepted as duly authorized by Her Majesty's Government.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 840, dated the 26th May 1896.

"Please wire very early statistics of coolies sent to Africa asked for in telegram 734 May thirteenth information required for despatch under issue."

Telegram to the Government of India, dated the 27th May 1896.

"Your telegram 734, 13th instant. 1,726 coolies have sailed for Uganda Railway from Karáchi *vid* Bombay. Of these 773 were recruited by Johns and since January 851 by Hussein Bux accredited by Chief Engineer as successor to Johns for recruitment, namely 441 sailed about 19th January and 410 sailed 25th April, all under agreement nature of which discussed in paras. 5 and 6 of G. R. No. 2226, dated 16th instant. Besides foregoing 102 coolies sailed about 19th January under agreements with Jivanji for work on Railway. No coolies sailed since. It is assumed that Chief Engineer Uganda Railway may be accepted as duly authorized by Her Majesty's Government."

Resubmitted, after issue of the telegram to the Government of India, with a memo. to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, in the terms of the first para. of Mr. Wingate's memo.:—

No. 2409 of 1896.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1896.

MEMO.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and is directed to request that he will be so good as to ascertain through

the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, or otherwise, whether the "Form of Agreement" used by Hussein Bux, a copy of which was received with his letter No. 6, dated 27th April 1896, is the same as that used by Mr. Johns,* or if not, under what circumstances it was adopted.

* Referred to in Government Resolution No. 329, dated 21st January 1896.

J. DEC. A.,
Secretary to Government.

FROM

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Mahábaleshwar.

Bombay, 8th May 1896.

SIR,

In continuation of our letters of 27th and 30th ultimo, regarding the deportation of coolies for the Uganda Railway, we have the honour to inform you that we propose to ship about 600 coolies for service in the construction of the Railway by the British India Steamer leaving here the 2nd proximo, and a further lot of about 500 early in July.

With reference to the *Bombay Government Gazette* No. 2019 of 4th instant republishing Gazette No. 569—2-15 of 18th ultimo by the Government of India, it is improbable that the whole of the above-mentioned coolies were actually engaged before the 18th ultimo, and as we presume that a fresh notification will be necessary for these, we have the honour to request that you will be so good as to arrange for the issue of a fresh notification to allow the deportation of the coolies.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway.

No. $\frac{M.}{34}$ OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári for the favour of very early report.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2071 OF 1896.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 11th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, with reference to the correspondence ending with this office No. 1971, dated 6th instant, for favour of early report whether the agreements in this case are in order and whether Mr. Walsh is satisfied with the credentials of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. that they are duly authorized to recruit labour on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the Uganda Railway.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.

No. 11 of 1896.

PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.

14th May 1896.

The Protector of Emigrants has the honour to report that he will not see the agreements made with the coolies that are to go to Mombassa for the Uganda Railway until the men arrive in Bombay. From enquiry, however, at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s the Protector believes that the agreements will be in the same form as in the previous cases. A copy of the agreement was forwarded to the Commissioner under this office No. 6, dated 27th ultimo, and as the undersigned has not received any orders disapproving of the form and terms of the agreement, he presumes that it is accepted as sufficient, and no objections, at least for the present, are to be raised to it.

2. The next point is, whether Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. are duly authorized to recruit labour on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the Uganda Railway. The Protector would report that they are not authorized to recruit. The man authorized to recruit is Hussein Bux. He is, the Protector believes, in the Punjab; it is he who sends the coolies and executes agreements with them. The undersigned has not seen Hussein Bux, nor does he know anything of him officially. Hussein Bux holds his authority from the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway. A copy of the letter authorizing Hussein Bux is appended. The position of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. in this matter is that they are Agents in India for the Uganda Railway and as such, arrange passages from Karáchi to Mombassa for the coolies that Hussein Bux sends down. There is no notification under the Amended Emigration Act covering the departure of any more men; two will be required therefore in respect of the two batches Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. propose sending early in June and July. The Protector of Emigrants would respectfully point out that these notifications give no indication that fixes a batch as to time or numbers.

3. With regard to the warning to be given to Messrs. Jivanji & Co., the undersigned would remark that as that firm has been warned through the Protector of Emigrants at Karáchi, it is not likely that they will venture to send any more men except legally.

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

No. 82/17.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

FROM

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Uganda Railway;

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

Mombassa, 28th February 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

The bearer Mr. Hoossein Bux has been authorized by me to collect labour for the Uganda Railway, as was previously done by Mr. Johns. Please allow him to draw against the Uganda Railway account up to Rs. 60,000.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) G. WHITEHOUSE,
Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.

(Certified true Copy)
(Signed) GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

B 820—10

Extract from a letter from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, dated Mombassa, 31st January 1896.

To

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 18th December 1895, and have much pleasure in formally appointing you as Agents in India for the Uganda Railway.

* * * * *

(True Copy)

(Signed) GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1896.

No. 2185 of 1896.

Mahábaleshvar, 16th May 1896.

Submitted to Government in the General Department with reference to their memo. No. $\frac{M}{34}$ dated 10th instant.

The undersigned has nothing to add to his previous letters except that it would appear from the Chief Engineer's letter No. 82-17, dated 28th February last, that the Railway is providing all the money.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

(Hussain Bux's form : same as in Comp. 671).

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

We the undersigned hereby agree to proceed to Mombassa and serve on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway faithfully and to the best of our ability as coolies for the space of three years on the following conditions :—

1. That we be paid fifteen rupees per mensem and receive free rations or an equivalent allowance in lieu of rations, pay to begin from the date of embarkation from Karáchi.
2. That we receive a free passage from the place of enlistment to Mombassa.
3. That in the event of our completing the full term of service under this agreement we shall be provided within six months of the determination of the contract with a free return passage to the place of enlistment and pay to the date of landing in India.
4. That in the case of incompetency, insubordination or misconduct, of which the Chief Engineer is the sole judge, we shall be liable to instant dismissal and to be sent home (place of enlistment) within six months at the expense of the Uganda Railway, no pay being allowed us in the journey.
5. That this engagement is terminable at any time by the Chief Engineer on a month's notice on his paying our return fare to the place of enlistment and full pay till the date of arrival in India, and also the fares and full pay (if any) of our dependants who may desire to return.

No. 1833 of 1896.

FROM

W. E. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Customs, and Protector of Emigrants,
Karáchi;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKÁRI,
Bombay.

Karáchi Customs House,
18th May 1896.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No. 2072, dated 11th instant, below Government endorsement No. 34 of 11th idem, forwarding for report an application from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway, dated 8th idem, to the Chief Secretary to Government, regarding shipment of coolies for the said Railway, I have the honour to report that I am not just now in a position to say whether the agreements with the 600 coolies to be shipped on or about the 2nd proximo and with the further lot of about 500 to be shipped early in July for the Uganda Railway are in order or not. Nor can I say whether Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. are duly authorized to recruit labour on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the Uganda Railway.

2. The agreements with the coolies are not executed at Karáchi but before a Magistrate at the place at which they are recruited (as a rule Láhore), and I do not see the agreements until the arrival of the coolies at Karáchi, generally by special train on the day they are to embark, when the agreements are examined before the coolies are allowed to embark.

3. As regards Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s credentials, as their offices are in Bombay, I am unable to obtain an inspection of their credentials; and, on this point, I would suggest a reference to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

4. I may, however, mention that the coolies are recruited by one Hoosein Bux, a subordinate of the Public Works Deparment, Láhore, who has a letter from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, authorizing him to recruit labour for that Railway, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. E. YOUNG,
Collector of Customs,
and Protector of Emigrants.

Copy.

FROM

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Uganda Railway;

To

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Bombay.

Mombassa, 28th February 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

The bearer, Mr. Hoosein Bux, has been commissioned by me to bring more labour to Africa for the Uganda Railway. He will call upon you to arrange

passages and dates of sailing, and fares and freights will be paid here through Smith, Mackenzie & Co.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. WHITEHOUSE,
Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.

No. 2291 of 1896.

Mahábaleshvar, 23rd May 1896.

Submitted to Government in the General Department in continuation of this office No. 2185, dated the 16th instant, and with reference to Government memo. No. $\frac{M}{44}$, dated the 10th idem.

2. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. in their letter dated 8th instant to Government request issue of fresh notifications by the Government of India to permit the departure of about 600 coolies on 2nd June and of about 500 early in July per British India Steam Navigation steamers for employment on the Uganda Railway.

3. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. have furnished extract from a letter dated Mombassa, 31st January 1896, from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, to their address formally appointing their firm to be Agents in India for the Uganda Railway.

4. The first recruitment of labour for the Uganda Railway took place under the superintendence of Mr. Johns (*vide* para. 2 of this office No. 1864, dated 30th April 1896). From the letter dated Mombassa, 28th February 1896, from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. it appears that the work of recruitment previously done by Mr. Johns has been transferred to Mr. Hussein Bux, who has been furnished, apparently for recruiting purposes, with a credit at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s up to Rs. 60,000.

5. Another letter of the same date from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, informs the British India Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, that Mr. Hussein Bux has been commissioned to bring more labour to Africa for the Uganda Railway and to arrange passages and dates of sailing. It is added "fares and freights will be paid *here* (Mombassa) through Smith, Mackenzie & Co."

6. Mr. Hussein Bux is reported to be a subordinate in the Public Works Department, Láhore, and the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, states that the agreements are generally entered into at Láhore before a Magistrate and that the coolies are usually conveyed to Karáchi by special train on the day they are to embark.

7. In the interests of the coolies, and specially during the monsoon, any detention at Karáchi or Bombay is undesirable. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the Government of the Punjab may be moved not to permit departure from Láhore or other stations unless the agreements are in the form approved by the Government of India under Notification No. 707—2-21, dated Simla, 11th May 1896, published at pages 491 and 492 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 21st instant.

8. Under this notification it would appear that the further notifications requested by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. in their letter above referred to are not necessary. There are, however, two important provisos :

(*a*) An Emigration Agent for British East Africa must be appointed under Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act.

(*b*) The agreement shall have been approved by the Governor General in Council.

9. The form of agreement in use by Mr. Hussein Bux was submitted with the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 2226, dated 16th May 1896, General Department. Some little time must, however, probably elapse before conditions (*a*) and (*b*) can be satisfied, and if the departure of coolies is meanwhile to be stopped, I would suggest that the Protectors of Emigrants, Karáchi and Bombay, and the Government of the Punjab may be so informed, so that the arrangements for despatch of coolies in June and July next may be postponed. If the Government of India approve the printed form of agreement already submitted, and intimate the name of the Emigration Agent, and if proper accommodation is forthcoming for shipments during the monsoon, there need be very little delay.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Submitted.

A letter may be sent to the Government of the Punjab as suggested by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári in para. 7 of his memo. A draft letter is put up for approval.

2. As regards the appointment of Emigration Agents referred to in para. 8 of Mr. Wingate's memo., attention is solicited to para. 3 of the office note on R. I. No. 1799 G.B. herewith submitted. As regards the remarks made by Mr. Wingate in the same para. that the agreements must be approved of by the Governor General in Council, the attention of Mr. Wingate may be invited to para. 4 of the letter from the Government of India, No. 708—2-22, dated 11th instant, in which that Government has laid down the terms of agreement approved of by them. Mr. Wingate may be requested to submit for the approval of Government the draft of an agreement on the lines laid down by the Government of India. The draft may on receipt be forwarded to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for the favour of his opinion.

Submitted.

The letter to the Punjab may be sent; but for the reasons given in my note on R. I. No. 1827, I propose to draft otherwise to the Commissioner of Customs, &c.

A. C. L.
31-5.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.
H. E. the Governor.

Approved.

H. B.
1-6.

Resubmitted.

There has been much telegraphing between Africa, England and India since the above was submitted, and it is probable that everything will be settled within this month. If so, our letter to Punjab will be unnecessary and *might* lead to some obstruction up there, so I now propose that it should not issue.

A. C. L.
4-6.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

Yes. We had better wait till the end of this month; and then consider whether the letter ought to issue.

A. C. L. 5-6.

H. B. 5-6.

Telegram to the Government of India, No. $\frac{M}{49}$, dated 24th May 1896.

"Your letter 11th instant Uganda Emigration. Chief Engineer Uganda Railway has appointed Hussein Bux to undertake recruitment coolies, has authorized British India Company to ship recruited coolies, and appointed Grindlay Groom, Railway Agents. Should we accept Hussein Bux as Emigration Agent mentioned in your letter, or will Government India move Chief Engineer or other authority, Mombassa, to specially appoint another person as Emigration Agent? Matter urgent in view proposed despatch coolies 2nd June next, already reported to you."

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 836, dated the 26th May 1896.

"Under Section 14 approval of Emigration Agent is entirely for Local Government. If Bombay Government think Hussein Bux a proper selection, Government India will not object though they would prefer an English Agent. If Hussein Bux not approved, Bombay Government should inform Chief Engineer through Grindlay."

Government of India's Telegram of 26th. Emigration.

Received this just as I was starting for Bombay. Consulted Mr. Wingate. We agreed on following course. Send copy of our telegram to India and India's reply to Walsh. Get him to communicate with Grindlay and induce them to telegraph to Chief Engineer and get him to suggest an English Agent for both Karáchi and Bombay.

J. DEC. A.

26-5.

(*Below copies of the telegram to and from the Government of India.*)

No. 2375 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, with a request that he will be so good as to ask Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. to ascertain by telegram whom the Chief Engineer, Mombassa-Uganda Railway, desires appointed as Emigration Agents for the ports of Bombay and Karáchi.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 2376 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1896.

Copy, with copies of the telegrams, to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári for information.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Resubmitted, after issue of the memoranda, to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

2. As regards the criticism made by the Government of India in para. 2 of their letter No. 708—2-22, dated 11th May 1896, attention is solicited to the Secretary's note below the Honourable Mr. Birdowod's minute dated 24th instant, within.

3. * * * * As regards the further remarks made by Mr. Wingate in his note dated 23rd instant, within, it may be stated that the Government of India in their telegram dated 20th May 1896 intimated that the conditions laid down in their letter No. 708—2-22, dated 11th May 1896, and notification of the same date were essential, and that no relaxation of them could be allowed on any consideration whatever. No representation to the Government of India requesting alterations in the terms prescribed by them would therefore be entertained favourably. As regards the question of Emigration Agents and the credentials of the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, has been requested to ask Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. to ascertain by telegram whom the Chief Engineer desires appointed as Emigration Agents for the ports of Bombay and Karáchi, and the Government of India have been informed that it is assumed that the Chief Engineer may be accepted as duly authorized by Her Majesty's Government.

As regards this and the linked cases, the urgency has been removed by the Protector of Emigrant's report in case No. 1827. My successor will have to study the matter, and I can't write anything that is likely to enable him to dispense with a study of any part of the F. P.

J. DEC. A.
29-5.

No. 20 OF 1896.

Preventive Service Office,
Bombay, 29th May 1896.

With reference to the above, the Protector of Emigrants begs to enclose copy of a letter received to-day from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. The firm states that it will not be possible within a short time to comply with the terms of the notification issued in the last *Government Gazette*, and it means to write explaining the position to the Chief Engineer of the Mombassa-Uganda Railway. To send a telegram would, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. think, be a waste of money, since even after the appointment of an Agent, there are other conditions that would interfere with the despatch of the labour at once. In the meantime, the arrangements that were made to send a batch of 600 coolies on the 2nd of June have been cancelled, the Protector of Emigrants is informed.

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants.

Bombay, 28th May 1896.

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,
Bombay.

SIR,

We have the honour to own receipt of your No. 19 of 1896 of date and in reply, and in continuation of our interview with you, we have the honour to inform you that we do not propose to put the Railway to the expense of a telegram, because in the first place, if the Chief Engineer wired appointing an Emigration Agent, there would still be the question of the revised agreement to be submitted

to Government which could not possibly be settled in time to let the coolies go by the steamer of June 2nd, as they have not left Láhore yet, having been stopped by us; in the second place, the Chief Engineer knows nothing of this new attitude taken by Government, and if we merely sent a telegram asking him to appoint an Emigration Agent, he would scarcely understand the request.

To advise him by telegram of what the Government of India now require would necessitate a very costly telegram which we do not feel justified in sending, more especially as this unexpected action of Government is putting the Railway to very great expense by the forfeiture of the passage money paid for the coolies' passages per steamer of 2nd June and the cost of their maintenance in India.

We propose to write to the Chief Engineer very fully by the mail leaving here on the 2nd proximo and to ask him to wire us any instructions he may wish to give us. We should receive his telegram about the 18th June.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Submitted.

The full instructions given by the Government of India in their letter No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, dated the 11th instant, and the intimations of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. (evidently with much chagrin) that they have cancelled the projected shipments of coolies on the 2nd proximo, remove this troublesome subject for the moment from the region of scurry, and give us time to make the arrangements by which the present obstruction to shipments is to be removed.

One obstruction has already been got rid of. Government of India Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$ is of general application and no fresh notifications will have to be asked for in future. All that is necessary is that the conditions of the notifications should be fulfilled. The first condition is that an Emigration Agent for British East Africa must be appointed (under Section 14 of Act XXI of 1883) for each of the ports of Bombay and Karáchi. These Agents must be appointed by the Government of British East Africa, and must be approved by the Government of Bombay. The Government of India promise not to interfere (see telegram within). It is clear that no such appointments have yet been made by the Government of British East Africa. In the connected papers submitted with a separate note there are copies of letters from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, authorizing Hussain Bux to collect labour for the Company, and appointing Grindlay, Groom & Co. Agents in India for the Company; but the Chief Engineer is obviously not the Government of the country, and if he were, he has not appointed either Hussain or Grindlay Emigration Agents. This defect can only be remedied in Africa. I propose to explain the facts as stated above to the Commissioner of Customs, &c., and to ask him to communicate them to Messrs. Grindlay and ask them to get the necessary appointments made by the Government of East Africa. As regards the number of Agents, it seems clear from Section 14 that there must be one *in* each port; so that one Agent cannot be appointed for both Bombay and Karáchi. As regards the persons to be appointed, the Government of India say that they will not object to Hussain Bux if this Government is satisfied of his fitness, though they would prefer an Englishman. All that we heard of Hussain is that he is or was a subordinate in the Public Works Department, Punjab, and that the Chief Engineer, Uganda, is willing to trust him with the expenditure of Rs. 60,000. Probably there would not be the least risk in allowing him to be appointed Agent for one port (Karáchi), for the risks to the coolies are in Uganda not India, and they ought to be fully protected by their agreements. Consequently, if the Government of British East Africa appointed him for Karáchi, it does not appear that this Government need object. But there is one little difficulty. Hussain is really a *recruiter* of labour, and though most of the recruiting sections of Act XXI of 1883 have been

declared inapplicable by the Government of India notification, Section 26 is retained, and that section provides for certain action by the Agent towards the recruiter, and contemplates that the persons shall be distinct. Further, the Act, I think, contemplates that the Agent shall be ordinarily in the port of his appointment, whereas Hussain appears ordinarily to be in the Punjab, and perhaps does not always accompany his batches. For these reasons, and in view of the preference of the Government of India for an Englishman, it may be suggested to Grindlay, Groom & Co. that two Europeans should be appointed for the two ports. There should be no difficulty about this, and it will not *primâ facie* diminish Hussain's usefulness; for it appears from Sections 26 and 31 of the Act that the agreements with the coolies may be entered into by the recruiter.

The next point is about these agreements. The notification provides that all the labourers can be under agreements executed in duplicate and confirmed by the signature of the Protector of Emigrants before sailing. Before he confirms, the Protector must satisfy himself that the terms of the agreements are such as have been approved by the Governor General in Council. In their letter No. 708 the Government of India have intimated the essential conditions of the agreements to be drawn up hereafter. These have already been noted as within; I will not recapitulate them all. One, however, is that the agreements must be "made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government," and the Government of India explain that they must expressly state that they are so made, and must be concluded by an Agent duly authorized in this behalf. This condition has not been fulfilled in the agreements hitherto executed between Hussain Bux and his coolies. There is a copy of one of these agreements in the connected papers separately noted on. These agreements are really only recitals of the conditions on which the coolies accept employment: they are apparently signed only by the coolies and apparently bear no stamp. They do not mention Her Majesty's Government or any other person as the other contracting party, and possibly they might be of no legal value if violated. But so far as they go, and with the above-noted exception, they are so fully in accord with the conditions as to employment and return insisted on by the Government of India in para. 4 of letter No. 708 that it seems evident that Hussain Bux was informed of those conditions (in whatever way) long before this Government. In the copy referred to above, I have made a few additions in pencil which bring the conditions into full conformity with those of the Government of India. Assuming, as is probable, that whether suable on or not, these agreements would have been faithfully adhered to by the Railway Company in Uganda, we should not have defeated in any way the benevolent intentions of the Government of India had we let the whole of the coolies go without regard to the other formalities which have now to be attended to. It has been suggested by the office on the connected papers that Mr. Wingate should be called on to draw up a draft agreement in conformity with the Government of India's instructions. But this appears to me to be the duty of the Uganda Company's Agents. It is for Her Majesty's Government to declare who are their accredited Agents for recruitment, and it is for the authorities in Africa to find out the views of Her Majesty's Government in the matter. I would recommend, therefore, that Mr. Wingate should be asked to communicate the conditions of the agreements to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. and call on them to submit a draft to Government for approval before it is adopted. We need not refer again to the Government of India before approving, unless some doubt arises.

As regards the reply which the Honourable Board has directed should be made to the censure of the Government of India on certain action here, I think we shall probably have to address that Government either before or on the completion of the arrangements now to be made, and that opportunity might then be taken of making our defence; but if the Honourable Board think an immediate reply necessary, I will draft it as soon as the present questions have been disposed of.

A. C. L.
31-5.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.
H. E. the Governor.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary and in his proposals. The reply to the Government of India's censure should, I think, be deferred as proposed.

H. B.
1-6.

The reply to Government of India censure can of course be deferred. I agree to the proposal in the note. In view of the telegrams received last night, special urgency is needed. We might telegraph to Consul General, Zanzibar, that coolies cannot go until proper persons as Emigration Agents are nominated by or on behalf of Government of East Africa and approved by us, in order that the agreement with the coolies may be properly executed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. I think Grindlay might be told that to expedite matters we have wired to Government of British East Africa.

S.
2-6.

No. 22—June 1896.

The undersigned begs to report that he communicated with the Protector of Emigrants at Karáchi, but was not able to get any information as to the form of agreement used for the coolies going to the Uganda Railway. The Protector at Karáchi says that two batches of coolies left before the receipt of Government Resolution No. 329, dated 21st January 1896, and therefore no copy of agreements was kept. The undersigned has reason to believe that the form of agreement forwarded with his No. 6, dated 27th April last, is the same as that used by Mr. Johns, for the first batch, and by Hoosain Bux for subsequent ones. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. received a telegram from the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway the other day in which it was stated that the form of agreement had the sanction of the Government of India. How far this is authentic, the undersigned cannot say.

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated the 1st June 1896.

"Chief Engineer Mombassa Railway telegraphs begins understand Bombay Government notification issued stopping departure coolies to Mombassa pending appointment of Emigration Agent and revision agreement please inform Bombay that under Act of 1883 there is no necessity for agent for coolies under contract with Secretary of State for Uganda Railway agreements were seen and approved by you six hundred coolies leaving Bombay second June enormous expense and trouble if delayed please act promptly ends we have replied begins appointment of Emigration Agent approved by Bombay Government and conformity of contracts with conditions approved by us are essential serious irregularities have already occurred in recruitment and despatch of coolies ends please do everything possible consistent with these requirements to avoid delay in despatch of coolies."

My dear Heaton,

This telegram has just come. Please show it to His Excellency who has the papers. My note submitted to-day shows all that we can do. As soon as I get back the papers, I will write to Wingate urgently, and will suggest that Grindlay should get their orders from Uganda by telegram. Their Solicitor in Bombay can draft the agreement in proper form as quickly as he likes, and if

they bestir themselves as much as we have done, the whole business can be settled this month. The shipment for the 2nd has been cancelled by Grindlay already. The delay is due to Government of India, not us.

A. C. L.
1-6.

Urgent.

Unofficial reference to Political Department with copy of draft to Commissioner of Customs. Perhaps Political Department can say for certain who the Government of British East Africa are; if so, some expressions in the letter will be changed. It will save a little time if Political Department can telegraph on this reference: if so, the following message is suggested to the Consul General:—"Government of India require as preliminary to despatch of coolies Uganda, that Emigration Agents be appointed here by Government, British East Africa, and that persons be authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute agreements. Uganda Company's Agents here advised apply to you. Please expedite disposal."

A. C. L.
2-6.

Unofficially to Political Department, No. $\frac{M}{54}$, dated 2nd June 1896.

Information as to Government of British East Africa not available here, so telegram should be despatched as desired and copy put up with those papers in returning them to General Department.

E. C. K. C.
2-6.

No. $\frac{M}{55}$, dated 3rd June 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 2291, dated the 23rd ultimo, I am directed to enclose copy of a letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. which has reached Government through the Protector of Emigrants and to request that, in order to facilitate the removal of the present obstruction to the shipment of coolies for Uganda, you will communicate the following advice to Messrs. Grindlay as the Indian Agents of the Uganda Railway Company.

2. According to Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), which under Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$, dated the 11th ultimo, of the Government of India must be followed in this case, the Emigration Agent must be appointed by the Government of the country to which the emigrants are bound. It does not appear that the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway is in any sense the ruling authority in British East Africa and therefore a nomination by him will not fulfil the requirements of the law. The ruling authority in that country is presumably the Consul General at Zanzibar, and the nomination should come from him. I am to add that Government are telegraphing to the Consul General explaining the orders of the Government of India and requesting the early disposal of any applications for nominations by the Uganda Railway Company; but it will rest with the latter (advised of course by their Agents in Bombay) to suggest the person or persons to be appointed. As regards these persons, I am to observe that while Government will not absolutely object to the appointment of Hussain Bux as Emigration Agent in Karáchi, they would prefer

that an European should be appointed there if possible. Hussain Bux is really a recruiting agent, and the law contemplates a distinction between the Emigration Agent and the recruiter. I am to observe that the appointment of some European gentleman in Karáchi as Agent will apparently not interfere in any way with Hussain's usefulness, as if declared a duly authorized Agent of Her Majesty's Government for the execution of agreements with the coolies he will be able as heretofore to enter into such agreements. It appears desirable also that an Emigration Agent should be appointed for the port of Bombay, as coolies may be either embarked or transshipped there; and the appointment of a European to this post should occasion no difficulty.

3. As regards the agreements with the coolies, it should be pointed out to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. that the Government of India make it an essential condition that these should be "made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government;" and this Government must be satisfied that the person who concludes them with the coolies is an Agent duly authorized in this behalf. The agreements already concluded by Hussain Bux in the form of which a copy was forwarded with your letter No. 1864, dated the 30th April last, are as far as their terms go in substantial agreement with the conditions as to employment, return, &c., laid down by the Government of India in para. 4 of their letter No. $\frac{708}{2-2}$, dated the 11th ultimo; but they are defective in regard to the essential conditions mentioned above, and are in fact mere recitals by the coolies of the conditions on which they accept employment, without any mention of the other contracting party or acceptance of the obligations imposed on it. The Uganda Railway Company have therefore first to draw up a proper form of agreement conforming to all the regulations of the Government of India, and secondly to get their Recruiting and Emigration Agents duly authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute these agreements on its behalf. The draft agreement which the Company propose to adopt must be submitted to this Government for approval, together with a declaration from the proper quarter of the persons authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute them. Probably the Consul General at Zanzibar or other ruling authority in British East Africa will be able to give or obtain the necessary authorization; but this of course is a matter for disposal by the authorities there. I am only to add that it may be convenient that the Emigration Agents as well as Hussain Bux or any other recruiter should be authorized to execute agreements in order that there may be no difficulty about renewing or amending agreements which may be found defective at the port by the Protector of Emigrants whose duty it is to confirm them. The question of the stamp (if any) necessary may be left to the Solicitors of the Company; but I am to call attention to the omissions in the present agreements of certain minor conditions (*e.g.* that the return passage must be granted within six months of the determination of the contract, that the pay on the return voyage except in the case of dismissal for misconduct must be *full* pay, and that dependants willing to return must also be sent back at the cost of the Company) which must be inserted to bring the contracts into full agreement with the directions of the Government of India.

4. The settlement of this matter will be much expedited if Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. obtain by telegraph the appointment of Emigration Agents and of persons authorized to contract for Her Majesty's Government by the authorities in British East Africa. To expedite the preparation of a proper form of agreement, a copy of Government Resolution No. 2342 dated the 25th instant, containing the conditions of the Government of India in the preamble, may be given to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., if they have not already been made fully acquainted with those conditions.

I have, &c.,

A. C. LOGAN,

Acting Secretary, General Department.

2-6.

Telegram to the British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar, No. 173, dated the 2nd June 1896.

"Government of India require before despatch of coolies Uganda that Emigration Agent be appointed here by Government British East Africa and that persons be authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute agreements. Uganda Company's Agents here advised apply to you. Please expedite disposal.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd June 1896.

"Is there any truth in the report that Uganda emigrants delayed? If so please expedite despatch, report progress by telegram."

Telegram to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 3rd June 1896.

"In reply to your telegram of June 2nd Government of India require appointment by Government British East Africa of Emigration Agent and persons specially authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute articles of agreement with coolies before emigrants can be allowed to go at once. We have informed Uganda Agents at Bombay and have telegraphed to British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar, and hope that above-mentioned conditions may be acceded to as soon as possible."

Telegram from the British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar, dated the 3rd June 1896.

"Who asked for coolies named in your telegram of yesterday. I have no knowledge of their being required for Uganda and I have received no proposals from agents."

Urgent.

Copy forwarded unofficially to the General Department with reference to this Department U. R. No. 11 M, dated 2nd June 1896.

E. C. K. O.
3-6.

Unofficial No. 12 M, dated 3rd June 1896.

The following reply may be sent:—

Coolies required by Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, who will no doubt apply to you on the points in my telegram.

A. C. L.
4-6.

U. R. to Pol. D., No. $\frac{M}{67}$ of 4th June 1896.

Telegram to the British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar, dated the 4th June 1896.

"Your telegram of yesterday coolies required by Chief Engineer Uganda Railway who will no doubt refer to you on points mentioned in my telegram."

(Signed) E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Telegram from the British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar, dated the 12th June 1896.

"Your telegram to Zanzibar of second. British East Africa Government, Uganda Government and Uganda Railway though all three under English Foreign Office are distinct and independent administrations. I and Railway authorities do not quite understand why East Africa Government should appoint

Agent for Uganda or Railway whichever is meant but am willing as Commissioner East Africa and Political Agent Zanzibar to do so if necessary and propose Grindlays, Bombay."

No. 138 of 1896.

3rd June 1896.

Forwarded to the General Department.

By order of His Excellency the Governor,
J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary.

No. $\frac{M}{61}$ of 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1896.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of telegrams which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Bombay Government on the subject of the emigration of coolies to British East Africa to work on the Uganda Railway and to state that the Company's Agents in Bombay have been given full information of the conditions requisite for the despatch of the coolies, and have been recommended to obtain the necessary appointments from British East Africa by telegram. The Consul General, Zanzibar, has been requested by telegram to expedite the disposal of any application in reference to these appointments which may be made to him by the Uganda Company.

I have, &c.,
A. C. L.
5-6.

H. E. the Governor.

S.
5-6-96.

Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 5th June 1896.

"Your telegram of 3rd June last Uganda. Will Grindlay Company be accepted if specially authorized by Her Majesty's Government by telegraph to sign agreements; if not, please suggest some one else immediately. As two batches of labourers already depatched, cannot third go at once on same conditions?"

Returned unofficially to the General Department with copies of this Department telegram No. 175, dated 4th June 1896, and of a further telegram, dated 12th June, from the British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar. It is understood that the matter has already been disposed of on receipt of orders from the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

E. C. K. O.
12-6

U. R. No. 14 P, dated the 13th June 1896.

Submitted.

My letter to the Commissioner of Customs, No. $\frac{M.}{55}$, dated 3rd instant, shows what Grindlay was to be told. As regards Emigration Agents, we advise them not to appoint Hussain Bux, but two Europeans, one at Karáchi, the other at Bombay. As regards persons to be authorized to execute agreements (which is not the same thing necessarily as the appointment of Emigration Agents, for the recruiter can do that) we intimated that Hussain Bux might be so authorized, but made it clear that whoever was appointed to make the agreements must be authorized by Her Majesty's Government. It was suggested that for convenience the Emigration Agents as well as the recruiters might be authorized to execute agreements, in case any of them had to be revised or amended at the ports.

What the Uganda Company should do is to get the Government of British East Africa to appoint Mr. A. and Mr. B. Emigration Agents at Karáchi and Bombay, and get Her Majesty's Government to authorize these two and Hussain Bux (with other recruiters if they have any) to execute the agreements. This, I mean, would probably be the most advantageous course for the Company.

The Secretary of State has no doubt telegraphed without knowing of these instructions. I infer from his telegram that the Company are thinking of doing what is not likely to be so convenient to them, *i. e.* making Hussain Bux Emigration Agent and authorizing some European to execute the agreements. If they have nobody in Karáchi to execute agreements there may be some difficulty again, when the coolies come there for shipment. The Protector might make trouble about letting them go even to Bombay without agreements and the telegrams would begin to fly again. Moreover, it is in every way desirable both in the interests of employers and coolies that the agreements should be made in the country of recruitment (Punjab), so that both coolies and masters may be definitely bound before the long journey begins. I would therefore suggest an answer somewhat in these terms to Secretary of State :—" Your telegram 5th instant. We have already given full instructions to Uganda Company's Agents, Bombay, regarding appointment Emigration Agents and persons authorized to execute agreements. We have no objection if Grindlay Company be authorized to execute, but think it most convenient for Uganda Company if Hussain Bux or other recruiter be so authorized as well as the two Emigration Agents to be appointed Karáchi and Bombay. Government of India orders are that no more coolies to go until Emigration Agents appointed and agreements duly executed by authorized persons." For the authority for this last sentence please see Government Resolution No. 2342, dated 25th ultimo, and Government of India's telegram dated 1st instant, both in the papers preceding my draft to Commissioner of Customs. If the coolies were now waiting in Bombay it might no doubt have time to appoint Grindlay, Groom & Co. or some member of the firm Emigration Agent, so that the moment Her Majesty's Government sent the authority to execute, they could proceed to do so and despatch the coolies. But Grindlay's last letter dated the 28th ultimo says the coolies have been stopped in Láhore, and even if they were in Bombay, Grindlay could not execute agreements until we had approved of the form. There must be at least a few days' delay till that form is submitted and approved, and in the meantime Grindlay will probably, as advised in our letter, have given their correspondents clearer views of what has actually to be done.

A. C. L.

6-6.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

H. E. the Governor.

I approve of the Secretary's proposals.

H. B.

6-6.

Telegram to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 8th June 1896.

"Your telegram of 5th June last. We have already given full instructions Uganda Company's Agents, Bombay, regarding appointment of Emigration Agent and persons authorized to execute agreements. We have no objection to Grindlay Company being authorized execute. It would be more convenient for Uganda Company if Hussain Bux or other recruiter be so authorized as well as two Emigration Agents to be appointed Karáchi, Bombay. Orders issued by Government of India do not allow coolies to go until appointment of Emigration Agent and agreements have been executed by authorized persons."

This telegram has gone with H. E.'s approval and the papers are returned to General Department.

J. J. H.
8-6.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 9th June 1896.

"Your telegram of 8th June Uganda. Grindlay Company specially authorized by Her Majesty's Government sign agreements. Please let them know."

No. $\frac{988}{2-36}$.

FROM

F. G. SLY, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Under Secretary to the Government of India;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(EMIGRATION).

Simla, the 15th June 1896.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. M.—61, dated the 6th June, and to state with reference to the telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of State which is enclosed therein, that the Local Government were right in assuming, in their telegram of the 27th May last, that Mr. Whitehouse, the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway, may be regarded as duly authorized to act for Her Majesty's Government in the matter of obtaining labourers from India for employment on the Railway under his charge.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

F. G. SLY,
Under Secretary.

No. $\frac{1910}{E.}$ OF 1896.

FROM

W. E. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Protector of Emigrants and Collector of Customs,
Karáchi;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Karáchi Customs House,
23rd May 1896.

SIR,

With reference to the rules issued by the Government of India under the Emigration Act XXI of 1883 and published under their Notification No. 707—2-21, dated Simla the 11th May 1896, I have the honour to enquire whether the rules apply to emigrants proceeding from Karáchi to Bombay preparatory to embarkation at the latter port in the emigrant vessel or only to emigrant vessels proceeding direct to Mombassa from Karáchi.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. E. YOUNG,
Protector of Emigrants and
Acting Collector of Customs.

Submitted.

Attention is solicited to the preamble of the notification of the Government of India. It is a question whether the notification would be applicable at Karáchi to emigrants proceeding *vid* Bombay. Perhaps the Commissioner of Customs may be consulted.

No. 2407 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1896.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári for the favour of his opinion.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No. 21 OF 1896.

With reference to the question raised by the Protector of Emigrants at Karachi, the undersigned is humbly of opinion that the rules apply to emigrants at the place of embarkation, and that Karáchi is the port of embarkation even when the coolies come to Bombay and are transferred to the Mombassa steamer. The labourers do not go ashore in Bombay, they are in port only a few hours,

and it cannot be said, the undersigned ventures to say, that they are in Bombay "preparatory to embarkation." Passengers that leave Bombay in the P. and O. steamer that transfers them to the London steamer at Aden do not become Aden passengers by the transfer, Bombay is their port of embarkation. It will be noticed that under No. 4 of the terms of agreement approved by the Governor General in Council, and embodied in Government Resolution No. 2342, General Department, the pay of an emigrant is to begin not later than from the date of embarkation. The emigrant would probably contend that he embarked at Karáchi and would with reason, the undersigned thinks, claim pay from the date of going on board at that port. In these circumstances, the undersigned thinks the rules must apply at Karáchi.

2. In this connection it might, however, be worth while considering whether it would not be possible and more convenient to all concerned to have but one port of embarkation and that Bombay. From the North-West Provinces and the Punjab from whence the labourers come it would be a more expensive railway journey to Bombay than to Karáchi, but other advantages would perhaps compensate for that. There would be no need for Emigration Agents at the two ports, and the records and references regarding the men would be at one place. Except when a vessel is going to take a batch of 700 or 800 labourers, it does not pay to send her direct from Karáchi, because the question is one of freight as well as passengers, and the cargo is usually all from Bombay. The S. S. "Scindia" that went in January last to Karáchi loaded here, and with a long voyage certificate under the Native Passenger Ships Act proceeded with an empty between deck to pick up her coolies at that port. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. are working out figures to show the difference in the cost of a special train to Bombay instead of Karáchi, and the saving in sending a ship direct to Mombassa instead of *vid* Karáchi, but as the figures are not ready, and the point is really not one on which the Protector is asked for any opinion, he does not wait but submits his report.

3. Under Section 18 of the Emigration Act the Local Government must appoint a Medical Inspector of Emigrants at each port from which embarkation is lawful. There is no such officer appointed for this port, and since Section 18 is one of those that remain in force—*vide* paragraph 1 (*a*) of Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$, dated 11th May 1896—the Protector of Emigrants would take this opportunity of respectfully suggesting that the Port Health Officer be the Medical Inspector under the above section for Bombay.

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants.

6th June 1896.

No. 2549 of 1896.

Camp Poona, 9th June 1896.

With reference to the above, the undersigned has the honour to submit a report, No. 21, dated 6th instant, from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and to express concurrence with the view expressed in Mr. Walsh's 1st para. that the rules under the Emigration Act referred to, apply to Karáchi even when the coolies are brought thence to Bombay for transshipment to the Mombassa steamer.

2. Undersigned would also request that, in the circumstances stated in para. 3 of the Protector's report, Medical Inspectors may be appointed at Bombay and at Karáchi.

3. As regards Mr. Walsh's 2nd para., the undersigned would observe that if it is found that the Uganda Railway Agents prefer Bombay as the point of departure, the arrangements at Karáchi will not come into operation but meanwhile appear necessary.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Submitted.

The remarks made by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári in para. 1 of their respective reports may be communicated to the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, with an intimation that Government concur in the views expressed by these officers.

2. As regards the question of the appointment of Medical Inspectors of Emigrants at Bombay and Karáchi under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, it may be noted that in their telegram dated 8th January 1896, the Government of India enquired whether, if emigration from Karáchi was permitted, provision could be made for the discharge of the duties of Protector of Emigrants and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at that port. After consulting the Commissioner in Sind, the Government of India were informed that at Karáchi the duties of Medical Inspector of Emigrants could be performed by the Health Officer of the Port and those of Protector of Emigrants by the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind. The necessary notifications appointing the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind and the Health Officer of the Port of Karáchi to be *ex-officio* Protector of Emigrants, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, respectively, for the port of Karachi may now be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and the Commissioner in Sind may be requested to cause the notifications to be published in the *Sind Official Gazette*.

3. For the port of Bombay the Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, has been appointed to be *ex-officio* Protector of Emigrants by Government Notification No. 1696, dated 1st May 1889, but no Medical Inspector of Emigrants has been appointed. The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay may be requested to state whether he has any objection to the appointment of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to be *ex-officio* Medical Inspector of Emigrants for the Port of Bombay.

The Revenue Department may see the papers unofficially.

13-6.

Bombay, 6th June 1896.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKA'RI,
Camp Mahábaleshvar.

SIR,

We have the honour to own receipt of your No. 2495 of 1896, dated 3rd instant, a copy of which we have forwarded to-day to the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway. We observe in your letter that you refer to our letter of the 28th ultimo to the Protector of Emigrants, but no reference is made to our letters of the 27th and 30th April to Government, and we think it only fair to the Uganda Railway to point out that our application for the notification in regard to the coolies was submitted a considerable time before we wished to despatch them, whereas the information as to the requirements of Government before they could go was only received by us a very short time before they were to have started. and in consequence the Railway is liable to a considerable sum on account of forfeiture of passage money, keep and pay of coolies, &c.

With reference to the concluding portion of your letter, as already advised, to the Protector of Emigrants, we have not thought it advisable to telegraph to the Chief Engineer, because the information in the telegram at best could only be bald, and even then it would be very expensive, and we do not feel justified in putting the Railway to the expense of such a telegram, having in view the loss that they are already liable to.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Uganda Railway.

No. 2531 OF 1896.

Poona, 8th June 1896.

Copy submitted to Government in the General Department in reference to their No. $\frac{M}{55}$, dated the 3rd instant, together with a copy of this office letter No. 2495, dated the 3rd idem, to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., referred to.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

No. 2495 OF 1896.

To

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

Mahábaleshvar, 3rd June 1896.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter dated the 28th ultimo to the address of the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, received by me to-day from Government in the General Department, I have the honour to state as follows :—

2. According to Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) which under Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$, dated the 11th ultimo, must be followed in this case, the Emigration Agent must be appointed by the Government of the country to which the emigrants are bound. It does not appear that the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway is in any sense the ruling authority in British East Africa and therefore a nomination by him will not fulfil the requirements of the law. The ruling authority in that country is presumably the Consul General at Zanzibar and the nomination should come from him. In these circumstances I would suggest your taking such steps as may be necessary to have the nomination sanctioned by that authority.

3. I may, however, add here for your information that Government have telegraphed to the Consul General explaining the orders of the Government of India and requesting the early disposal of any application for nomination by the Uganda Railway Company ; but it will rest with the latter (advised of course by their Agents in Bombay) to suggest the person or persons to be appointed. As regards these persons, I may observe that while Government will not absolutely object to the appointment of Hussein Bux as Emigration Agent in Karáchi, they would prefer that an European should be appointed there if possible. Hussein Bux is really a recruiting agent, and the law contemplates a distinction between the Emigration Agent and the recruiter. I think that the appointment of some European gentleman in Karáchi as Agent will apparently not interfere in any way with Hussein's usefulness, as if declared a duly authorized Agent of Her Majesty's Government for the execution of agreements with the coolies he will be able as heretofore to enter into such agreements. It appears desirable also that an Emigration Agent should be appointed for the port of Bombay, as coolies may be either embarked or transshipped there, and the appointment of a European to this post should occasion no difficulty.

4. I enclose herein for your information a copy of Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2342, dated the 25th May 1896, with one accompaniment prescribing the conditions of the agreement with the coolies. In connection with the agreements I must point out that the Government of India make it an essential condition that these should be "made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government," and this Government must be satisfied that the person who concludes them with the coolies is an Agent duly authorized in this behalf. The agreements already concluded by Hussein Bux, in the form, of which a copy was forwarded by the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, are, as far as their terms go, in substantial agreement with the conditions as to employment,

return, &c., laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 4 of their letter No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, dated the 11th ultimo, but they are defective in regard to the essential condition mentioned above and are in fact mere recitals by the coolies of the conditions on which they accept employment without any mention of the other contracting party or acceptance of the obligations imposed on it. The Uganda Railway Company have, therefore, first to draw up a proper form of agreement conforming to all regulations of the Government of India, and secondly to get their recruiting and Emigration Agents duly authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute these agreements on its behalf. The draft agreement which the Company propose to adopt must be submitted to this Government for approval, together with a declaration from the proper quarter of the persons authorized by Her Majesty's Government to execute them. Probably the Consul General at Zanzibar or other ruling authority in British East Africa will be able to give or obtain the necessary authorizations, but this of course is a matter for disposal by the authorities there. I have only to add that it may be convenient that the Emigration Agents as well as Hussein Bux or any other recruiter should be authorized to execute agreements, in order that there may be no difficulty about renewing or amending agreements which may be found defective at the port by the Protector of Emigrants whose duty it is to confirm them. The question of the stamp (if any) necessary may be left to the Solicitor of the Company; but I have to call attention to the omissions in the present agreements of certain minor conditions (*e.g.* that the return passage must be granted within six months of the determination of the contract, that the pay on the return voyage, except in the case of dismissal for misconduct, must be *full* pay, and that dependants willing to return must also be sent back at the cost of the Company) which must be inserted to bring the contracts into full agreement with the directions of the Government of India.

5. The settlement of this matter will be much expedited if you obtain by telegraph the appointment of Emigration Agents and of persons authorized to contract for Her Majesty's Government by the authorities in British East Africa.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Submitted,

As regards Messrs. Grindlay's complaint about their letters of April last, they might have seen the explanation in the dates of the letters preambling Government Resolution No. 2342, dated 25th May, which has been given to them. We only got the Government of India's "irreducible minimum" on May 20th, and therefore could not tell what we had to do before that. I think it is a matter of regret in the interests of the Uganda Railway Company that Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. decline to telegraph to the Chief Engineer. It seems to me that the Chief Engineer as a person of presumably ordinary intelligence would be able to take the necessary action on a telegam to this effect: "Get Government British East Africa to appoint Mr. A. Emigration Agent, Karáchi, and Mr. B. Emigration Agent, Bombay. Get British Government to authorize A., B. and Hussein Bux to execute agreements." If Government see no objection I might suggest this demi-official to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. Officially all that need be done is to reply to the Commissioner of Customs regretting that Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. have not thought fit to telegraph, and pointing out that to save time it appears at least desirable that the new draft form of agreement should at once be drawn up in Bombay and submitted for the approval of this Government, while the arrangements for the appointment of the necessary Agents are being settled.

As the Honourable Mr. Birdwood must have gone down, I submit to His Excellency the Governor only.

A. C. L.
10-6.

The telegram from Secretary of State which has just been received somewhat alters the situation, without, I think, much improving it. A copy of the telegrams will now be sent to the Commissioner of Customs for immediate communication to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., but it will be necessary to point out that the coolies still will not be able to go until an Emigration Agent has been appointed at Bombay, and the remarks above suggested about the drafting of the agreements may be added. It is lucky that the letter to Punjab did not issue, as the coolies will now leave there without any agreements at all.

A. C. L.
10-6.

H. E. the Governor.

Please wire to the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, the contents of telegram from Secretary of State to be communicated at once to Grindlay, Groom & Co., also to tell them that if they will furnish us with names of Emigration Agents for Bombay and Karáchi we will telegraph to Zanzibar asking Government of British East Africa if it will appoint them, and that in the meantime Grindlay & Co. can have the agreements drawn out in proper form.

S.
10-6.

Telegram to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, Bombay, No. M—65, dated 10th June 1896.

"Secretary of State telegram begins * * ends. Communicate Grindlay and inform them that if they furnish Government names of Emigration Agents, Bombay, Karáchi, Government will telegraph Zanzibar asking Government British East Africa to appoint them. Meanwhile Grindlay can have agreements drafted proper form for approval."

A. C. L.
10-6.

Bombay, 11th June 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKA'RI,
Poona.

SIR,

We have the honour to own receipt of your telegram of 10th instant, which reached us to-day, as follows:—"Secretary of State informs Government that your Company has been specially authorized by Her Majesty's Government to sign agreements for Uganda coolies if you furnish Government names of Emigration Agents, Bombay, Karáchi. Government will telegraph Zanzibar asking Government British East Africa to appoint them. Meanwhile you can have agreements drafted proper form for approval of Government."

In reply we have the honour to inform you that we do not propose to suggest any one for appointment as Emigration Agent at Karáchi, as we are in hopes that you will be able to accept our suggestion, which we understand has been passed on and recommended to your consideration by the Protector of Emigrants, to the effect that coolies embarking at Karáchi for transshipment at Bombay should not be considered as emigrating from Karáchi.

From perusal of the Emigration Act and conversation with the Protector of Emigrants we gather that the coolies' agreements must be signed by the Emigration Agent, and therefore we read your telegram as enquiring whether we would act as Emigration Agents here if appointed by the Consul General of

Zanzibar, and we have the honour to inform you that we shall be pleased to act in that capacity if so appointed..

With regard to the agreements we have the honour to inform you that we do not feel justified in assenting to any alteration in them without definite instructions from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, as in his telegram dated 21st ultimo he states most clearly that the present agreement has already been approved by Government, and must not be altered; and as we understand the Government of India will not consent to the present batch of coolies being allowed to start on the present agreements, we can only await further instructions from the Chief Engineer. We would, however, once more bring to your notice the very great expense which is being incurred by the Railway on account of the detention of these coolies, and we should esteem it a favour if you could again represent the case (as regards these particular men) to the Government of India, with a view to their being allowed to proceed on the old agreements.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, June 9th, 1896.

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your visit to us of last week, we have the honour to inform you that we hear from Mr. Hossein Bux that it would cost nearly Rs. 6 per head more to rail coolies from Láhore to Bombay than from Láhore to Karáchi. On a gang of say one thousand men the extra expense would be very considerable and it is very doubtful whether the Chief Engineer would consent to expend the amount to obviate appointing an Emigration Agent at Karáchi.

We have the honour to request that you will be so good as to enquire whether Government would not consider coolies embarking in Karáchi, in a steamer bound only for Bombay, as in course of transit to Bombay and not as emigrating from Karáchi. The provisions of the Act and rulings of Government would of course be complied with in Bombay on the coolies being transhipped to the steamer leaving for Mombassa.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

No. 24 OF 1896.

PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.

10th June 1896.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration and orders of Government. The Protector of Emigrants would recommend a favourable consideration of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s request that Bombay be the port of embarkation for emigrants going to the Uganda Railway. The undersigned would venture his humble opinion that the best way to meet Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s wishes would be to disallow Karáchi as a port of embarkation for emigrants. So far as the undersigned is aware, Karáchi was never notified in the *Government Gazette* to be a port from which emigration is lawful; the only authority for using it as such a port is in the Government of India

telegrams embodied in Government Resolution No. 329, General Department, dated 21st January 1896. Under Section 7 of the Emigration Act No. XXI of 1883, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are ports from which emigration is lawful and the undersigned ventures to think that there is no need to add Karáchi On receipt of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s letter the undersigned saw Mr. Currie, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels take the emigrants to Mombassa, and he was of opinion that it would be advisable to make Bombay the port of embarkation. To meet legal difficulties that might arise, Mr. Currie said he would be prepared to issue tickets to the men at Karáchi for Bombay, and arrange at Bombay that tickets for Mombassa were served out, so that the second part of the voyage would be a distinct one; from Karáchi the men would be ordinary passengers for Bombay. As regards pay, which under the terms of agreement laid down by the Government of India is to begin not later than the date of embarkation, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. say that to avoid disputes the men would be on pay from Karáchi, or on an allowance equivalent to pay, and that the pay could, as required by the rules, be made to run from the day of embarkation at Bombay. On this head they say there need be no apprehension.

In conclusion, the Protector of Emigrants would express his humble opinion that it would be an advantage to have on this side of India only one port for emigration purposes, and that as both Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. and the British India Steam Navigation Company desire it, Bombay should be the port. But, as above stated, the undersigned thinks this could only be done by closing Karáchi as an emigration port. So long as it is a port for the embarkation of emigrants, the Protector thinks the rules apply directly the emigrants go on board a vessel there. If it is not a port, then they embark as ordinary passengers and become emigrants when they go on board the vessel in Bombay harbour that is to take them to Mombassa. If there be only one port, there need be only one Emigration Agent and one Protector of Emigrants, besides this all the papers and references would be at one port, where the officers would be experienced and familiar with the subject, and this would be an advantage, the undersigned ventures to say. Besides this, there is the consideration that the certificates under the Native Passenger Ships Act are given at Bombay, though they may be had at Karáchi; the practice of the shipping agents is to always get their certificates at Bombay.

J. WALSH,
Protector of Emigrants.

No. 2598 OF 1896.

Poona, 12th June 1896.

Submitted to Government in the General Department in continuation of this office No. 2549, dated 9th instant.

2. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, represent their willingness to act as Emigration Agents at Bombay if they are so appointed by the Consul General, Zanzibar, and it is respectfully requested that Government may be pleased to procure the appointment by cable as intimated in Government telegram $\frac{M}{65}$, dated 10th instant.

3. Undersigned ventures to suggest that the above action be taken without waiting for disposal of the point raised as to Karáchi.

4. With regard to Karáchi, undersigned would deprecate any colourable evasion of an Act or Rules as likely to weaken the whole and possibly to form inconvenient precedent. The definition in Section 6 of the Indian Emigration Act must apparently apply to Karáchi if natives of India depart from that port "under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of India," and if Karáchi ceases to be a "port" under Section 7, the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, must stop departure.

5. The simpler and, I would deferentially submit, unobjectionable way is to eliminate "Karáchi" from Government of India Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$, dated 11th May 1896, and to request the Government of India to issue a notification exempting altogether under Section 106 of the Amendment Act I of 1896 all persons who may hereafter leave the port of Karáchi from the provisi ns of the Emigration Act, provided such persons are proceeding to Bombay for transshipment, and that the port of departure for purposes of the agreement with such persons shall be considered to be Karáchi.

6. As regards Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s concluding para., the existing form of agreement would require so little modification that undersigned sees no reason why Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. should hesitate to act. I have accordingly asked them to submit a draft form of agreement complying with the terms laid down by the Government of India printed in preamble to Government Res olution No. 2342, dated 25th May 1896, General Department.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Submitted.

As directed in His Excellency the Governor's minute dated the 10th instant, Grindlay, Groom & Co. were informed through the Commissioner of Customs by telegram of the Secretary of State's message and were asked to name the persons to be appointed Emigration Agents in Bombay and Karáchi to fulfill the second condition of the Government of India. They reply that as from their perusal of the Emigration Act they gather that the agreements must be signed by the Emigration Agents, they are willing to act as such Agents if appointed. As regards their inference from the Act they appear to be wrong. The Act nowhere lays down expressly who may execute an agreement; but Sections 26, 30 and 31, both as in the Act and as in the modified form applied to this case by Government of India Notification No. 707, distinctly imply that the recruiter (who is quite distinct from the Emigration Agent) may and ordinarily will enter into agreements. However this misconception does not so much matter, because it is clear that the Emigration Agent *can* enter into agreements; but Section 14 of the Act (which applies to this case) requires that a "person" shall be appointed Emigration Agent. I fear that though Grindlay Co. may be authorized as a Company to execute the agreements, they cannot as a Company be appointed an Emigration Agent, so it will be necessary to telegraph asking them to name a member of the firm to be so appointed. It may be explained to them again at the same time that the Emigration Agent and person authorized to execute need not be the same persons.

As regards Karáchi, they say they would rather not have an Agent appointed there, as they have already applied through the Protector asking that coolies shipped at Karáchi for transshipment at Bombay may not be considered as emigrating from Karáchi. Their letter to this effect is forwarded by the Protector and the Commissioner of Customs with their comments. Both these officers find a lot of difficulty in the proposal. It seems to me that there is none, as long as the agreements are executed only at Bombay. Karáchi is not a lawful port of emigration under Section 7 of the Act, but the Government of India in their Notification No. 707 have suspended Section 7 and allow emigration for Uganda to take place either from that port or Bombay. Provided the proper formalities are complied with, the coolies could go straight to East Africa from either place. But no formalities are required to bring a coolie from Karáchi to Bombay. The Commissioner of Customs refers to Section 6, meaning probably that the mere departure of coolies from Karáchi for Bombay with an ultimate intention of going to Africa would make them emigrants under the definition in that section, and so would make Karáchi a port of emigration; and he regards Grindlay's proposal apparently as ceasing to make Karáchi such a port and so compelling the Protector to stop the coolies under Section 7. But he has overlooked the

essential point of the definition of emigrant that he must be a person departing by sea out of British India "*under an agreement* to labour for hire" in a country beyond India, and according to Grindlay's proposals the coolies will be under no agreements when they leave Karáchi. They will be simple passengers going to Bombay to execute agreements. I cannot see the slightest legal difficulty in the proposal, or any necessity to address the Government of India as proposed in para. 5 of the Commissioner of Customs' letter. The Government of India have offered the Company two ports of emigration. They prefer to use only one; and though they seem *primâ facie* to have chosen the most inconvenient, there does not seem to be any illegality in the choice. The only point which seems to require consideration in this respect is that according to the Government of India's conditions the coolies are to get full pay from the "date of embarkation." If the agreements are executed in Bombay that will be the port of embarkation, and full pay will only become due from date of embarkation thence. The Protector reports on behalf of Messrs. Grindlay that they agree to give full pay or an equivalent allowance from Karáchi. I don't think we could insist on this; but Government may express an opinion that it is desirable that it should be done, and I think Messrs. Grindlay can be trusted to do it.

It is unfortunate that Messrs. Grindlay are still hesitating what to do about the agreements; but perhaps the letter which the Commissioner of Customs has written to them again may remove their doubts. From their general misconceptions about everything it is clear that they have paid little attention to the clear instructions given them by the Commissioner in his No. 2495, dated the 3rd instant. When Grindlay name the persons to be appointed Agent, Political Department will be asked to telegraph to Zanzibar for the appointment.

A. C. L.

12-6.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

H. E. the Governor.

As regards the first point referred to by the Secretary, I would note that, though there is nothing apparently to prevent the Emigration Agent from executing agreements,—and the recruiter indeed acts on behalf of the Agent when offering terms to intending emigrants under Section 30 of Act XXI of 1883—yet Section 35 (which has apparently been overlooked by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.) expressly empowers the Registering Officer or Protector, after the particulars concerning any intending emigrant and his dependants have been registered as required by the Act, to cause an agreement to be prepared in triplicate, and to call *on the recruiter* and the intending emigrant to execute it in triplicate in his presence. So it would appear that, ordinarily, the recruiter who is empowered to "engage" persons to emigrate (see Section 30) is the proper person also to execute agreements with the persons engaged by him. He would apparently do so "on behalf of the Agent."

As regards the second point taken by the Secretary, I observe that the word "person" as used in all Acts of the Government of India subsequent to the General Clauses Act, I of 1868, includes "any Company, Association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not"—"unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context" (see Section 2 (3) of Act I, 1868). Now there seems to be nothing in the subject or context of Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, to prevent our applying this definition to the word "person" as used in that section. A Company can perform the duties required by the Act, as well as any individual person can. It can receive remuneration and pay any penalties it may incur by way of fine, and individual members of the Company can be sent to jail if they incur penalties involving imprisonment under the Act. I see, therefore, no objection to the Government of British East Africa appointing Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. to be Emigration Agent in the port of Bombay.

I agree with the Secretary that there ought to be no difficulty in treating persons coming from Karáchi to Bombay with a view to emigration from Bombay as emigrants from Bombay, that is, if they are to enter into their agreements in Bombay and to really emigrate *viâ* Bombay. I would, however, leave any difficulty that there may be in the way of giving effect to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s proposal regarding Karáchi to be dealt with by Government of India (who control all these arrangements), submitting to them, however, the veiws expressed by Mr. Logan (who seems to me to be reasonable) for their consideration.

H. B.
13-6.

H. E. the Governor.

Please see telegram from the Consul General, Zanzibar, which has just come over from Political Department. The Consul nominates Grindlay & Co., and as the Honourable Mr. Birdwood points out that the nominations will be legal we can inform Grindlay and notify at once. I understand that I am then to address Government of India (preferably by telegram) explaining the question of Karáchi and asking whether we may instruct our officers at Karáchi not to obstruct the departure of coolies from that place, provided they are satisfied that the coolies are proceeding to Bombay to execute agreements there.

A. C. L.
13-6.

H. E. the Governor.

Please wire G. of I. at once.

S.
14-6.

No. $\frac{P}{67}$ of 14th June 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

SIR,

In reply to your No. 2598, dated the 12th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Consul General, Zanzibar, and Commissioner, East-Africa, has telegraphed nominating their friend Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. as Emigration Agent for British East Africa in Bombay, and a notification will immediately issue in the *Gazette* declaring the approval of Government to the appointment as required by Section 14 of the Act. I am to request that you will inform Messrs. Grindlay & Co. of this fact.

2. The question about Karáchi is under reference by telegram to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

The Consul General, Zanzibar, and Commissioner, East Africa, having appointed the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, to be Emigration Agent for British East Africa in the port of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares his approval of the appointment under Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

If there has been any previous notification in a better form, that may be followed. To appear in next *Gazette*.

(Sd.) A. C. L.
14-6.

Telegram to the Government of India (Department of Revenue and Agriculture), No. P. 66, dated the 14th June 1896.

"Uganda Emigration. Grindlay Company appointed Emigration Agent by Consul General, Zanzibar, and authorized by Secretary of State to execute agreements, propose to bring all coolies to Bombay *vid* Karáchi to execute agreements and be embarked. Full pay will be given from Karáchi. We propose directing Protector, Karáchi, not to obstruct departure of coolies thence provided he is satisfied that they are proceeding Bombay, as they will not become emigrants under Act until agreements are executed. Please telegraph approval."

A. C. L.
14-6.

MEMO.

From an examination of the records it appears that the last appointment of an Emigration Agent was made in 1856. Please see notifications dated 10th July 1856 and 18th October 1856 in Volume 40 of 1856. It will be seen that the notifications merely intimate that "Mr._____ has been appointed Emigration Agent at Bombay for the Mauritius Government." The notification drafted by the Secretary may issue.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1896.

No. 2667.—Her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul General in Zanzibar, and Commissioner, East Africa, having appointed the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom Co., Bombay, to be Emigration Agent for British East Africa in the port of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares his approval of the appointment under Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

By order, &c.,
A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Urgent.

No. $\frac{P}{66}$ dated 14th June 1896.

To

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

Under Section 18 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, Government may appoint a Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the ports from which emigration is lawful, and the necessity for such an appointment has become urgent owing to the shipment of coolies for work on the Uganda Railway. I am

accordingly to inquire whether you have any objections to the appointment of the Health Officer of Bombay as Medical Inspector of Emigrants for that port.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.
14-6.

N. B.—There is absolutely nothing for a Medical Inspector to do in the case of these Uganda coolies. All the rules relating to his duties except those relating to *returned* coolies (Rules 191—207) have been suspended by Government of India. Section 20 A refers to an emigrant rejected for physical unfitness, but no surviving rule lays down that a Medical Officer is to reject him. Query—how is it that all these years no Medical Inspector has been appointed to carry out rules in Chapters III, IV, V?

No. $\frac{T}{17}$ OF 1896.

FROM

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department,
Bombay.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 16th June 1896.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. $\frac{P}{68}$, dated 14th June 1896, I have the honour to state that I have no objection to offer to the appointment of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay as Medical Inspector of Emigrants for that port.

I think, however, that the appointment should at first be a tentative one, until experience shows that the Health Officer of the Port has time to spare from his other duties for this work.

As this inspection will involve extra work and responsibility on the Health Officer I suggest an extra allowance which may be based on the scale of pay allowed to the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Madras and Calcutta.

The Health Officer's clerk will also have increased work as regards correspondence and keeping of records, and an allowance should be sanctioned for him also.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. CLARKSON, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 16th June 1896.

"My telegram of 9th June last Uganda Grindlay Company have been appointed by Her Majesty's Government Emigration Agent also will not this suffice."

Copy forwarded to the Acting Junior Secretary with a request that he will be so good as to draft a reply to the Secretary of State.

J. J. HEATON,
P. S. G.

17-6-96.

B 820—17

Telegram to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th June 1896.

"1. Your telegram 16th. Appointment of Grindlay Emigration Agent is being notified. After form of agreement approved by this Government no further impediment to departure of coolies

or

2. Your telegram 16th. Appointment accepted. Grindlay directed submit form of agreement for approval. When approved no further impediment.

A. C. L.
17-6.

P. S. G.

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3. (If length does not matter it may be said "arrangements practically complete except that agreement with coolies needs approval of this Government. Grindlay advised to submit draft as soon as possible.")

3 as corrected.

S.
18-6-96.

Telegram to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 18th June 1896.

"Your telegram of 16th June last. Arrangements have been completed practically except that agreement with coolies needs approval of Bombay Government. Grindlay advised submit draft as soon as possible."

Telegram from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1003, dated the 16th June 1896.

"Your telegram of 14th. Uganda Emigration. Instructions issued to Protector Karáchi are approved."

Submitted.

The Government of India telegraph their approval of our proposal to direct the Collector of Customs and Protector, Karáchi, not to obstruct coolies for Uganda coming to Bombay. I propose accordingly to send the following telegram (deferred) to the Collector:—

No. $\frac{P}{70}$, dated 19th June 1896.

"Grindlay Co. intend bringing all Uganda coolies to Bombay to execute agreements and be embarked there. Do not obstruct departure of coolies from Karáchi if you are satisfied that they are proceeding Bombay, as they will not become emigrants under Act until agreements are executed."

Issued 19th June.

I will also write to the Commissioner of Customs answering his doubt about the embarkation from Karáchi and informing him of the Government of India's telegram.

In the papers marked A will be found a fresh letter from the Commissioner raising new questions about Karáchi. All of these are settled by the Government of India's telegram. There is no *necessity* now to notify the Collector of Customs, Karáchi, as Protector of Emigrants, because by the present arrangements there will be *no* emigrants from Karáchi; but as we have recognised him as such throughout the correspondence preambling Government Resolution No. 2226 within, and as at any time Grindlay may want to change the present system, we may perhaps publish the notifications. But it will be necessary I think to add what I have done in red ink to the notifications, for Karáchi is not a port under the Act, but only under the Government of India notification. There is of course no necessity to appoint any Medical Inspector at Karáchi.

The Commissioner recommends that a Medical Inspector be appointed at Bombay. Section 18 of the Act says that Government *may* (not must as Mr. Walsh says) appoint a Medical Inspector, and the rules under the Act lay down his duties. But every rule prescribing his duties except Rules 191—207, which apply only to returned coolies, have been suspended by the Government of India in this case, so that he will have no duties to perform unless the Protector asks his advice about rejecting a coolie as physically unfit under Rule 20 A. Accordingly there would have been no ground for suggesting such an appointment had not the Government of India asked us in one of their early telegrams whether we could make arrangements for appointing a Medical Inspector at Karáchi. They have not made such an appointment one of the conditions of this case; but we shall probably err on the right side in making it. I accordingly asked the Sanitary Commissioner if there was any objection to the Health Officer being appointed. He says no, but suggests an extra allowance. I think the appointment may be made and the Sanitary Commissioner informed that as the duties of the Medical Inspector with reference to the Uganda emigration will be almost entirely nominal, the question of granting additional emolument does not arise at present.

I propose to ask the Commissioner of Customs to again urge on Grindlay, Groom & Co. the desirableness of immediately submitting a draft form of agreement for approval.

After issue of the urgent orders passed on this case, I will gather up the matter into a Government Resolution.

A. C. L.
17-6.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.
H. E. the Governor.

Approved.

H. B.
17-6.

Yes, I think we might telegraph to Commissioner of Customs to spur Grindlay Groom about the agreements.

S.
19-6.

No. $\frac{P}{71}$ OF 1896, dated 19th June 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKA'RI

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. $\frac{P}{67}$, dated the 14th instant, I am directed to forward copies of a telegram from this Government to the Government of India, No. $\frac{P}{66}$, dated the 14th idem, of a telegram in reply from the Government of India, No. 1003, dated the 16th instant, and of a telegram No. $\frac{P}{70}$, dated to-day, sent by Government to the Collector of Customs, Karáchi. I am to request that you will give intimation to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. that the arrangement by which they propose to bring all the Uganda coolies to Bombay for execution of agreements and embarkation is not objected to by Government, and that orders have been issued to the authorities at Karáchi not to obstruct the departure of coolies thence for Bombay.

2. I am also to request that you will point out to Messrs. Grindlay that the approval by this Government of the draft agreement with the coolies is the only condition imposed by the Government of India now remaining unsatisfied, and will again urge the Company to submit the draft without further delay.

3. With reference to your letter No. 2549, dated the 9th instant, I am to observe as regards the 1st para. that Government do not acquiesce in the view therein expressed, and that the matter has now been settled by the telegram from the Government of India. Orders on the 2nd para. will shortly issue in a Resolution.

I have, &c.
A. C. L.
19-6.

No. 2736 of 1896.

FROM

A. WINGATE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S., C.I.E.,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

Camp Poona, 19th June 1896.

SIR,

In reference to your No. P.-71 of to-day's date I have the honour to submit herewith copies of the correspondence marginally noted and to state that on the morning of the 17th instant I had, as requested by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., an interview with Mr. McCausland and we agreed upon a draft form of agreement subject to acceptance by his firm as Agents, Uganda Railway and to the approval of Government. This morning I received a letter from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. intimating that they had wired to the Chief Engineer for his sanction to the terms of agreement discussed with me, and I have just received an urgent telegram from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. stating that they are authorized on behalf of the Railway to accept the terms of agreement, copy of which is with me. A copy I therefore submit herewith and venture very respectfully to request that Government may be pleased to intimate their decision with the least possible delay, because Mr. McCausland told me that the Steamer Agents must know before Tuesday next, 23rd instant, whether the coolies are to sail or not by July steamer. He also added that another month's detention meant very great expense.

Letter to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., No. 2597, dated 12th June 1896.		
Letter from	do.	dated 13th June 1896.
Telegram to	do.	dated 15th June 1896.
Letter from	do.	dated 15th June 1896.
Telegram from	do.	dated 19th June 1896.

2. I think Government will find that all the points noticed by them are included in the new draft. The only difference is the last condition, No. 8, which reproduces No. 4 of the present agreement. It will be observed that the Chief Engineer states that this clause was specially approved by Government of India, and it is urged that instant dismissal for gross insubordination is necessary for discipline. There is the right to free passage to place of recruitment with all dependents, and I venture to hope that Government will agree that the terms generally are unobjectionable and liberal.

3. As regards a stamp, I can offer only my personal opinion that it seems unnecessary. I venture to append a copy of a Parliamentary Paper lent to me by Mr. McCausland.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

DRAFT FORM OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to Mombassa and serve as coolies on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway faithfully and to the best of our ability for the space of three years on the following conditions :—

1. That we be required to labour in British East Africa as coolies on or in connection with the Mombassa-Uganda Railway only.
2. That the term of service is not to be longer than three years.
3. That we be paid fifteen rupees per mensem in addition to free rations. This remuneration not to depend upon task work.
4. That this remuneration is to begin from the date of embarkation from Karáchi.
5. That we receive a free passage from the place of enlistment to Mombassa.
6. That, in the event of our completing the full term of service under this agreement, we, including our dependents, shall be provided with a free return passage to the place of recruitment within six months of the expiry or sooner determination of the contract and receive full pay to the date of landing in India.
7. That this engagement is terminable at any time by the Chief Engineer of the Railway at one month's notice on condition that the notice shall also terminate the contracts of all dependents who were engaged with the emigrant and may wish to return with him and that a free passage to the place of recruitment is provided together with full pay up to the date of arrival in India for the emigrant himself and for all such dependents.
8. That in the case of incompetency, insubordination or misconduct, of which the Chief Engineer is the sole judge, we shall be liable to instant dismissal and to be sent to the place of recruitment at the expense of the Railway, no pay being allowed us in the journey, any dependents of the dismissed emigrant who may wish to do so being at liberty to return with him for whom free passage to the place of recruitment must also be provided.

In witness whereof Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. duly authorized in this behalf by the Secretary of State for India in Council as communicated by the Government of Bombay have hereunto on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council put the signature of their firm.

No. 2597 of 1896.

Poona, 12th June 1896.

To

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

In acknowledging receipt of your letter dated yesterday, I have the honour to state that in forwarding copy to Government I have recommended your nomination of your firm as Emigration Agent at Bombay for Uganda Railway to Government. Regarding Karáchi I will communicate to you the decision of Government later.

2. Referring to your concluding para. I do not quite understand your difficulty. The present agreements are so nearly in accord with the terms of the Government of India letter No. 708—2-22, dated 11th May 1896, printed in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 2342, dated 25th idem, copy of

which was furnished to you with this office No. 2495, dated 3rd instant, that there seems no reason why you should hesitate to draw up a draft form for approval of Government, and I would ask you now to be good enough to do so.

(Signed) A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Bombay, June 13th, 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKA'RI.

SIR,

We have the honour to own receipt of your letter No. 2597 of 1896 of 12th instant. We have to-day received a telegram from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, asking us whether we will act as Emigration Agents in Bombay, and we have wired a reply in the affirmative.

With regard to para. 2 in your letter, we have the honour to inform you that on 25th April we wrote the Chief Engineer informing him of the requirements of Government as we understood them, and in his telegram of 21st May he stated that the agreements had already been approved by Government and *must not be altered;* adding that he was sending full particulars by post. We think his letter should reach us with the incoming mail, and if, on it, we can do so, we shall at once draw up an agreement for the approval of Government, as we are most anxious, if possible, to get the matter settled, and despatch the coolies by the steamer which it has just been arranged will leave here on 4th July.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Urgent.

Telegram to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

Poona, 15th June 1896.

Your firm appointed by Consul General, Zanzibar, Emigration Agents for British East Africa in Bombay and appointment approved by Government.

(Signed) A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Bombay, 15th June 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKA'RI,
Poona.

SIR,

In continuation of our letter of 13th instant, we beg to advise you that the mail has brought us the letter of instructions from the Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway, which we were expecting. This letter is in reply to one we wrote on 25th April in which we informed him of the trouble that had been experieneed in the shipment of coolies per S. S. "Madura" owing to the non-publication in the *Government Gazette* of the Resolution of Government of India of 17th January. In that letter we also informed him of the objection made by Government to the agreement that had been taken from the coolies, and we added we feared it would be necessary to alter or amend this agreement.

The Chief Engineer asks us to direct your attention to the Government of India notification dated 17th January 1896 which schedules the Uganda

Railway under the Amended Emigration Act of 1883. He asks us to specially point out that Section 106 of this amended Act was passed under instructions from the Secretary of State for the express purpose of rendering importation of Indian labour possible on the Uganda Railway, and that that Railway was specially and unreservedly exempted from the provisions of the Act of 1883 by the above Government of India notification of 17th January, and that under this notification a draft of coolies sailed in S. S. "Scindia" in January last without any reference to Bombay Government other than as regards the general regulations laid down for long-distance passengers.

When the second batch of coolies went forward in April we understood the objection taken by Government was that the Government of India notification of 17th January had not been reprinted. This we arranged to have done, and to prevent any further trouble regarding the two batches of coolies that had yet to go forward, you will remember we applied to Government to again republish this notification. As far as we can trace, this notification has never been cancelled, and the Chief Engineer therefore considers that until it is so cancelled it holds for all subsequent exportations of coolies in connection with the Uganda Railway, and that accordingly the provisions of the Act as regards Emigration Agents, agreements, &c., do not apply to coolies of the Company.

The Government of India, however, by their notification of 11th May appear to be of a different opinion, and as the effect of this notification has been to stop one batch of coolies in going forward early in June, and may prevent two batches from going forward early in July, we are anxious to do anything in our power to give effect to the Government of India wishes; these appear to be, first the appointment of an Emigration Agent, secondly an amended agreement.

As regards the first, we trust that we may consider your telegram of this morning as follows:—"Your firm appointed by Consul General, Zanzibar, Emigration Agent for British East Africa in Bombay and appointment approved by Government"—appointing us Emigration Agents in Bombay, as arranging that difficulty, and that coolies will now embark at Karáchi and will be considered passengers in the ordinary way from Karáchi to Bombay, and as embarking at Bombay for Mombassa. As regards the agreement, as you pointed out in your letter, the requirements of the Government of India and the agreement form that has heretofore been taken, are very nearly in accordance. We enclose for your reference a copy of the terms of the form of agreement that the coolies have been signing. The first para. gives effect to the first of the terms of an agreement approved by Governor General in Council in his letter No. 2342 of 25th May. The 2nd term appears to us also to be met by the first para., as it states the nature of the labour in which the emigrant is to be employed as "service on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway." We do not think that it can be the wish of Government to more clearly define the nature of the service, as it is obviously impossible to say at the time of engagement or embarkation to what precise labour each coolie will be set. The 3rd of the Governor-General's terms is met by the 2nd para., as is also the 4th. The 5th of the Governor-General's terms seems also met by the 3rd para., which provides for the free return passage to the place of enlistment, and pay up to the date of landing in India, and the 4th para. of the agreement further specially declares that this free passage to the place of enlistment shall not be forfeited by incompetency, insubordination or misconduct. The 5th para. both of the agreement and the Governor-General's terms seem to us to be in accord with the exception that the former does not include the contracts of all dependents who were engaged with the emigrant, &c. It seems to us, therefore, that if para. 6 of the Governor-General's terms be substituted for para. 6 of the former agreement, the difficulty would be met.

As regards this agreement, the Chief Engineer asks us to remind the Government of India that the agreement in its present form was approved by the Revenue Secretary for the Government of India, who holds a copy of it, and under whose instructions clause 4 was amended to its present form; further, the Chief Engineer considers the free return passage in case of insubordination as ample protection to the emigrant, and asks us not to enter into any more favourable

agreement without first submitting the terms to him, as he considers it most undesirable that the men should be recruited on different terms. We do not think that these instructions would prevent us from agreeing to the substitution of clause 6 of the Governor-General's terms for para. 6 of the agreement as we have suggested above; and if the agreement thus amended will meet the requirements of the Government of India, we would propose to wire to the Chief Engineer for his permission to this substitution.

We are extremely anxious to get this matter settled with as little delay as possible, as we must give as long notice as we can to the Steamer Agents to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Moreover, another reason why we are so anxious to get the coolies off early in July is, that they can only start once a month, and if they do not go by the steamer leaving 4th July they will have to wait a month, which will put the Railway to very great extra expense for the coolies' keep for which they have had to pay for a month already, to say nothing of the delay in the work for want of the labour.

We propose therefore with your permission to send our Mr. McCausland up to Poona to discuss the matter with you, as we think that probably it could be arranged quicker in this way than in any other. Mr. McCausland will arrive in Poona early on Wednesday morning the 17th. instant, and we should feel much obliged if you could let him know at the Napier Hotel what time would be most convenient for you to see him. If it is inconvenient for you to see him on that day, perhaps you would be so good as to wire us on receipt of this letter.

We have, &c.,

(Signed). GRINDLAY, GROOM.

(Accompaniment to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.'s letter, dated 15th June 1896.)

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to proceed to Mombassa and serve on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway faithfully and to the best of our ability as coolies for the space of 3 years on the following conditions :—

1. That we be paid fifteen rupees per mensem and receive free rations (or an equivalent allowance in lieu of rations), pay to begin from the date of embarkation from Karáchi.
2. That we receive a free passage from the place of enlistment to Mombassa.
3. That in the event of our completing the full term of service under this agreement, we shall be provided with a free return passage to the place of enlistment and pay to the date of landing in India.
4. That in the case of incompetency, insubordination or misconduct, of which the Chief Engineer is the sole judge, we shall be liable to instant dismissal and to be sent home (place of enlistment) at the expense of the Uganda Railway, no pay being allowed us in the journey.
5. That this engagement is terminable at any time by the Chief Engineer on a month's notice on his paying our return fare to the place of enlistment and pay till the date of arrival in India.

Telegram from Messrs. Grindlay; Groom & Co., dated the 19th June 1896.

"Are authorized on behalf Railway accept terms agreement copy of which is with you."

UGANDA RAILWAY.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE UGANDA RAILWAY BILL.

R. W. HANBURY.

Treasury Chambers,
10th April 1896.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Uganda Railway Bill.

Memorandum.

Towards the latter part of the year 1891 a survey party was organized by direction of Her Majesty's Government to examine and report on the route for a line of Railway to connect the seaport of Mombassa with the Victoria Nyanza. Circumstances at the time did not admit of more than a reconnaissance survey of the country being undertaken. Much valuable information was collected during the nine months the party under Captain (now Major) Macdonald were absent from the coast.

The details of the work will be found in the report on the Mombassa-Victoria Lake Railway Survey (Parliamentary Paper C-7025 of 1893.)

Assuming the length of line to be 657 miles, Major Macdonald estimated the initial cost of a partially ballasted 3-feet 6-inch line at £3,400 per mile, or, in round figures, a total of £2,240,000. But he anticipated that considerable further expenditure would be required to provide a fully ballasted and equipped line of a permanent character.

The question of the Railway remained in abeyance from 1893 until early in 1895, when it was referred to a Committee composed as follows:—

Sir Percy Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alexander M. Rendel, C.E., K.C.I.E.
Sir John Kirk, K.C. B., G.C.M.G.
Sir Henry Colvile, C.B., K.C.M.G.

The report of this Committee, which was made after personal consultation with Captain Pringle, R.E., Major Macdonald's principal assistant, was presented to Parliament (see Parliamentary Paper C-7833 of 1895). Its special object was to estimate the least sum with which an exceptionally light and moderately equipped Railway might be constructed, on the basis of the assumption that Major Macdonald's report represented approximately the cost of a somewhat more substantial line. The conclusion of this Committee was that it might be possible to construct a line of 3-feet gauge and with very light rails for £1,755,000, this being a reduction of £485,000 upon Major Macdonald's estimate of £2,240,000.

Later in the year it was decided that a Railway should be made. A vote of £20,000 was taken in August 1895 for preliminary expenses, and early in September a Committee composed as follows:—

Sir Percy Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Chairman),
Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.,
Mr. G. L. Ryder, C.B.,

with Sir Alexander Rendel, C.E., K.C.I.E., as Consulting Engineer, was constituted to supervise the undertaking and organize the details of the work. Sir John Kirk, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., subsequently joined the Committee. This Committee met for the first time on the 10th September. After several meetings and careful consideration they were of opinion that unless immediate economy

were the governing consideration, it would be injudicious to construct a very light line in a country of the character of that which had to be traversed. They recommended that a substantial line should be constructed, the gauge to be increased to 1 metre (that of the Indian Government narrow-gauge system, as well as of intended Egyptian lines) and the weight of the rails restored to that of 50 lbs. per yard as originally recommended by the engineers in charge of the preliminary survey. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by the Treasury.

It became evident to the Committee, on further examination, that detailed surveys might modify the conclusions of the able officers who had surveyed the route in 1892. The reports of the Chief Engineer have shown that the ascent from the coast to the tableland will be more expensive than was anticipated. Thence to the broken country of the Man range the estimates are thought to be approximately correct, though consideration of recent reports on the metereological and climatic conditions raises doubts regarding the sufficiency of bridging allowed for.

As regards the difficult country after the Man range is reached, the Committee recognize that, in the absence of detailed surveys, there must be an element of uncertainty. They consider that, with the information at present at their disposal, it would be impossible to say that Major Macdonald's estimate of initial cost may not be exceeded. Moreover, it appears to them certain that a portion of the further expenditure contemplated by Major Macdonald will have to be incurred before the opening of the line. They hold that, in view of these considerations, and of unforeseen contingencies, they would not at present be justified in advising the provision of a less sum than £3,000,000.

The estimate for the work of the current financial year is as follows :—

	Estimated Expenditure up to 31st March 1897.
	£
Surveys	15,000
Land in cultivated belt	5,500
Construction	1,60,500
Permanent way, &c.	2,52,000
Rolling stock, &c.	55,000
Administration, &c...	17,000
Contingencies	15,000
Total ...	5,20,000
Deduct—Vote for 1895-96 ...	20,000
Probable outlay in 1896-97, including refund of advance of £20,000 made in 1895-96 from civil contingencies	5,00,000

It is hoped that as much as 100 miles of line may be laid during the financial year, and that the materials for 100 more may be provided.

As regards the work already accomplished, the earliest was the selection of the engineering staff. A gentleman was chosen for the post of Chief Engineer who had long and varied experience of railway construction in tropical countries, and who held excellent testimonials from some leading members of the profession. His assistants were selected from a large number of candidates after very careful examination by Mr. O'Callaghan and Sir Alexander Rendel, the professional advisers of the Committee. A few were obtained on loan from the Indian Government in anticipation of the necessity for importing a leaven of trained artisans and labourers from that country.

The Chief Engineer (Mr. Whitehouse) and the principal members of his staff arrived at Mombassa on the 11th December, and commenced preliminary

work for the reception of labourers and stores. Eleven hundred coolies and artisans from India are now on the spot, 1,000 more are expected, and it has been found practicable already to employ native labour.

Plant and material for about 30 miles of railway have been purchased and despatched. Stores in considerable quantities have reached Mombassa, and the supply will henceforth be continuous.

The Engineers have been engaged in examining and making careful surveys of the coast section, in arranging for the landing of stores, and generally in organizing the base of operations at Mombassa so as to insure that the works inland will proceed expeditiously and economically.

The work of agency has been entrusted to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and in inviting tenders, the system of open tender has been, as far as practicable, adopted.

April 1896.

(*Below letter of Commissioner of Customs, No. 2736, dated the 19th instant.*)

Submitted.

Messrs. Grindlay & Co. have now submitted a draft form of agreement, and simultaneously we have received a letter from the Government of India (on which I will note after this particular question has been disposed of) enclosing copy of a despatch from that Government to the Secretary of State. The remarks of the Government of India about the agreements in this despatch and in their letter to this Government, No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, dated the 11th May, will, I believe, enable Government to come to an immediate decision as to the propriety of the draft deed now forwarded.

In the despatch, para. 7, the Government of India inform the Secretary of State that the new contracts must be made (1) by an Agent acting in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, (2) for work on or in connection with the Uganda Railway, and (3) securing a return passage absolutely, (4) being complete in themselves and (5) retaining the terms of the original contracts in all other respects.

A glance at the draft agreements will show at once that it conforms to the first four conditions :—

(1) Messrs. Grindlay will sign it as Agent for Her Majesty's Government.

(2) It is for work on the Railway only.

(3) A free return passage is guaranteed under all the possible conditions of return, including the case of dismissal.

(4) The agreement is complete in itself.

To ascertain whether the "terms of the original contracts" have been retained, it is necessary to look at the printed agreement of Mr. Johns annexed to the despatch (the original contract meant) or as that has blanks, to the written copy of them actually executed accompanying the Commissioner of Customs' letter now under consideration. Or, as the terms of this original contract have been recapitulated with some additions in Government of India's No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, para. 4, the most convenient course will be to compare the draft with that paragraph.

Condition (1) of the letter is fully met by para. 2 of the agreement.

Condition (2) is met, as the Company point out in their letter to Mr. Wingate, by para. 1 of the agreement (labour in the Railway only). As the Company point out, it is impossible to specify definitely what precise work the coolies are to perform, and I think that "work as coolies on or in connection with the Mombassa-Uganda Railway" is sufficient specification. All the Government of India could have wanted to prevent was a repetition of Jivanji's condition (quoted in para. 5 of the despatch) that the coolies were to do "all

kinds of works in any places in the Province of East Africa," and I presume that Government will consider that condition (2) is sufficiently complied with.

Condition (3) is fully complied with in para. 3 of the agreement.

Condition (4) is more than complied with in para. 4. Strictly, as the coolies will embark from Bombay, the pay need only have begun from there; but according to their promise the Company make it begin from Karáchi.

Condition (5) as already pointed out is complied with in paras. 6, 7 and 8.

Condition (6) is complied with in para. 7.

There is an 8th para. providing for instant dismissal for gross misconduct which is not among the Government of India's conditions, but it was in the original contracts, and the Government of India in para. 10 of the despatch state that they agree to it "with some hesitation." It appears to be absolutely necessary if any discipline is to be maintained in the wilds of Africa, and as the Government of India permit it, this Government may pass it. It will be seen, therefore, that the draft fulfils all the required conditions and may be approved by Government. It does not appear to be the duty of Government to decide whether the agreements are liable to stamp duty or not. The terms are all that we are required to scrutinise. It is for the Company and their solicitors to decide the point, and if they decide wrongly they lay themselves open to the penalties of the Stamp Act. (As Messrs. Grindlay must know before the 23rd instant whether the agreement is approved, I would suggest, to avoid delay of perhaps a day, that if the Honourable Board approve it, P. S. G. might issue the following telegram* to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. for me from Ganesh Khind :—

* Dated 21st June 1896.

"From Secretary, General Department.

"To Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

"Your letter 15th to Commissioner. Draft agreement Uganda coolies approved by Government."

I would afterwards send a copy to Commissioner pending issue of Government Resolution).

A. C. L.
20-6

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.
H. E. the Governor.

H. B.
20-6.

Through P. S. G.

S.
20-6.

No. $\frac{P}{73}$ OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ABKA'RI,
Poona.

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 2736 dated the 19th instant, on the subject of the emigration of coolies to British East Africa to work on the Uganda Railway, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a telegram addressed by Government on the 21st instant to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay. A Resolution will shortly issue on the subject.

I have, &c.
A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Telegram to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st June 1896.

"My telegram of 18th June last. Agreement approved. Grindlay expect to send next batch coolies 4th July next."

Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 24th June 1896.

FROM

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
General Department,
Poona.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of 21st instant as follows:—

"Your letter 15th to Commissioner. Draft agreement Uganda coolies approved by Government."

From this we gather that the draft of the agreement has been approved of by the Government of India, and we are having the agreement printed to enable us to despatch the coolies for Uganda by the steamer leaving on the 4th July.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Uganda-Mombassa Railway.

No. $\frac{986}{2-38}$.

FROM

DENZIL IBBETSON, ESQUIRE, C. S., C.S.I.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE
(EMIGRATION).
Simla, the 13th June 1896.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 2227, dated the 16th May last, regarding the emigration of Indian labourers to British East Africa for employment on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, I am directed to enclose for the information of the Governor in Council a copy of a despatch to the Secretary of State which deals fully with the subject. This despatch and the letter and notification noted in the margin dispose of most of the points raised in the correspondence forwarded with your letter.

F. No. 29, dated the 2nd June 1896.
To Bombay Government, No. 708, dated 11th May 1896.
Notification No. 707, dated 11th May 1896.

2. With regard to paragraph 3 of your letter in which it is suggested that the Mombassa authorities might be asked to furnish certain particulars regarding the emigrants despatched to East Africa for service on the Uganda Railway, I am to state that the Chief Engineer of the Railway has been asked to furnish the particulars required by Section 31 of the Emigration Act for each of the 1,726 coolies referred to in your telegram of the 27th May, and he has been asked to report whether they have duly reached Mombassa and are working under him. The same particulars will be registered by the Protector of Emigrants for all coolies sailing under the terms of notification No. 707 of 11th May 1896; and lists of emigrants will be forwarded to Mombassa in accordance with Section 67 of the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883.

3. As regards the legality of the agreements entered into by the emigrants, the Government of India are of opinion that it is for the Government of Bombay in the first place to satisfy themselves on this point, and also whether the agreements comply with the terms of the Notification of 11th May 1896 and the conditions prescribed by the Government of India. If, however, the Local Government should feel doubt on any specific point and will refer such point with full particulars, the Governor General in Council will be glad to consider it. He has not been able to satisfy himself by the perusal of the papers enclosed with your letter as to what are the precise points on which the Government of Bombay feel doubtful.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Officiating Secretary.

No. 29 of 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

EMIGRATION.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 2nd June 1896.

MY LORD,

In paragraph 6 of your despatch No. 93 (Emigration), dated the 31st October 1895, Your Lordship informed us that Her Majesty's Government were anxious to secure labourers from India for employment in the construction of the railway to Uganda, and suggested that as the labourers, while so employed, would be under the protection of Her Majesty's Government, and under the immediate superintendence of an officer lent by us, the stringency of the conditions prescribed by the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883 might be relaxed. The due protection of the emigrants, it was said, might be sufficiently ensured by some simple executive regulations securing their thorough comprehension of the terms of their engagement, and by an undertaking on the part of the Uganda Railway Committee for the observance of those terms and for the proper treatment and ultimate repatriation of the labourers.

2. In order to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, an Act I of 1896, of which a copy has already been forwarded for Your Lordship's information with despatch No. 4 (Legislative), dated 15th January 1896, was passed in the Imperial Legislature, by Section 2 of which the Governor General in Council is empowered to declare all or any of the provisions of the Indian Emigration

Act XXI of 1883, or of the Rules framed under it, inapplicable to any natives of India departing out of British India under an agreement made with or on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea, subject to such conditions, modifications, or restrictions as may be deemed expedient.

3. Meanwhile Mr. Johns, the officer lent by this Government to whom Your Lordship had referred, had collected a considerable number of labourers for employment on the railway whom he was desirous of embarking at Karáchi. He had obtained them under exceptionally favourable circumstances, on the completion of certain Indian public works on which they had been collected; and he represented that any delay in their embarkation would result in the dispersal of the greater number. We had no emigration officers at the port of Karáchi. and your telegram of the 21st November 1895 had led us to expect that no labourers would embark before February at the earliest. But, anxious not to stand in the way of the progress of the Uganda Railway and relying on the protection of Her Majesty's Government to which Your Lordship had referred, we relaxed as regards these men, aggregating over 1,200 in number, all the restrictions of the Act. One condition, however, we made. The terms of the agreement which Mr. Johns was concluding with his labourers will be found as an enclosure to this despatch, and Your Lordship will see that the 4th paragraph provided that "in case of incompetency, insubordination, or misconduct, of which the Chief Engineer was to be the sole judge," the labourer was not only "liable to instant dismissal," but also "forfeited all claims to a free return passage." This last condition, namely the forfeiture of the right to a return passage at the expense of the Committee, we at once informed Mr. Johns was absolutely inadmissible; and at our request, and as a condition of the relaxation of the provisions of the Act which he desired, he substituted for the last eight words of paragraph 4 the words "to be sent back to India at the cost of the Mombassa-Uganda State Railway."

4. The notification by which the restrictions of the Act were relaxed in favour of Mr. Johns' labourers was framed strictly in accordance with the terms of Act I of 1896. Unfortunately the Bombay authorities misunderstood its provisions; and you will perceive from the correspondence with the Bombay Government, of which we enclose copies, that they have allowed labourers (to the number, as we have ascertained, of 102) to proceed to Africa under conditions which were not covered by the notification; while a further number of 410 have been allowed to proceed under agreements which substantially comply with the terms embodied in our telegram of the 23rd of April last.

5. We desire to invite Your Lordship's special attention to the papers forwarded to us with the Bombay letter of the 16th April. You will perceive that the recruitment was left in the hands of Pársi contractors, who engaged their labourers, not on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, but in their own names, and as their own servants; who bound these men to work for them, not on the Uganda Railway only, but on "all kinds of works in any places in the province of East Africa," which includes colonies belonging to other nations; and who repeated the condition regarding forfeiture of a return passage which we had informed Mr. Johns was inadmissible, and the omission of which we had made an absolute condition of the relaxation of our restrictions in favour of his employés. These remarks apply to the contracts (marked A and B) under which the supervising staff of jemádárs and tindals was engaged. As for the contract (marked C) under which the rank and file, and therefore the great majority of the whole, were engaged, the terms of the engagement were not stated at all, and the labourers could have had no thorough comprehension, and certainly had no valid record, of the conditions under which they were engaged. We leave it to Your Lordship's consideration; only pointing out that neither the Bombay Government nor ourselves know who or where "Jooma Tindal" is, or on what conditions and terms he is working. He appears to have left in one of the earlier batches.

6. We have no doubt that the authorities in England are entirely ignorant of the manner in which their agents in India have performed the work entrusted to them; but we would urge the desirability of some enquiry being made into

the circumstances under which the responsibility for making such contracts was delegated to persons who were evidently unfit to exercise it. The main consideration on the strength of which we were asked and consented to make recruitment for the Uganda Railway easier by relaxing conditions which we ordinarily consider to be essential for the protection of Indian emigrants beyond sea, was that the engagements would be made on the responsibility and under the control of Her Majesty's Government; and if that responsibility and control are to be nominal and not real, the only justification for our action fails us.

7. We must ask, therefore, as an essential condition of the continuation of special facilities for recruitment, that new contracts made expressly by an agent acting in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, for work on or in connection with the Uganda Railway only, securing a return passage absolutely, and complete in themselves, but retaining the terms of the original contracts in all other respects, may now be given to all those emigrants who have left either Bombay or Karáchi under contracts that do not comply in all particulars with the above description. The original contracts already in the possession of the labourers should however be left with them, as their withdrawal or cancelment would not be understood by them. We do not propose to suspend the facilities we now offer until we hear that this condition has been accepted, because it is so clearly the least that can be done towards putting on proper record the terms we consider essential to the engagement, and replacing the emigrants in the position they were always intended to occupy, that we do not contemplate the possibility of its rejection. We would also ask that the local authorities in Uganda may be directed to furnish us, with as little delay as possible, with a register showing all the coolies who left either Karáchi or Bombay under engagement to them before the date of our notification of 11th May 1896, the particulars prescribed in Section 31 of the Emigration Act.

8. The manner in which we are prepared to relax the ordinary restrictions upon emigration in favour of labourers engaged by Her Majesty's Government for work on the Uganda Railway will appear from our letter No. 708, dated the 11th May 1896, to the Bombay Government, and the notification* which accompanies it. At the urgent representation of Mr. Johns we allow them to embark from Karáchi, a port from which emigration in general is unlawful, on condition that an Emigration Agent who is approved by the Local Government is appointed at that port, as also at Bombay, if coolies are to be despatched thence. We leave the recruitment of labour and the transit to the port of embarkation absolutely free from all restrictions, save such as are necessary to ensure that the terms which the recruiter offers are those which he is authorized to offer, on condition that the agreements are confirmed by the Protector of Emigrants after explanation to and examination of the labourers, and that their terms are such as have our approval. The whole of the provisions of Chapter IX of the Act, relating to emigrant vessels, and of the Rules framed under that Chapter, have been relaxed, as we are of opinion that the precautions prescribed for native passengers in general by the Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887, which will apply of its own force, and by the Rules under it, are sufficient for the protection of these persons. We consider that the terms of this notification provide the minimum amount of protection which it is essential to secure to the emigrants.

No. 707, dated 11th May 1896.

[See Financial Department Proceedings, Statistics and Commerce, Commerce and Trade, A., March 1889, Nos. 65—113.]

9. On the other hand our recent experience in this matter has shown it to be absolutely essential that the terms of the agreements to be made with the labourers should be subject to our approval. The terms which we have approved for present purposes are stated in paragraph 4 of our letter to the Bombay Government already referred to, and are based in the main upon those offered by Mr. Johns under instructions from home. We submit them for Your Lordship's consideration and for that of the Railway Committee, with the following remarks.

10. We think it necessary to absolutely secure under all circumstances the right of the emigrant and his dependants to a return passage at the expense of the Committee on the expiry or earlier determination of the agreement.

The minimum rate of wages is a point for discussion; but we consider that, in view of the local conditions of the country in which these men will work, free rations should form in all cases a part of the terms.

It has not been thought necessary to make the observance of a day of rest one of our essential conditions, as we are sure that Her Majesty's Government will agree with us that it is eminently desirable in the physical and sanitary interests of the labourers, and that they will enforce it of their own motion. We think, however, that it might be well to prescribe a maximum daily period of labour; and, on the analogy of other colonies to which we send emigrants, would suggest nine hours.

The fourth of Mr. Johns' terms of agreement provided that "in the case of incompetency, insubordination, or misconduct, *of which the Chief Engineer is the sole judge*," the labourer would be liable to instant dismissal. We are doubtful whether the agreement should be terminable on these grounds, except by order of a Magistrate passed after hearing the labourer's defence. But as Magistrates' Courts in British East Africa may be situated at considerable distances, so that such a condition might permit of a contumacious labourer claiming wages without working for them, and as it is to the interest of the Committee to retain efficient labour for the transport of which they have paid, we agree, although with some hesitation, that the matter may be left to the discretion of the Chief Engineer, and we trust to the Committee to ensure that the emigrants receive fair treatment in this respect.

We think, however, that in case of the labourer working out the term of his contract, he should receive, in addition to a free return passage, full pay up to the date of his arrival in India, as provided in the terms offered by Mr. Johns.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

ELGIN.

G. S. WHITE.

J. WESTLAND.

J. WOODBURN.

M. D. CHALMERS.

E. H. H. COLLEN.

A. C. TREVOR.

FORM OF AGREEMENT.

$\frac{I}{we}$}the undersigned hereby agree to proceed to Mombassa and serve on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway faithfully and to the best of $\frac{my}{our}$}ability as_____ for the space of three years on the following conditions:—

1. That $\frac{I}{we}$} be paid rupees per mensem and receive free rations or an equivalent allowance in lieu of rations, pay to begin from the date of embarkation from Karáchi;
2. That $\frac{I}{we}$} receive a free passage from the place of enlistment to Mombassa;
3. That in the event of our completing the full term of service under this agreement, $\frac{I}{we}$} shall be provided with a free return passage to the place of enlistment and pay to the date of landing in India;
4. That in the case of incompetency, insubordination, or misconduct, of which the Chief Engineer is the sole judge, $\frac{I}{we}$} shall be liable to instant dismissal and [forfeit all claims to a free return passage;]

   (To be sent back to India at the cost of the Mombassa-Uganda State Railway.)
5. That this engagement is terminable at any time by the Chief Engineer on a month's notice on his paying $\frac{my}{our}$}return fare to the place of enlistment and pay till the date of arrival in India.

Occupation.	Name.	Father's Name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Identification marks.	Residence.		Signature.
			Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		Town or Village.	District.	

Signature of attesting officer.

Submitted.

Extract paras. 1 and 2 of the letter from the Government of India may be forwarded to the officers concerned for information and guidance in continuation of Government Resolution No. 2342, dated 25th May 1896.

2. Extract para. 3 of the letter may be forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári for any remarks or suggestions he may have to offer.

3. Attention is solicited to para. 4 of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, in which it is stated that this Government misunderstood the provisions of Notification No. 93-2-10, dated 17th January 1896. The Government of India have referred to this misunderstanding in para. 2 of their letter No. 708—2-22, dated 11th May 1896, but in communicating this letter to the officers of this Government concerned, the paragraph referred to was omitted, and it was left for consideration whether a letter of explanation on the subject should not be sent to the Government of India.

(I will note on this after disposal of the draft agreement.

A. C. L.
20-6.)

Necessary order has been included as para. 5 of draft Government Resolution.

A. C. L.
26-6.

Eight annas stamp.

I, the undersigned, agree and bind myself to remain in the service of A. M. Jivanji and Company at Mombassa on the following condition:—

That I shall be in the service A. M. Jivanji and Company as Tindal on all the labourers and to work on board the steamers for unloading and loading any goods and R. materials and also to work for cutting the hills and rocks and blasting (and to perform all kind of works) for the period of three years at Mombassa or in any place in the Province of East Africa and my salary will commence after I land at Mombassa. I have received Rs. 40 forty only advance for one month and I am responsible for advance money paid to all coolies and if refuse to work or desert from their services.

That on return of my service I will get Rs. 40 forty only as my monthly pay together with ration 1½ lbs. flour or rice, 4 ozs. dhall, 1½ oz. ghi.

That I will be under the full control and power of the owners and will submit all theirs orders.

That in case of my service not required until the expiry of three years, the owners is bound to have me in Karáchi which I have to submit without claim and grumble.

That the owners has full power to dismiss me at any time without giving me notice and passage if I misbehave in their service at E. Africa.

Mark of Tindal,

Karáchi, 25th March 1896. × ALLADAD DOYIG.

Witnesses.

×ISMAELJEE MOOSAJEE.

DURVASE DOYIGG.

Eight Annas Stamp.

We, the undersigned, agree and bind ourselves to remain in the service of A. M. Jeewanjee and at Moabasa on the following condition :—

That we shall be in the service of A. M. Jeewunjee & Co. as Jamádárs on the labourers and to work on board the steamer for unloading and loading any goods and R.materials and also to work for cutting the hills and rocks and blasting for the period of three years at Moobassa or any place in the province of E. Africa and our salary shall commence after we land at Moobassa. We have received Rs. 30 each advance for one month and we are bound to perform all kind of works. We are responsible for advance money paid to all the coolies and if any man refuse to work or desert from their services.

That in return of our services we shall get Rs. 30 thirty only as our monthly pay together with ration 1½ lbs. flour or rice, 4 ozs. dall, 1½ ozs. ghee.

That we shall be under full control of owners and Tindal and shall have to submit all their orders.

That in case our services not required until the expiry of three years the owners is bound to have us in Karáchi which we have to submit without claim and grumble.

That the owners and Tindal has full power to dismiss us at any time without giving notice and passages to Karáchi if we misbehave in our services at E. Africa.

Karáchi, 25th March 1896.

Mark of JADAVDHAR,

× DADRHMAN GOOLMAHOMED.

×ABDOOLA CHARU.

Witness.

ISMAILJEE MOOSAJEE.

DHARVASE DOYEZY.

Eight Annas Stamp.

Messrs. A. M. Jeewunjee & Co. is agreed to pay monthly salary to labourers at same condition and term if they shall send the coolies where Jooma Tindal is working at present in the E. Africa.

Karáchi, 25th March 1896.

To (Station) Bombay.	From (Station) Mombassa.
To (Person) Emigration Agent, Bombay.	From (Person) Whitehouse, Chief Engineer, Uganda Railway.
Jeewunjee's coolies for Railway.	

30-3-69.

To (Office)	From (Office)
Bombay.	Karáchi City.
To (Person)	**From (Person)**
The Protector of Emigrants.	A. M. Jeewanjee & Co.

Kindly don't send back Karáchi coolies who were proceeding Mombassa arrange for Railway work coming Bombay to matter.

29-3-96.

Resubmitted.

Proof of the Resolution is submitted as directed. The notification about the Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, is submitted. A draft notification appointing Dr. Jennings to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Bombay is also submitted for approval. It is, however, for consideration whether Dr. Jennings' name should not be omitted and the Health Officer appointed *ex-officio* Medical Inspector of Emigrants. A draft letter to the Government of India is also submitted as directed.

2. As regards the statement made by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. in the first para. of their letter, dated 15th June 1896, about the trouble experienced "owing to the non-publication in the *Government Gazette* of the Resolution of the Government of India of 17th January," it may be stated that the notification (not Resolution) in question was republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd January.

3. Attention is solicited to para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 209, dated 13th January 1896, in which it was stated that the request of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. to be supplied with information regarding the shipment of coolies to Mombassa had been noted. Copies of the Government Resolution on these papers and of the Government Resolutions noted in the margin may be forwarded to this firm and to that of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.

No. 2226, dated 16th May 1896.
No. 2342, dated 25th May 1896, and accompaniments.

4. As the Collector of Customs, Karáchi, is to be appointed Protector of Emigrants at that port, the Revenue Department has to be consulted. In order, however, not to delay the issue of the Resolution, that Department may see the papers unofficially after issue.

No. 2824 dated 29th June 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, have been authorized to execute agreements on behalf of Her Majesty's Government with the coolies leaving Bombay for employment on the Mombassa-Uganda Railway, and the firm have also been appointed by the Consul General, Zanzibar, and Commissioner, East Africa, to be Emigration Agent for British East Africa in the port of Bombay. The approval of the appointment by Government under Section 14 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, has already been notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 18th instant.

2. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. now propose to bring all coolies from Karáchi or elsewhere to Bombay for execution of their agreements and embarkation. Government have no objection to this course, and as long as it continues to be followed, the provisions of Act XXI of 1883 and of the rules under the Act, so far as these are applicable under Government of India Notification No. 70/—2-21, dated the 11th May last, will apply to the emigration of coolies only from Bombay, and not to the departure of coolies from Karáchi as mere passengers to Bombay. Accordingly, there is no present necessity for the appointment of any officers under the Emigration Act at Karáchi; but as the Collector of Customs

at Karáchi has already, in certain instances, discharged the duties of a Protector of Emigrants and may at any time be required to discharge such duties again, in the event of the present arrangement being changed, a notification of his appointment as Protector for the purposes of the Uganda Emigration should be published in the *Government Gazette*. There is no necessity at present, however, for the appointment of a Medical Inspector at Karáchi.

3. Under Section 18 of the Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, Acting Health Officer of the Port, to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the port of Bombay. As most of the rules relating to the duties of the Medical Inspector have been suspended by the Government of India notification of the 11th ultimo, and consequently the duties of the Inspector with reference to the Uganda emigration will be few, the question of granting additional emoluments to the Medical Inspector, as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner, does not at present arise.

4. The draft form of agreement which Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. propose to execute with the emigrants complies with the various conditions laid down by the Government of India in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of their letter No. 708—2-22, dated the 11th May last, and is, therefore, approved by Government. The conditions required by the Government of India to be satisfied before the embarkation of any more coolies can be permitted have now been complied with, and the Collector of Customs, Karáchi, has already been directed by telegram not to obstruct the departure of coolies for Bombay in pursuance of the arrangements proposed by Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. There will therefore, it is hoped, be no obstacle to the embarkation of the next batch of coolies from Bombay on the 4th proximo as proposed.

5. The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, should be careful to comply strictly with the requirements of Sections 31 and 67 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, to which special attention has been directed by the Government of India.

6. A report of what has been done (with a copy of the draft agreement) should now be sent to the Government of India and copies of the telegrams which have passed between this Government and the Secretary of State on the subject should also be forwarded.

7. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári should be requested to supply Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway, and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, British East Africa Protectorate, with copies of this Resolution.

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Protector of Emigrants, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Collector of Karáchi,
The Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi,
The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay,
The Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,
The Revenue Department of the Secretariat,
Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M.,
The Government of India (by letter).

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1896.

No. 2825.—Under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased for the purposes of

Government of India Notification No. $\frac{707}{2-21}$, dated the 11th May 1896, to appoint the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind to be *ex-officio* Protector of Emigrants for the port of Karáchi.

By order, &c.
A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1896.

No. 2826.—Under Section 18 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M., Acting Health Officer of the port of Bombay, to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at that port.

By order, &c.
A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Telegram from the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, dated the 30th June 1896.

"No Medical Inspector of Emigrants appointed yet. A batch of 550 arrived on Friday morning."

Urgent.

No. 2878 OF 1896.

Forwarded in original to the Secretary to Government, General Department, for favour of necessary orders.

A. WINGATE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Poona, 30th June 1896.

No. 2137 G.B.

Resubmitted after the issue of the Resolution, with a fair copy of the letter to the Government of India for signature.

2. As the Collector of Customs, Karáchi, has been appointed Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, the Revenue Department may see these papers unofficially.

3. The notifications appointing the Collector of Customs, Karáchi, to be Protector of Emigrants, Karáchi, and Dr. Jennings to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Bombay, have been sent to the Government Central Press for publication in the next *Bombay Government Gazette.*

4. Mr. Atkins had given verbal orders that the papers regarding the emigration of coolies to British East Africa should all be printed *in extenso* with notes and minutes, but it has not yet been found possible to carry out the order, as the papers have been constantly required by the Secretary for the disposal of various questions one after the other. The printing will be taken in hand when the papers return to Bombay.

K.A.M.
20-6

No. OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, July 1896.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration), Simla.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. M.—61, dated 6th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of further telegrams* noted in the margin which have passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and this Government on the subject of the emigration of coolies to British East Africa to work on the Uganda Railway.

*Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 5th June 1896.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 8th June 1896.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 9th June 1896.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 16th June 1896.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 18th June 1896.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 21st June 1896.

2. I am further directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{966}{2-33}$, dated the 13th ultimo, and of the enclosed copy of a despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 29, dated the 2nd idem. With reference to the remarks regarding the action of this Government contained in para. 4 of the despatch and para. 2 of your letter No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, dated the 11th May 1896, I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India to the marginally† noted telegram and letter from the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway, whom this Government correctly (as stated in your letter No. $\frac{988}{2-26}$ dated the 15th ultimo,) regarded as duly authorized to act for Her Majesty's Government in the matter of obtaining labourers, from which it will be seen that this Government was aware that both Messrs. Jivanji and Hussein Bux were recruiting under the instructions of the Chief Engineer and that the coolies were intended for labour in connexion with the Railway. In the absence of any such instructions from the Government of India, as were afterwards given in your letter No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, dated the 11th May 1896, the Governor in Council assumed that agreements entered into by the authorized Agents of the Chief Engineer might be regarded as entered into on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and this Government had no instructions at that time as to the conditions to be embodied in the agreements. Those executed by Hussein Bux were, it now appears, substantially in accordance with the intentions of the Government of India, and as the embarkation of the coolies recruited by this Agent was expressly authorized by the Government of India in your telegram dated the 17th April last, the only irregularity which can be alleged in their case appears to be the absence of any express statement in the agreements that Hussein was authorized to execute them on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. As regards the 102 coolies shipped by Messrs. Jivanji & Co., I am to observe that the Governor in Council was induced to overlook the irregularities of the agreements in view of the urgency of the case, and of the facts that Messrs. Jivanji & Co. were authorized to engage these coolies for the Uganda Railway, and that there was no ground for doubt that the coolies were actually intended for work on the Railway.

†Telegram to the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, dated 30th March last, and letter to the British India Steam Navigation Company, dated 28th February 1896, copies of which were forwarded to the Government of India with the letter from this Government No. $\frac{M}{9}$, dated 16th April 1896.

3. I am also directed to enclose copy of a Resolution of this Government, No. 2824, dated the 29th ultimo, showing the steps which have been taken to comply with the instructions of the Government of India, in your letter No. $\frac{708}{2-22}$, dated the 11th May 1896. A copy of the agreement which Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. propose to execute with the emigrants is also enclosed. As it appears to comply fully with the requirements of paras. 3—5 of your letter

referred to above, the Governor in Council has approved it and proposes to permit the departure of coolies for the Railway under such agreements from time to time, unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Government of India.

I have, &c.
A. C. LOGAN,
Secretary to Government.

Hon. Mr. Birdwood.
H. E. the Governor.

H.B.
4-7

Paras. I and III of the letter to Government of India may stand. As to para. II, I would rather we didn't defend ourselves, as the matter is now practically closed, so I prefer to omit para. II altogether.

S.
8-7-96.

Hon. H. M. Birdwood.

I agree to omission of para. 2 of letter.

H. B.
9-7.

Issued as modified.

A. C. L.
9-7

No. 3015 OF 1896.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1896.

FROM

A. C. LOGAN, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA,
Revenue and Agricultural Department (*Emigration*),
Simla.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. M.—61, dated the 6th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, copies of further telegrams noted in the margin which have passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and this Government on the subject of the emigration of coolies to British East Africa to work on the Uganda Railway.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 5th June 1896.
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Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 9th June 1896.
Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 16th June 1896.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 18th June 1896.
Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 21st June 1896.

2. I am also directed to enclose copy of a Resolution of this Government, No. 2824, dated the 29th ultimo, showing the steps which have been taken to comply with the instructions of the Government of India in your letter No. 708—2-22, dated the 11th May 1896. A copy of the agreement which Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. propose to execute with the emigrants

is also enclosed. As it appears to comply fully with the requirements of paragraphs 3—5 of your letter referred to above, the Governor in Council has approved it and proposes to permit the departure of coolies for the Railway under such agreements from time to time unless instructions to the contrary are received from the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Resubmitted after issue of the letter to the Government of India.

2. These papers may now be referred unofficially to the Revenue Department with reference to para. 2 of Government Resolution No. 2824, dated the 29th June 1896.

A. C. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.
16-7.

Unofficial reference No. 137, dated 17th July 1896.

1858C.
(REVENUE).

Seen and returned U. O. to the General Department.

J. M.
23-7.

Unofficial reference No. 5804, dated 24th July 1896.

THE

WILD SILKS OF INDIA,

PRINCIPALLY TUSSER,

BY

THOMAS WARDLE, F.C.S., F.G.S., &c.

REPRINTED FROM THE "JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS," MAY 9, 1879.

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1880.

ON

THE WILD SILKS OF INDIA,

PRINCIPALLY TUSSER.

Introduction.

This interesting and important subject has received so much learned attention during the last fifty years, from both entomologists and sericulturalists, that it is impossible now to treat of it in a lecture without saying much that is not absolutely new.

Whilst, therefore, abstract research may have but a narrow field left, I hope that what I have to say may be useful in stimulating a greater utilisation of these products, which are as beautiful as they are curious, and in calling the attention of manufacturers, printers, dyers, and users to some most important improvements and developments in each of their several departments, the result of a lengthened study of the exact nature of the fibres, and of new and improved modes of manufacturing and decorating them.

Amongst the many names of persons in various countries interested in the cultivation of wild silkworms, the utilisation of their products, and in the entomology of the subject, I venture to give the following list, which will be found interesting by many, and will serve to show more forcibly to what a large extent this important subject has been made a matter for study and investigation:—

English.

Dr. Roxburgh, Captain Hutton, Mr. Hugon, Dr. Birdwood, Mr. F. Moore, Mr. P. H. Gosse, Captain Mitchell, Mr. Butler, Major Coussmaker, Lady D. Neville, Lady Gilbert, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Geoghegan, Dr. Alex. Wallace, Dr. Mackenzie, and others.

Continental.

M. Guérin Méneville, M. Personnat, M. Robert, M. Camille Mayne, M. W. Reed, M. Braine, M. Maurice Girard, M. Wailly, Wilhelm Carl Berg, M. Costa, M. Matthieu Bonagous, Mich. Judizky, Roo Van Westmas, N. H. de Graaf, Dr. Chavannes, and many others. My friend, M. Rondot, member of the Chamber of Commerce, Lyons, and President of the Jury, Class 34, Silks, at the Paris Exhibition last year, author of several important works on silk and Eastern dyes, is at the present time giving much economic attention to this question, for the purpose of considering supply for the increasing demand of the French silk trade in wild silks.

Amongst those who have interested themselves especially in the utilisation of these wild silks must be mentioned Dr. Birdwood, who was one of the first, if not the first, to call public attention to the importance of Tusser silk, in a lengthy report to Government in 1858, which I regret I have not time to read.

Lady Dorothy Neville is well known by her efforts in trying to acclimatise the *ailanthus* worm, and in utilising its silk during a long series of observations of a practical nature.

Mr. Geoghegan is the author and compiler of a valuable report to the Government of India on the silk industry of India, which is indispensable to a study of the subject.

Major Coussmaker is pursuing with a praiseworthy determination, at Poonah, his culture of Tusser silkworms, with a view of making Tusser silk as systematic an industry as that produced by *Bombyx mori* and the other mulberry silks.

Besides many others, the enthusiastic labours of the French, aided by their Société d'Acclimatation, set us a great example. They have succeeded in domesticating, if not in almost naturalising, several eastern species of wild silk producers, and in obtaining from them silk of industrial value.

Classification.

The silk-producing *Lepidopterous* insects are of many species, possessing, as is here shown, very marked structural differences, whilst the variety and quiet beauty of their colours and, with the exception of the mulberry feeders, their large size, contribute greatly to the charm of studying this branch of natural history, and they make a collection, apart from their great usefulness, worthy of being placed in the first rank.

They belong, as I have stated, to the order *Lepidoptera*, and are all members of but two families, *Bombycidæ* and *Saturniidæ*.

All the *Saturniidæ* are silk spinners, but not all the *Bombycidæ*.

The British Museum catalogue contains the names of 294 species of *Saturniidæ*. Mr. Butler, of the British Museum, informs me there have been 100 more species added since the publication of the catalogue.

The following table shows the position of these two families in the great system of classification of the animal kingdom, and the known number of Indian genera in each :—

DIVISION III.

Articulata.

SUB-DIVISION II.

Anthropoda (or true articulata).

CLASS VIII.

Insecta.

SUB-CLASS III.

Metabola.

ORDER X.

Lepidoptera.

SUB-ORDER I.

Heterocera (Moths—8 groups or tribes).

GROUP.

Bombycina.

FAMILY 10.

Genera.—Bombycidæ.

Bombyx,	Ocinara,
Theophila,	Trilocha.

FAMILY 8.

Genera.—Saturniidæ.

Attacus,	Caligula,
Antheræa,	Neoris,
Actias,	Saturnia,
Salassa,	Loepa,
Rinaca,	Cricula.
Rhodia,	

Mr. Frederic Moore, curator of the India Museum, the acknowledged authority on Indian wild silk moths, has kindly furnished me with a list of all the silk-producing *Lepidoptera* of India known at the present time.

The new India Museum contains a collection of the principal wild silk moths, with specimens of the cocoons and the silk of their larvæ, arranged by Mr. Moore, a description of which will be found in the second volume of the catalogue on Indian *Levidoptera*, published in 1858–9.

To illustrate my lecture, I have here to-night a very interesting collection of the moths of the greatest industrial importance, as well as the cocoons of their larvæ, and examples of their silk in most, if not all, the various stages of industrial development.

The following is Mr. Moore's list of all the known species of silk producers in India. It is the most valuable list yet published, and shows how rich India is in silk-producing insects :—

Mulberry-feeding Silkworms—Domesticated.

Bombyx mori (Linnæus).—The common silkworm, domesticated in China, Japan, Bokhara, Afghanistan, Cashmere, Persia, S. Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Algeria, Italy, France, and Spain, in all which countries it produces but one crop annually, spinning the largest cocoon and the best silk, of a golden yellow or white.

Bombyx textor (Hutton).—The *Boro poolloo* of Bengal, domesticated in S. China and Bengal; an annual only, producing a white (sometimes yellow) cocoon, of a different texture and more flossy than *B. mori*.

Bombyx sinensis (Hutton).—The *Sina, Cheena,* or small Chinese monthly worm of Bengal, partially domesticated in Bengal, where it was introduced from China; produces several broods in the year; cocoon white and yellow.

Bombyx cræsi (The *Nistry* or *Madrassee* of Bengal, introduced from China; domesticated in Bengal; yielding seven or eight broods of golden yellow cocoons in the year, of larger size than *B. sinensis*.

Bombyx fortunatus (Hutton).—The *Dasee* of Bengal yields several broods annually, spinning the smallest cocoon, of a golden yellow colour.

Bombyx arracanensis (Hutton).—The Burmese silkworm, domesticated in Arracan, said to have been introduced from China through Burmah; yields several broods annually; cocoons larger than the Bengal monthly species.

Mulberry-feeding Silkworms—Wild.

Theophila Huttoni (Westwood).—The wild silkworm of the N. W. Himalayas. A wild species, the worms being found abundantly feeding on the indigenous mulberry in the mountain forests of the N. W. Himalayas.

Theophila sherwilli (Moore).—The wild silkworm of the S. E. Himalayas.

Theophila Bengalensis (Hutton).—The wild silkworm of Lower Bengal. Discovered in the neighbourhood of Calcutta feeding on *Artocarpus lacoocha*. Found also at Ranchee in Chota Nagpore.

Theophila religiosæ (Helfer).—The *Joree* of Assam and *Deo-mooga* of Cachar. Feeds on the bur tree (*Ficus indica*) and the pipul (*F. religiosæ*).

Theophila mandarina (Moore).—The wild silkworm of Chekiang, N. China. Worms stated to feed on wild mulberry trees, spinning a white cocoon.

Ocinara lactea (Hutton).—Mussooree, N. W. Himalaya. Feeds on *Ficus venosa*, spinning a small yellow cocoon, yielding several broods during the summer.

Ocinara Moorei (Hutton).—Mussooree, N. W. Himalaya. Also feeds on *Ficus venosa*, as well as on the wild fig, spinning a small white cocoon. It is a multivoltine.

Ocinara diaphana (Moore).—Khasia hills.

Trilocha varians (Walker).—N. and S. India.

Atlas and Eria Group.

Attacus atlas (Linnæus).—China, Burmah, India, Ceylon, Java. This appears to be almost omnivorous, feeding in different districts upon the shrubs and trees peculiar to it. At Mussooree it is found upon *Bradleia ovata, Falconeria insignis*, and several other trees; at Almorah the yellow flowering barberry is said to be its favourite food. In Cachar it feeds on various other trees. Cocoon well stored with a fine silk.

Attacus silhetica (Helfer).—Silhet.

Attacus Edwardsia (White).—Sikkim, Cherra, and Khasia hills.

Attacus cynthia (Drury).—China. Domesticated in the provinces of Shantung and Honan. Feeds on the varnish tree (*Ailanthus glandulosa*).

Attacus Ricini (Jones).—The *Eria* of Assam, and *Arindi* of Dinajpore. Domesticated in the Northern parts of Bengal (Bogra, Rungpore, and Dinajpore), in Assam and Cachar, feeding on the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), yielding

seven or more crops annually. Cocoons somewhat loose and flossy, orange red, sometimes white. The so-called "Ailanthus silkworm" of Europe—the result of a fertile hybrid between the Chinese and the Bengal species—was produced some years ago in France, by Monsieur Guérin-Méneville, and subsequently reared, from whence it was introduced into various parts of the world.

Attacus Canningi (Hutton).—N. W. Himalayas. Common in a wild state, feeding on the leaves of *Coriaria nipalensis* and *Xanthophyllum hostile*. Cocoons hard and compactly woven, rusty orange or grey. An annual.

Attacus lunula (Walker).—Silhet.

Attacus obscurus (Butler).—Cachar. Not very common. Stated to feed on a plant called *Lood*.

Attacus Guerini (Moore).—Eastern Bengal.

Actias Group.

Actias Selene (McLeay).—Mussooree, Sikkim, and Khasia hills; Madras. The worms feed upon *Andromeda ovalifolia*, *Coriaria nipalensis*, wild cherry, and walnut, at Mussooree, and on *Odina wodier* in Madras.

Actias Sinensis (Walker).—N. China.

Actias Leto (Doubleday).—Sikkim and Khasia hills.

Actias Mænas (Doubleday).—Sikkim and Khasia hills.

Actias ignescens (Moore).—Andaman Isles.

Tusser and Moonga Group.

Antheræa mylitta (Drury); *Antheræa paphia* of authors; the *Tusser*, *Tussar*, or *Tussah* silkworm.—These well-known and valuable insects (of various undetermined species) are widely distributed over India, from east to west and north to south, on the coast, and in the Central Provinces. They feed in a wild state upon the ber (*Zizyphus jujuba*), the asun (*Terminalia alata*), the seemul (*Bombax heptaphyllum*), &c.

Antheræa mezankooria (Moore); the *Mezankoorie* silkworm of the Assamese.—The worms which produce the mezankoorie silk are stated to feed on the addakoory (? *Tetranthera sp.*), which is abundant in Upper and Lower Assam. The silk is nearly white, its value being fifty per cent. above that of the moonga.

Antheræa nebulosa (Hutton).—This is the *Tusser* of the Sonthal jungles of Colong. It is also found in Singbhoom, Chota Nagpore.

Antheræa Perrotteti (Guér. Mén.).—Described as being found in the districts of Pondicherry, feeding upon a species of *Zizyphus*, the jambool (*Syzygium jambolanum*), &c. Stated to produce four broods in a year.

Antheræa Andamana (Moore).—An allied species to the tusser. Inhabits the S. Andamans.

Antheræa Frithi (Moore).—Sikkim, Himalayas. A common species, inhabiting the hot sub-tropical valleys below 2,000 ft. Known only as a wild species. The cocoon is stated to be similar to that of the tusser in form, but of finer silk.

Antheræa Helferi (Moore).—Sikkim, Himalayas. This is a common species found in the hot valleys of Sikkim.

Antheræa Assama (Helfer).—The *Moonga* or *Mooga* of the Assamese. The moonga silkworm feeds upon the trees known in Assam as the champa (*Michelia sp.*), the soom, kontoolva, digluttee (*Tetranthera diglottica*), the pattee shoonda (*Laurus obtusifolia*), and the Sonhalloo (*Tet. macrophylla*). It is extensively cultivated by the natives, and can be reared in houses, but is fed and thrives best in the open air and upon the trees. The silk forms an article of export from Assam, and leaves the country generally in the shape of thread.

Antheræa Roylei (Moore).—The oak-feeding silkworm of the N. W. Himalayas. A common species, feeding on the hill oak (*Quercus incana*) of the N. W. Himalayas (Simla, Masuri, Almora). The cocoon is large and very tough, the silk being pronounced as promising, and worth cultivating. They can be reared easily in the house.

Miscellaneous Group.

Salassa Lola (Westwood).—Sikkim, Himalayas.

Rinaca Zuleika (Hope).—Sikkim.

Rhodia Newara (Moore).—Nepal (Kathmandoo). Worms feed upon a species of weeping willow. Spins a brilliant green cocoon, pendant from the twigs.

Caligula Thibeta (Westwood).—Mussooree, N. W. Himalayas, 7,000 ft. Common, the worms feeding on *Andromeda ovalifolia*, wild pear, and the cultivated quince, forming a light, open, net-like cocoon.

Caligula Simla (Westwood).—Simla, N. W. Himalayas, 5,000 ft. Feeds on the walnut, *Salix babylonica*, wild pear, &c.; forms an open, net-like cocoon.

Caligula Cachara (Moore).—Cachar.

Neoris Huttoni (Moore).—Mussooree, N. W. Himalaya, 6,500 feet. The worms appear in April, feeding upon a species of wild pear tree; spins a thin silken cocoon.

Neoris Shadulla (Moore).—Yarkund.

Neoris Stoliczkana (Felder).—Ladak.

Saturnia Cidosa (Moore).—Hot valleys of the Sikkim, Himalayas.

Saturnia Grotei (Moore).—Sikkim, Himalayas.

Saturnia Lindia (Moore).—Sikkim, Himalayas.

Saturnia Anna (Moore).—Sikkim, Himalayas.

Loepa katinka (Westwood).—Sikkim, 5,000 to 7,000 feet. Assam

Loepa sikkima (Moore).—Hot valleys of Sikkim.

Loepa sivalica (Hutton).—Mussooree, 5,000 feet. Spins a long cocoon, pointed at each end, and of a dark greenish-grey colour.

Loepa miranda (Moore).—Sikkim, Himalayas.

Cricula trifenestrata (Helfer); the *Haumpottonee* of the Assamese.—Noted as being very common in Assam, the worms feeding on the soom tree, forming an open net-like cocoon of a beautiful yellow colour and of a rich lustre, the silk being spun in the same manner as the Eria cocoon. Occurs also in Moulmein, where the worms are stated to feed upon the cashew-nut tree (*Anacardium orientale*).

Cricula drepanoides (Moore).—Sikkim.

To this number may be added a few others which, although not of India, are well worth the attention of the Government of India for the purpose of acclimatisation there.

Antheræa Pernyi (Guér. Mén.).—The oak-feeding silkworm of Mantchouria, N. China. This is described as having been long known to the Mantchour Tartars, very large quantities of the silk being used among the Chinese. The worms feed on various species of oak (*Quercus mongolica*), &c., the cocoon differing from the tusser in form and texture. The silk is represented as strong, but with little lustre. Two crops of silk are produced in the year—a spring and autumn crop.

Antheræa Confuci (Moore).—A species allied to *A. pernyi*, inhabiting the hills in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, N. China.

Antheræa Yama-mai (Guérin Méneville).—The *Yama-mai* silkworm of Japan.

An oak-feeding species, forming a cocoon of a pale yellowish-green colour. This worm feeds on the oak, and produces excellent silk of considerable commercial value in Japan. I should strongly recommend its introduction into India. It has been acclimatised in Europe, and crossed with *Bombyx Attacus Pernyi*, is successfully reared in France, the eggs hatching at almost freezing point. The silk is much cultivated and used in Japan. Its fibre is oval, and 950th of an inch thick.

Saturnia pyretorum, from South China.—The worm feeds upon the *Liquidamber formosanu* in Canton, Amoy, where the silk is stated to be woven into a coarse fabric.

Neoris shadulla (Moore).—Yarkund.

Theophila mandarina (Moore).—N. China.

History of Silk.

A few words on the silk of commerce and its history may form a fit preface in introducing to your notice those wild silks which it is my object to describe to-night.

The name silk is derived from the name of the people of Eastern Asia whom the ancient Greeks called Σῆρες, Seres, and who, no doubt, were the Chinese, and who were then, as now, celebrated for silken fabrics or seric stuff.

From seres comes the Latin *sericum*, the French *soie*, the German *seiden*, the Anglo-Saxon *seolc*, the Icelandic *silki*, and the English *silk*.

We are informed by Hawae-nan-tze, in a Chinese work called the "Silkworm

Classic," that Teling-she, the principal queen of Hwang-te, B.C. 2640, was the first to rear silkworms, and the Emperor Hwang-te was induced to invent robes and garments from this circumstance.

The queen and wives of the nobles through successive generations personally attended to the rearing of the silkworms. Alas! that, in these days of expediency, hurry, and greed, the faith in machinery should have so disastrously stifled the better faith in manipulation, both in silk handicraft work and the old love for the spinning wheel, to the detriment alike of all classes, from the noble to the low born, who have been robbed of much that in bygone days contributed to the comfort, occupation, and enjoyment, especially of the gentler sex. Surely here is a worthy object of reform for our national art schools. That this silk was of the mulberry-fed kind is evident from a further extract from the same work, which says, that afterwards "when Yu regulated the waters B.C. 2200, mention is made "in his work on the tribute of the land adapted for the mulberry tree having "been supplied with silkworms, from which time the advantage thereof gradually "increased." Horsfield and Moore's Catalogue, p. 377.

It is not known whether silk was utilised in India at so early a period as this; probably not; but that India learned the art from China is generally understood, although at what period is not known.

For more precise information respecting the westward spread of silk culture I would strongly recommend my hearers to read Dr. Birdwood's account in his handbook to the British India Section of the Paris Exhibition. This learned history of silk will be read with much pleasure by all who can see in silken stuffs something more than a mere commercial value. The account of its utilisation and spread from East to West is described with almost the charm of romance. Its development is traced from its earliest days in the East to its introduction at last into own own country in the reign of Henry VI., and again to those sad French times of the persecution of the religious Huguenots by Louis XIV., which drove their silk workers by a happy tide to our shores. How that tide has in our own times returned to France, and carried with it not the workers, but the industry, I leave for statesmen—and they have much to answer for—and manufacturers to think over and retrieve.

Europe may be said to have got hold of the silk industry by a fraud; two monks are said to have brought away the eggs from China concealed in their walking canes. A similar account is well related by Dr. A. Wallace of the way the eggs of the prized Yama-mai silkworm were abstracted from Japan by a young Japanese, who obtained them at the instigation of his European tutor at the risk of his life, for this was an offence there punishable by death. It would be but a small return for the benefits we have obtained to ourselves by these frauds if we could teach those weaker peoples the benefits of the better making, and above all the more friendly interchanging of stuffs and commodities. It is with this hope that I put the wild silk question before the Society of Arts, that, having India, with its extensive wild silk regions, in our possession, we may, by gentle means, teach the natives to improve the culture and preliminary stages of its manufacture; so that it may be brought from them in a state fit to be used by us for all the purposes of which, in its improved state, it is really capable, and, to use the words of Sir Louis Mallet in the first letter of instruction I received from the India Office, that "a new and very profitable industry may be founded in India."

The natural history of every kind of silk may be briefly stated to be this. From a small egg laid by the moth, of whatever species, appears in due season a small larva, or caterpillar, or worm, as it is usually called. This worm, after having lived its day, feeding only on the leaves of certain plants characteristic of its species, spins, or rather secretes, a fine thread of silk around itself, for covering and protection during the time it lies dormant in the next stage of its existence. As soon as it has secreted all the silk, it changes into a pupa or chrysalis, and remains inside its silken cell until the time comes for its appearance as an imago, or perfect insect, having four soft scaly wings, legs, and antennæ. When its hybernation is ended, it emits a fluid which softens the end of its cocoon cell, and, by means of its wing spines and legs, parts the fibres aside until the opening is large enough for it to creep out. After a short time its wings dry and expand, and it has entered into its perfect state. It lives only a few days in this phase of its existence. It is in this stage only that the race is perpetuated, the female laying a number of eggs, and dying soon afterwards.

Bombyx Mori.

What is generally known as the silk of commerce, in both ancient and modern days, is distinguished from all others by the singular circumstance of the larvæ which produce it feeding on the leaves of the mulberry tree. The moth is therefore named *Bombyx mori*.

It must not be inferred, however, that there is only one species, as is too generally thought. Mr. F. Moore assures me there is sufficient structural variation in moths which were at one time understood as *Bombyx mori* to constitute specific differences. The following species feed on the mulberry, and their silk is in ordinary and promiscuous use along with that of the *mori*:—

Bombyx sinensis (Hutton),
Bombyx crœsi (Hutton),
Bombyx fortunatus (Hutton),
Bombyx arracanenis (Hutton),
Bombyx textor (Hutton),

and no doubt several others not yet defined, but whose silk varies very much, such as that called Canton, and that called Tsatlee, although both are from China, as well as the silk from Japan, which has a thicker fibre than the Mori silk of other countries, being $\frac{1}{1650}$ of an inch thick, as against $\frac{1}{2100}$ of an inch of the Mori silk of Italy. The strength and tension of this and the wild silks, as well as the respective sizes of their cocoons, are given in the table of microscopic measurements which I have carefully revised for my lecture, confirming generally, but in several instances correcting, those I made for my monograph for the Paris Exhibition.

I have here some beautifully-prepared Italian silks of *B. Mori*, kindly lent to me for my paper by my friend M. H. Meyer, a large silk manufacturer at Milan.

The eggs of *Bombyx mori*, and the other species of *Bombyx*, form a most important article of commerce between Japan and Europe. They are imported from thence into Italy and the South of France annually, to supply the deficiency caused by the silkworm disease known as *pebrine*, and also to infuse, as it were, new blood. The value of the eggs is about 25*s*. per oz. Twelve pounds of cocoons are required to produce 1 lb. of silk. The value of the raw silk of Bengal in London is now 14*s*. 6*d*. per lb. The colour is generally of a rich golden yellow of this sample, but it is also sometimes white. In China and Japan it is all white, with rare exceptions.

Wild Silks.

As far as I can learn, the only species of cocoons at present utilised in India, besides those of the several species of mulberry-feeding worms of the genus *Bombyx*, are the wild ones of the following species:—

Attacus ricini,
„ cynthia,
„ atlas,
„ edwardsia,
Antheræa assama, or Munga worm,
„ paphia, or Tusser worm,
„ perotteti,
„ nebulosa,
„ roylei,
„ frithii,
„ mezankooria,
Circula trifenestrata,
And, perhaps,
Attacus selene and Antheræa helferi.

The India localities of the four principal ones, Ricini, Atlas, Munga, and Tusser, are shown on these maps by various colourings.

The Eria Silkworm.

We now arrive at the consideration of the Eria, Arindy, or Arundi worm, of which there are two species, *Attacus ricini* and *Attacus cynthia*. *Attacus ricini* (Boisd.) is known also under the names *Saturnia ricini* (Boisd.) and *Attacus lunula* (Walker).

Attacus ricini is a worm which feeds on the Palma christi, or castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. It is a native of Assam, and, according to Mr. Geoghegan, is found to the south-west in a track comprising the districts of Nepaul, Kumaon, Ladak, Darjeeling, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and perhaps, parts of Bhangulpore, and Purmiah, and in Assam. In 1791, Sir W. Jones drew attention to this silk, and Dr. Roxburgh in 1804.

An official Report of the Government of India states that this worm in Assam spins a white silk, while in Dinagepore the colour of the cocoon, it is understood, is brown.

The leaves of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, or Palma christi, are the best and commonest food, but it will also feed on the following:—Koosool, Hindoo grass, Murkurdal, Okonnee, Gomaree, Litta pakoree, Birzonally, *Xanthoxylon hostile*, *Coriaria nipalensis*, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, *Ailanthus excelsa*.

Attacus ricini is of a larger size than *Attacus cynthia*; owing probably to its freedom, and there is no doubt it is a silk producer of great importance in India. Probably the most complete account of it is by Mr. Geoghegan in his report on the silk industry of India, of which I avail myself to gather some useful particulars.

The *Attacus ricini*, according to Dr. Buchanan, feeds both on *Ricinus communis* and *Ricinus viridis*.

The female moth lays her eggs round a twig, and then dies. These twigs are sold in the markets covered with eggs, the dead moths frequently hanging to them, and presenting a very curious appearance.

The caterpillar moults four times, and when fully grown is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

According to Mr. Hugon, the natives soften the cocoon in potash, and draw the silk off roughly with the finger and thumb, thus making a kind of spun silk. Dr. Buchanan, however, says the silk is wound on a reel in Dinagepore.

M. Guérin Méneville, however, stated in 1860 that it was impossible to reel this cocoon. I am certainly disposed to think it is quite impracticable. Still, there is a method of using it at hand, and I know of no silk better adapted for spinning.

Some of the cocoons I received from the India Office for examination I have had carded or dressed, and the result is, as is shown in this sample, a fibre of great fineness and length, which would be eagerly sought after by English and Continental spinners if the cocoons could be collected and sent over in quantity. Owing to the very small quantity of cocoons in my possession, I am sorry I have not been able to have specimens of yarn or cloth made for my lecture, but I have here native spun yarn undyed, bleached and dyed, also native woven cloth in the undyed and dyed states, as well as specimens of prints executed on it for, I believe, the first time in its history or use. The cloth is beautifully soft.

I find no difficulty in making this silk yield to tinctorial influences, either in dyeing or printing, and I have no hesitation in predicting a great future for it, as soon as it is subjected to the better spinning appliances of Europe, and I am recommending the Government of India to give all possible encouragement to the importation of Eria cocoons into Europe.

Dr. Helfer, in 1837, stated in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* that this worm is so productive as to give sometimes twelve broods of silk in the course of the year. The worm grows rapidly, and offers no difficulty whatever for an extensive speculation.

The industry of the natives of India should be stimulated to the gathering in of all kinds of wild silk cocoons, whether windable or not, for there is no doubt that those kinds which cannot be reeled can be most easily spun, and there is at the present moment a request on the part of silk spinners for a much larger supply of Tusser silk cocoons and Tusser silk waste for spinning purposes, and no doubt the other wild silk cocoons would be gladly bought up, especially those of *Attacus ricini*.

Mr. Geoghegan says, with regard to the thread from cocoons of *Attacus ricini*, that a seer of 96 sicca weight ($2\frac{464}{1000}$ lbs.) of this thread is worth from annas 12 (one shilling and sixpence) to Rs. 1 (two shillings), but it is very seldom sold, and the people who keep the insect in general rear no more than is just sufficient to make cloths for their own families. The cloth lasts very long, owing to which quality it is probable that some use might be found for this material in our manufactures at home.

Mr. Michael Atkinson, of Singapore, describes the cloth made of Eria to be of incredible durability, the life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment made of it, so that the same piece descends from mother to daughter.

The thickness of this fibre is $\frac{1}{1500}$ of an inch on the outside of the cocoon, and $\frac{1}{1430}$ in the inner part. (For other particulars *see* Table.)

TABLE OF THE DIAMETER, STRENGTH, AND TENSION OF A SINGLE FIBRE AND THE DIMENSIONS OF COCOON OF THE CHIEF MULBERRY AND INDIAN WILD SILKS.

Name of Worm and Silk.	Country.	Diameter in fractions of an inch.		Tension or limit of stretch before breaking in inches of single fibre one foot long.		Strength of single fibre in drams avoirdupois.		Dimensions of cocoons in inches.
		Outside of cocoon.	Inner part of cocoon.	Outside of cocoon.	Inner part of cocoon.	Outside of cocoon.	Inner part of cocoon.	
Bombyx mori, or Mulberry Silk.	China	$\frac{1}{2150}$	$\frac{1}{2150}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$
	Italy	$\frac{1}{2150}$	$\frac{1}{2100}$	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$
	Japan	$\frac{1}{1800}$	$\frac{1}{1650}$	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$
	Bengal	$\frac{1}{2000}$	$\frac{1}{2200}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$
Bombyx textor	India	$\frac{1}{2500}$	$\frac{1}{2500}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
Antheræa paphia, or Tusser Silk.	„	$\frac{1}{770}$	$\frac{1}{710}$	1	1	7	8	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$
Attacus ricini, or Eria Silk	„	$\frac{1}{1500}$	$\frac{1}{1480}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$
Attacus cynthia, or Ailanthus Silk.	„	$\frac{1}{1250}$	$\frac{1}{1250}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$
Antheræa assama, or Muga Silk.	„	$\frac{1}{1430}$	$\frac{1}{1080}$	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3	$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$
Actias selene	„	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{1100}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$
Attacus atlas	„	$\frac{1}{1320}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$
Antheræa yama-mai	Japan	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$

An official report of the Government of India states that the natives of India use Eria silk for the manufacture of garments having the following names:—Borkapor, Meklas (petticoats), Rhiha (scarves), Goursha.

Mr. Hugon says that, "in Assam, the quantity of Eria cloth the merchants "formerly used to take away was very considerable, but in the latter years of the "Assam Rajah's rule, from the disorganised state of the country, the number of "merchants gradually diminished. The quantity the country is capable of exporting "under an improved management would be very large, for it forms at present the "dress of the poorer classes at all seasons, and is used by the highest for winter wear. "So long ago as 1769 vast quantities were being produced in the country around "Guraghaut." He estimated the annual production at 1,000 maunds, or 82,000 lbs. "In the district of Duriung the annual yield of Eria is 1,000 maunds, of which "one-third is exported either in the form of cocoons or woven into heavy cloths "(Borkapor)." Mr. Hugon stated that, for want of a proper solvent of the gum, the natives could not reel the cocoons. Mr. Brownlow states that in Cachar the Eria or Ricini worm is trained by the Cacharis, a people living in isolated villages on the hills. They soften the cocoons in a mixture of cow dung and water, and they are then carried off to a spindle by the women of the tribe. This silk is dyed by the natives with lac, mungeet, and indigo.

ATTACUS CYNTHIA.

Attacus cynthia (Drury).
Phalæna attacus cynthia (Drury).
Phalæna cynthia (Roxburgh).
Bombyx cynthia (Oliver).
Samia cynthia (Hübner).
Saturnia cynthia (Westwood).
Saturnia arrundi (Royle).
Eria of Assam (Hugon).

I have mentioned the close relationship of *Attacus cynthia* to *Attacus ricini*.

Mr. Geoghegan says *Attacus cynthia* occurs in a wild state throughout a great part of the Himalaya, in the Dehra Doon, and in Assam and Cachar.

In China *Attacus cynthia* feeds on the *Ailanthus glandulosa*. During the past 20 years much study has been bestowed on the species in Europe, and it has been successfully domesticated in France, and later on in England, so much so, that this study rejoices in the name Ailanthiculture, and the breeding-houses of the insect are called Ailantheries.

It is to M. Guérin-Méneville, in France, and to Lady Dorothy Neville, in England, that we are indebted for leading the way to the successful rearing of the *Attacus cynthia*. A description of their labours will be found in a memoir by Dr. Wallace, published in 1866, in the *Journal of the Entomological Society*. Besides giving full particulars of all that relates to Ailanthiculture, Dr. Wallace describes with great minuteness his own experience in producing this silk. He received the prize offered by the Council of the Society in 1865 for an essay on "Economic Entomology."

The diameter of all the fibres in the cocoon is tolerably uniform, and about $\frac{1}{1250}$ inch. The strength of the outer fibres is, however, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ drams, that of the inner being $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams. The tension of the outer fibres is one inch to the foot, and of the inner $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. All the fibres are flat and longitudinally striated, and united in pairs by their edges. The cocoon is about the size of a thrush's egg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and consists of very fine silk, laid together rather loosely, but closely. It offers great difficulty in winding, and I am not aware that this has yet been successfully accomplished, I mean commercially.

In 1864 Mr. Forgemol informed the Imperial Society of Acclimatisation, in France, of the particulars of a mode he had invented to reel this silk. Dr. Wallace has quoted this report, describing the method in his memoir. I fear, however, it it is not now in practical use. But whether the reeling has ever been done, or ever will be, there is no doubt that a great future remains for this silk, now that spinning machinery has been so perfected. All the cocoons that could be bred would be easily bought up by the silk spinners.

Attacus cynthia came originally to India from China. In 1856 cocoons were sent by Abbé Fantoni from the province of Shan-Tung in the north of China.

Successful breeding took place from these cocoons in Turin in 1857, and from these spring all those which have been since cultivated in France, England, and other European countries. Mr. Moore was the first to rear them in England in 1859.

Dr. Wallace gives a lengthened account of the tree on which *Attacus cynthia* best thrives, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, from which I extract the following interesting remarks :—

"The genus *Ailanthus* belongs to the family *Rutaceæ*, and to the tribe *Xanthoxyleæ*, or yellow woods. It is a large and beautiful tree, reminding us somewhat of the walnut. The leaf stalks are of great length; some I have measured were three feet and a half to four feet long, pendant with a graceful curve at the lower third of their length; the leaflets are large, some measuring eight and a half inches in length by three in breadth, from thirteen to seventeen on a leaf stalk; near the base of the leaf the margin is toothed, and at the extremity of the tooth is a little gland, emitting a strong resinous odour, whence the name glandulosa; of these teeth and glands there are generally two, three, or more on each leaflet. The same odour seems to be communicated more or less to the leaf, also to the larva, and in a less degree to the imago of *Attacus cynthia*."

The pupæ of this insect remain in the cocoon through the winter, except in those cocoons which are formed in the autumn, from which they emerge in three or four weeks. The remaining moths emerge in April, and pair in about 12 hours afterwards, and the female begins to lay her eggs almost immediately. The moths do not live long after their exit from the cocoon. About eight days is the duration of their existence in this last and perfect stage. The eggs of one female vary from 150 to 350; 30 of them weigh a grain. They hatch in 12 to 18 days, according to temperature. In seven days the tiny caterpillars complete their first stage by moulting, their second in five or six days after, being up to this time gregarious; their third moult occurs in another six days, and their fourth and last in six days more. By this time the larvæ are four inches long, and begin to spin their cocoons.

Attacus cynthia has two broods in the year.

Attacus Atlas.

The next silkworm to which I wish to draw your attention is the *Attacus atlas* of Linnæus, which is also known by the following names :—

Phalæna attacus atlas (Linn.).
Bombyx atlas (Fabricius).
Saturnia silhetica (Helfer).

The imago of this species is the largest of all the silk moths. As you will see in the case, it is a grand insect. It is called in France "Le Géant des Papillons." The largest specimens measure upwards of ten inches in expanse of wing. According to Horsfield it feeds on the melokka (*Phyllanthus emblica*), a plant known also in India as *Kupu gaga*. Mr. Geoghegan says this silkworm is found in Mussooree on the *Falconeria insignis, Bradleia ovata,* and other plants; in Kumaon, on the barberry, where it is abundant, and also eastward to Cachar. Mr. Moore describes it as almost omnivorous. Mr. P. H. Gosse has just written a most interesting life-history of this species, describing all that is known of it. His paper, from which I quote a few pertinent facts, will be found in the *Entomologist* of February and March last. He says:—

"It is a widespread species, ranging over the south and east half of Asia, continental and insular; common on the slopes of the Himalayas, and all through India to the points of both peninsulas; abundant in China; scattered over the isles of the Archipelago, from Java to the Moluccas, to Borneo, and the Philippines, a range of 35° of latitude and 55° of longitude."

His efforts to breed the Atlas worm in England are described, and although he has not been very successful, owing to sickness and death in the larval stage, his account is very interesting. Captain Landy, of Surbiton, has succeeded in obtaining fifteen good cocoons from twenty-four eggs, the larvæ having been fed on the common barberry. Mr. Gosse has fed his on the sallow, others on the plum and apple-tree leaves. He states that all the family of *Saturniidæ* are very polyphagous.

An official report of the Government of India gives the following interesting list of plants on which the Atlas worm feeds; quoted from an article in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Journal, by Mr. Brownlow, of Cachar:—

"1. Phakura (*Cinchonaceæ*).—Foliage slightly bitter, stature middling, tolerably abundant.

"2. No native name; probably a laurel; foliage redolent of prussic acid, fruit like a plum, kernel containing a large portion of oil, resembling that of bitter almonds; stature large, not very common.

"3. Could not find out any native name, but the tree may easily be identified by its resemblance to the China tea plant, and its frequent occurrence as a weed in tea gardens, where it is often left by weeders by mistake for tea; stature middling, common in jhum land, less so in primitive forest.

"4. Nagdana (*Artimisia sp.*?).—An annual and one of the most common of jhum weeds; it may be known by the satin pile on its leaves, which rubbed with the fingers and smelt, cause sneezing; they possess a scent similar to lavender. The Cachar name is quite local, and is probably given to it because of its fragrance. The true Nagdana is the *Boswellia thurifera*; this plant is too small in stature to be available as a silk tree, for which in other respects its abundance peculiarly fits it.

"5. Monphul (*Cachar name*), known in Dacca as the Myna kata, a thorny rapid-growing fruit tree, not indigenous, but found in great quantities self-sown about the villages; the fruit is somewhat smaller than an apple, but, except in being yellow, has a good deal of resemblance to that fruit; the fruit is cut up by the natives into slices, which are threaded on a string and hung up in their houses to smoke and dry; stature middling.

"6. Balos, a rapid-growing weed which affects new clearances; the deep green of the leaf, with the elongated delicate red leaf stalks, enable it to be easily recognised; very common and of large stature; fed on also by A. Canningi.

"7. Koorkooree, one of the commonest of jhum weeds; it invades and monopolises large tracts of land, exclusively, or very nearly so; grows to a middling stature, and where abundant, shades the ground completely. This tree is one of the most eligible for training the Atlas on.

"8. Lutki (*Osbeckia*), the common conspicuous pink-flowering plant; it scarcely grows large enough to train silk on, but the silk from worms fed on it is very white.

"9. Bon Chelita; so called from a resemblance in the grouping of the leaves to the Chelita; a large hardy rapid-growing tree, sufficiently common for purposes of silk cultivation.

"10. Kadam (*Nauclea*), a common large leaved rapid-growing tree, especially on new clearings, where it soon, if allowed to grow, overshades the land; well adapted as a nurse for young tea, or any delicate plants; the leaves become of great size when the plant is young, especially on rich hill lands; as the tree grows larger they diminish in size; occurs mostly on hill lands, seldom on alluvial.

"11. Chelita (*Dillenea speciosa*), a large-sized luxuriant tree, partial to alluvial lands, on which it may be found in clumps or groves; grows very well, even in badly-drained soil, and with water about the roots; owing to the large size of this tree, its growing in clusters, and the large quantity and bushiness of its foliage, it is eminently adapted for training the Atlas worm on.

"12. Boidraj (*Padrelacæ* ?), a large sized and very common tree in old forests. Atlas silk of this is very dark. This tree is very common in the Sylhet district, and occurs all the way down to Dacca.

"13. Lood, also a full-sized tree, may be known by its dark green shiny leaves and its bark, which is thicker than that of, probably, any other tree; this tree is also fed on by the A. Canningi."

It is interesting to observe the micaceous or window-like spot on each of the four wings. These, although characteristic of the *Saturniidæ* are almost more largely developed in *Attacus atlas* than in any other species. The French call these vitreous membranes *porte miroirs*.

There are several varieties of *Attacus atlas* which show their divergence from the type by the variations of these fusiform window-like ornamentations. In some they are single, in others double.

The diameter of the external fibres of the cocoon is very variable, averaging about $\frac{1}{1320}$ inch, whilst that of the internal fibres is more uniform, and about $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch. The outer fibres are capable of supporting an average weight of $2\frac{1}{8}$ drams, and the inner $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams. The tension of the outer fibres is one inch to the foot, and the inner $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The fibres are flat and longitudinally striated, and united in pairs by their edges.

The egg of *Attacus atlas* is $\frac{8}{100}$ of an inch long. The larvæ moult six times. The cocoon of *Attacus atlas* is from two to three inches long, and about one inch wide at the widest part, and weighs two grammes, or the $\frac{1}{14}$th of an ounce.

Mr. Gosse says, "the colour of the cocoon is a light umber or drab; its surface (independently of the impress of leaves) roughly granular, scarcely at all silky or floccose, except at the mouth; its substance thin, parchmenty, very firm; the interior very smooth, and even sub-glossy. The upper extremity forms a natural orifice for the exit of the moth, made by the conveyance of a great number of silk-fibres, which are left ungummed, and are thus soft and flossy, the gummed stiff silk passing up on one side, and contracting into the cord. Thus the cocoon is not closed, like those of *Bombyx mori*, of *Telea*, of the *Antheræa*, but open, like those of *A. cynthia*, of the *Samiæ*, of the *Saturniæ*. As a result of this structure, the exit of the imago leaves no disturbance behind, no witness, no disarrangement of these soft fibres, such as is the case with Yama-mai, Pernyi, and Mylitta.

Mr. Geoghegan states the silk to be difficult to reel, though it reels partially if boiled with vinegar. Captain Hutton says the silk is decidedly good, and Dr. Chavannes, of Lausanne, states it to be desirable of introduction into France. He says the worm is the Fagara of China, where it has long been cultivated.

Attacus Edwardsia.

In the Indian Museum there are two specimens of an atlas moth, from Darjeeling, of an intensely dark colour, and possessing sufficient structural divergence from *Attacus atlas* to warrant Mr. Moore's affirming it to be a distinct species. It has been named *Attacus Edwardsia*. Mr. Gosse has the following interesting note respecting it:—

"As Darjeeling is 7,000 feet above the sea, and has a climate in which rain and snow are abundant in winter, and humidity is constant, it surely would not be difficult to acclimatise this noble form (be it variety or species) in the British Isles."*

The Moonga, Mooga, or Muga Silk.

I have here a silk produced from the worm known as the *Moonga*, or *Mooga*, *Antheræa assama* (Helfer), and *Saturnia assama* (Westwood). It is found in Assam, and also sparingly in the Dehra Doon, and is the next in importance to tusser. Mr. Geoghegan's description of this silk occupies three pages of the Blue-book on the silk industry of India, from which I abstract the following particulars:—

"The worm that gives the common fawn-coloured moonga silk, when fed on the

* Gosse's "Life History of *Attacus atlas*," p. 6.

most common plants, gives a whitish silk when fed on the leaves of other silk-worm plants. The plants it feeds on are named and estimated as follows :—

"No. 1. *Champa* (*Michelia*).—The silk produced from the worm feeding on this plant gives the finest and whitest silk, used only by the rajah and great people, and is called champa pattea moonga. The thread is sold at from 11 to 12 rupees a seer (11*s.* to 12*s.* per lb.).

"No. 2. *Maizankurry* (called also addakurry).—The old trees are cut down and the jungle about burnt, and the worms are fed upon the tender leaves of the off-shoots for one year, when the leaves become too old and hard for the worms. Silk is sold at 6 to 7 rupees per seer (6*s.* to 7*s.* per lb.).

"The silk from worms fed by the Maizankurry plant is rare, and is produced in Sibsagar, Assam. Although a variety of Muga silk, it is generally known as Mezankuri silk.

"No. 3. *Soom*.—This is the common tree of the vicinity; the silk from the worms fed on this gives the finest sort of fawn-coloured moonga. Silk is sold at 3½ to 4 rupees per seer (3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per lb.).

"No. 4. *Soonhalloo* (*Tetranthera macrophylla*).—This is also a brown silk of inferior quality. This plant is most common in Dhurumpore and about Russa Chokey.

"No. 5. *Digluttee* (*Tetranthera diglottica*).—This is also brown silk of inferior quality, but the worms fed on the leaves of this tree increase much in size.

"No. 6. *Pattees hoonda* (*Laurus obtusifolia*).

"The moonga worm also feeds on the Kontooloa. The botanical name of Soom is *Machilus odoratissima*.

"The moonga worm gives broods five times a year, and the cocoon is very large, but thin. I could only obtain silk, the produce of worms feeding on Nos. 3 and 4, and manufactured into cheap cloths for the lower classes.

"In its natural fawn-colour it stands washing much better than ordinary silk, keeping gloss and colour till the last."*

Mr. Geoghegan, on page 114 of his "Silk Industry of India," says :—

"The cycle of the insect is thus given :—

From emergence from the egg to commencement of cocoon	-	30 days.
In the cocoon	-	20 „
As a moth	-	6 „
In the egg	-	10 „
Total	-	66 days."

In 1873, Colonel Hopkinson, the Commissioner of Assam, gave more modern figures :—

"It thence appears that the soom forests (on which the worm is chiefly fed) cover an area of about 34,000 acres, of which about 18,000 are assessed, yielding a revenue of nearly Rs. 28,000 (2,800*l.*). By far the greater portion of the assessed area lies in the district of Sibsagar. The production of the silk is said to employ some 48,000 persons, but it is not their sole calling. The out-turn of silk is estimated at upwards of 100,000 lbs. But as it is admitted that the greater part of the silk is reserved for home manufacture, this estimate cannot be regarded as absolutely trustworthy. The price of the yarn per seer (2 lbs.) varies from Rs. 5 (10*s.*) to Rs. 9 (18*s.*) in the several districts. The small portion exported goes to Calcutta and Dacca. From the former place it is said to find its way, to some extent, to Bhangulpur and Bombay.

"The Silk Committee of the Agri-Horticultural Society reported favourably on some munga silk sent down by Captain Jenkins in 1839, and expressed their opinion that the article was calculated to become of extensive and valuable use to our home manufactures."*

One acre of land yields 50,000 Muga silk cocoons, which yield upwards of twelve seers (24 lbs.) of silk, price Rs. 5 per seer, or 5*s.* per lb.

From Mr. Hugon's description of the mode of reeling it is evident it is of the rudest kind, and points to a remedy in the improved Continental reeling appliances.

The following particulars by Mr. Hugon in 1834 are interesting :—The Muga silk industry is confined to Assam and some Tipperah villages. The quantity of

* Geoghegan, "Silk Industry of India," p. 25.

land planted with food for the muga was 5,000 acres, capable of yielding 1,500 maunds (123,000 lbs.) of silk. This silk formed one of the principal exports of Assam. The average quantity was 257 maunds (21,070 lbs.) valued at Rs. 56,054 (5,605*l.*), leaving the country principally in the shape of thread. He advocates the use of the moonga silk in coloured fabrics, it being easily dyed.

An Official Report of the Government of India states that the natives of India use Muga silk for making fabrics and garments known by the following names:—

Soorias (dhoties).
Meklas (petticoats).
Jootha Borakapor (worn in winter).
Rhiha (scarves).
Chhelan (for men's shoulders).
Mashris (curtains).

Having only a very small quantity of coarse reeled Muga silk at my disposal, my experiments with it have been limited. I find it bleaches well, is very lustrous, and takes the dye freely, better than Tusser. Here are specimens of it in the raw, boiled-off, bleached, and dyed states, and also some waste from cocoons for spinning.

The diameter of the fibres of Muga silk taken from the external part of the cocoon averages $\frac{1}{1430}$ inch, but the external fibres are very variable. The diameter of the inner and less variable fibres is $\frac{1}{1080}$ inch. The outer fibres will break with a weight of $2\frac{1}{8}$ drams on the average, but the inner will support three drams. The tension of the outer fibres averages one inch to the foot, and of the inner $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. All the fibres are like Tusser, flat and striated, and united in pairs by their edges.

The following table is given by Mr. Hugon, showing the nature and prices of the various kinds of cloth made from Moonga silk:—

Name of Cloth.	Size of Yards and Inches.	Weights.	Price of Thread.	Cost of Weaving.	Total.	Remarks.
		lbs. ozs.	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
Goovias - -	4 ×30 in.	0 12	3 9	0 4½	4 1½	} Dhoties.
Ditto - -	9 ×1–4 in.	2 0	10 0	1 0	11 0	
Mekla - - -	2¾ × 1	0 8	2 6	0 3	2 9	Petticoats.
Rhia - - -	6¾ × ¾	1 0	5 0	0 6	5 6	Scarves.
Gaursha - -	4½ × 20 in.	0 4	1 3	0 1½	1 4½	Worn as turbans or round the waist.
Joonta Bor Cappor	6¾ × 1¼	2 0	4 0	0 9	4 9	Made of the floss, and worn in winter.

Antheræa Perotteti.

This is described by Mr. Geoghegan as producing a strong, wiry, and brilliant silk, but requires carding. The larvæ feed, in captivity, on the *Odina wodier* (Roxb.). "Undergoes four moults, and yields four crops a year." Fishing lines of this silk are said to be made in Dinapoor.

Antheræa Roylei.

Is described by the same author as being found at Darjeeling, and in the Himalayas from Kumaon to the Punjaub, and feeds on *Quercus incana*. The silk is good, but not abundant, and the insect can be domesticated. Yields two or three crops a year.

Tusser Silk.

I now come to the principal subject of my paper, the Tasar silk, called also Tusser, Tusseh, Tussah, Tussore. It is the product of the larvæ of the moth *Antheræa paphia* of Linnæus. It is known by the following synonyms*:—

Phalæna attacus paphia (Linnæus).
Bombyx paphia (Fabricius).
Phalæna paphia (Roxburgh).
Saturnia paphia (Helfer).

* Horsfield and Moore's Catalogue of Lepidopterous Insects, p. 385.

Phalæna attacus mylitta (Drury).
Bombyx mylitta (Fabricius).
Antheræa mylitta (Hübner).
Attacus mylitta (Blanchard).
Saturnia mylitta (Westwood).
Bughy silkworm moth of the Burbhoon hills.
Kolisurra silkworm moth of the Mahrattas.

There is but little doubt that this silk has been utilised for many centuries, both in India and China, but I have not been able to find any account of its Eastern history.

For the history and other particulars of Tusser silk I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to the report of Mr. Geoghegan. He attributes the derivation of the word Tusser to *tusuru*, the Hindostani for shuttle, and states this caterpillar to be the most widely distributed, as well as the most important, of the wild silk producers of India.

It is elsewhere stated that in the Central Provinces cloth is made of cotton warp and tusser weft, so in this case tusser silk would be the weft silk or shuttle silk.

One of the earliest notices of this insect, or of a species very nearly related to it, is given in the "Herbarium Amboinense" by the venerable Rumphius, who was born at Hanau in 1657 (dedicated by him to the East India Company), vol. III., page 113, pl. 75; he discovered the larvæ in Amboina feeding on the *Mangium caseolari rubrum* (Rizophora caseolaris, Linn.), a plant of the order of Terebintaceæ."* He says:—

"When I had kept the cocoons for three weeks, a moth came out quite perfect, which was the most beautiful and largest I had ever seen, which, biting away (the silk), showed its head, and at the same time drew out with it a little flock of yellow silk; this the moth performed at night. Its body, like all other moths, is a dirty yellow colour, and in length two joints of a finger; it has two downy horns on its head, of a golden hue, and four large wings, of which the two largest are about an inch long and of a golden colour, but a purple line runs through them transversely, and every wing has, as it were, in its middle a window-like eye, which is surrounded by a purple circle, and, as it were, of the transparency of glass."

The larvæ, when fully grown, are about four inches in length; they have twelve joints or articulations, besides their extremities; their colour is green, resembling the leaves on which they feed; and they are marked with reddish spots, and a reddish-yellow band running lengthways. They feed on several plants:—

Rhizophora calceolaris (Linn).
Terminalia alata glabra (Assum tree).
Terminalia tomentosa (the saj tree).
Terminalia catappa (country almond tree).
Tectona grandis (teak tree).
Zizyphus jujuba (ber tree).
Shorea robusta (sal tree).
Bombax heptaphyllum (Semul).
Careya sphærica.
Pentaptera tomentosa.
Pentaptera glabra.
Ricinus communis (castor-oil plant).
Cassia lanceolata.

In six weeks from the time they are hatched they begin to spin their cocoons, which they most curiously suspend from the branches of the trees, by constructing a thick hard cord or pedicle of silky matter, which is made to grasp the branches, as seen in these specimens.

Tusser silk is found, as you will see by the map, over nearly the whole of India.

In the Central Provinces, Mr. Geoghegan says, Tusser is utilised in Rajpore, Bilaspore, Sumbulpore, the Upper Godavery, Chanda, Bhundora, Nagpore, Balaghab, Seonee, Chindwara, Betool, and Nursinghpore. Sumbulpore is said to yield 3,500 seers (7,000 lbs.) of silk; Rajpore, 6,000 (12,000 lbs.); Bilaspore, 900 (1,800 lbs.); and Chanda, 22,500 (45,000 lbs.) The silk is woven and used in the provinces in mixed fabrics of cotton woof and Tusser weft. But, at any

* Horsfield and Moore's Catalogue of Lepidopterous Insects, pp. 386–7.

rate, in some districts, muktahs, garments worn by Brahmins after bathing, cholees, women's bodices, and doputtas and dorwas, seem to be made of pure Tusser silk.

Captain Brooke* says :—

"In Seonee there is a regularly organised and thoroughly understood industry, from the rearing of the insects to the weaving of silk into cloth, with all its accompanying machinery of trade guilds, money-lenders, &c. This state of things is, in my opinion, no disadvantage ; for, in place of having to contend with the difficulties which, in India, always surround the introduction of anything new or unknown, the demand is all that is necessary to stimulate production to any extent required. Nor is this a figure of speech, for the natural food of the Tussar worm is the leaves of the saj, lendeya, and dhowra trees, all of which are found in every part of this district, and are, I believe, common to the whole of Gondwana. These trees are, besides, propagated with facility, and, as far as the requirement of the silk insect goes, are of rapid growth ; hence, if the silk became more known and better valued, and the profits sufficiently attractive, we might witness a development of the culture similar in kind to that which has of late years taken place in the case of cotton. Supposing, then, a demand to spring up, I am of opinion that the supply would, in a very short time, amply meet it. The nucleus of no inconsiderable trade now exists, and only awaits the stimulus of high prices. The primary question whether the product is, or may become, of such value as to occasion a large demand, is one, perhaps, that more nearly concerns traders than Indian administrations ; still, so convinced am I of the value and beauty of the fabric that can be woven from well-reeled Tasar, that I would venture to strongly urge Government action in introducing it to the markets of Europe."

The worms require protection from birds and ants, which are their greatest enemies. The first cocoons are made in August, and are sold, after the moth has escaped, to the silk dealers at 4 to 8 pice ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $3d.$) the hundred. The unpierced cocoons are only sold to rearers as seed, at 1·8 rupees to 2 rupees ($3s.$ to $4s.$) per hundred.

Captain Brooke says, "In Chanda and Bilaspoor, Central Provinces, the rearing " of the worms is attended by many ceremonial observances, which begin when the " insect leaves the egg, and are not discontinued until the cocoons are gathered " and taken to the rearer's house. During the feeding of the worm the Dheemurs " lead lives of the strictest abstinence. None of the sex are allowed within a " considerable distance of the trees upon which the worms are feeding, and if by " chance a woman or impure man passes near the feeding grounds, the trees and " worms are sprinkled in the name of Iogni (an incarnation of the god Mahadeo, " whom the worms are supposed to represent) with water taken, if procurable, " from a running stream, and in which tulsi leaves have been steeped. During " the same period the Dheemurs carefully abstain from flesh, fish, or haldi as their " food, nor do they cut their hair or shave, and carefully deny themselves all " ablution. When the cocoons are formed, they collect into a heap, and a goat, " pig, or fowl is sacrificed to Mahadeo in his form Iogni, the blood is sprinkled " over the cocoons, and, after a bout of liquor, are taken home. On the third day " following the Dheemurs shave and resume their normal condition."†

The caterpillars moult five times, at intervals of from five to eight days. When first hatched they weigh but $\frac{1}{5}$th of a grain, and are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long ; but at the end of their larval existence, which is from forty to forty-five days, they have attained a size of seven inches long, one inch in diameter, and weigh about 370 grains. Then they begin to spin their cocoons, which are, as you see, of an egg shape, and silvery drab in colour. The silk is all regularly deposited in a compact manner, resembling in thickness and substance the shell of an egg.

The cocoons vary much in size. The largest I have seen are from Sambulpoor, and are two inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, whilst smaller ones are not more than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. The weight of the large cocoons is, without the pupa and supporting pedicle, 28 grains ; the smaller ones 8 grains. I have here an unbroken double thread reeled for me, from one cocoon, by Mr. H. Meyer, of Milan. It weighs 12 grains, and measures 1,332 yards, or a little more than three-quarters of a mile.

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* Geoghegan, "Silk Industry of India," p. 109.

† Captain Brooke, as quoted in Geoghegan, "Silk Industry of India," p. 110.

Mr. Coussmaker remarks* :—

"As a rule, there are certainly two crops in the year; the moths of the first batch come out in about four or six weeks after the first lot of worms (which come out at the commencement of the rains) have spun; those of the second batch remain quiescent until the rains begin again, that is to say, until May. As this entails the chrysalis remaining in the cocoon as long as eight months, exposed to the hottest sun and occasional thunderstorms, the cocoon had need to be made of a hard impenetrable material; so indestructible is it that Bheels, and other tribes which live in the jungles, use the cocoon as an extinguisher to the bamboo tube in which they keep the "falita," or cotton-rope tinder, used by them for lighting their tobacco and the slow matches of their matchlocks. The cocoon is also cut into a long spiral band, and used for binding the barrel of the matchlock to the stock, being, as the natives say, unaffected either by water or fire. The cocoon consists of two kinds of silk; what it first spins is reddish, and of this the pedicle and outside network is made. This silk consists of threads of different lengths, but the rest is generally unbroken from beginning to end. . . . After the caterpillar has spun a layer of silk thick enough to conceal itself, it discharges some kind of gum or cement, thick and white, like plaster of Paris, and then, with its muscular action, it causes the gum to thoroughly permeate the whole cocoon and solidify the wall. In this manner it goes on, spinning layer after layer of loops, and cementing them all together until the whole of its silk is exhausted, and the wall of the cocoon becomes so hard that it requires a sharp penknife to cut through it. The ring at the end of the pedicle, which has been spun round the twig, is a most necessary provision of nature, for it often happens that either the caterpillar has been unable to attach its cocoon to a leaf, or that, during the long time the cocoon remains unburst in the tree, the leaf or leaves to which the cocoon was at first attached become separated from it, and then the cocoon hangs suspended to the twig like a berry."

After eight or nine months in the pupa state, a moist spot is observed at one end of the cocoon. The moth is now about to emerge both from its pupa shell and from the cocoon. It secretes a fluid, which softens the cement of the cocoon, and enables it to separate the fibres sufficiently to allow its creeping out, it being, no doubt, assisted in this by its short pointed spines. Prof. Church is at present engaged in the investigation of the nature of this softening fluid. The head of the moth first appearing with its antennæ, broad in the male and narrow in the female, thus enabling the observer to note the sex, and to put them in pairs. The male moth generally flies away the night of his exit from the cocoon, after his wings become extended and dried. The female rarely does, but during the first three days of her existence she lays her eggs, which hatch in about twelve days afterwards. The new life of the moth does not extend to more than eleven days. As you will see from the specimens in the case, the moth is a fine and handsome insect, measuring across the wings about six inches in the male, and about five inches in the female. You will notice the similar vitreous and transparent wing spots to those of the Atlas moth. These spots are regarded with superstitious reverence by the natives, who see in them a resemblance to the chakra or discus of the god Vishnu, and are therefore induced to consider the moth a sacred insect.†

The latest report on Tusser culture is one from Major Coussmaker, dated Jangaon, Ahmednagar, on the 10th of January of the present year.

At Poonah he has established a breeding establishment, and has planted many young trees for feeding the worm. He says it thrives well on *Lagerstræmia indica*, an ornamental shrub fairly abundant in the cantonment of Poonah. He has changed his plan of feeding them on cut twigs brought to them in captivity, and allows them, carefully watched, to feed in the open air on the growing shrubs. This was an evident change for the better; the larvæ moulted in four to five days instead of five to eight days; they spun their cocoons in 28 to 35 days instead of from 40 to 50 days, and the moths emerged from the cocoons in 27 to 30 days, their eggs proving more fertile than under the former plan. He fed them also on *Carissa carandus*, and they throve still better on this; but the *Lagerstræmia*, after having all its leaves eaten off, being cut off and repotted, was in thick leaf again in a fortnight, and was ever sprouting, whilst the *carissa* did not sprout again after having been once denuded.

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* "The Tusser silkworm," p. 9, 1873. † Geoghegan.

For the next season's experiments Major Coussmaker has planted between 700 and 800 plants of the following species: *Lagerstræmia indica, Lagerstræmia parviflora, Conocarpus latifolia, Carissa carandus, Zizyphus jujuba,* and *Pentaptera tomentosa,* so that we may look forward with a large degree of interest to the result of so practical an experiment to domesticate this interesting silk producer in the Deccan.

Capt. Brooke says*:—

"In Chanda and Sunboolpoor, Central Provinces, when the cocoon crop is gathered, koshtas, a weaving caste, visit the village and buy them from the rearers. They are then, as soon as practicable, boiled in a lye made from the ashes of Jungni stalks, a plant grown for the oil expressed from its seed. This process effectually kills the chrysalis, at the same time dissolving the mucilage of the cocoon. The cocoons are then stored for use. The method of reeling is primitive in the extreme, and to its imperfections I solely attribute the scant attention this valuable and very beautiful silk has hitherto received. A description of the process is as follows:—The spinner, always a woman, sits on the ground. On her left is an earthen vessel with a thickish rim, about 6 in. in diameter and 3 in. deep. The saucer is three parts filled with a mixture of potash and ashes, patted down to a level surface, and kept damp with water. Upon this the cocoons to be spun are placed, the outer portion, of inferior and nearly useless silk, having been first removed. The thread in ordinary use amongst the weavers is spun from seven cocoons. These are all placed at the same time in the earthen saucer, a filament is then taken up from each cocoon, and, being brought together, are rolled between the hand and left thigh of the spinner, which are kept damp by an acid solution of tamarind and water."

In Bengal the cocoons are put into boiling water to kill the pupæ. In some districts, when intended for sale, they are put in boiling water and dried in the sun. In the Nizam's country the cocoons are loaded with dhobee's earth and alkaline ashes to make the reel. In the Midnapore district they are boiled in cow-dung, and reeled by hand.

Major Coussmaker, in a letter to me from Bombay, suggests the plan of placing the cocoons inside an earthenware jar, sealing it hermetically, and immersing it for an hour in a vessel of boiling water, and by this process the pupæ are killed by dry hot air. He thinks, however, that with this process the chrysalides will not be easy to dessicate, as they are so large and contain so much fatty or oily matter—the lubricating material required for the machinery of the moth's life—the *Antheræa* being one of that class which does not feed in its perfect state. After having killed the pupæ in this way, Major Coussmaker placed half his cocoons out daily in the sun for nine days and the other half let dry indoors, but still was not able to prevent the putrefaction of the pupæ, which of course depends on the moisture left in it, and causes the bad smell so common to Tusser silk in its raw state. He says if the drying operation is conducted in an oven the difficulty is to prevent the cocoons from being burnt, and if they are put on shelves under cover they are destroyed by beetles and ants, and that thus cages of perforated zinc or wire gauze will have to be resorted to, and so make the process expensive, and put the work out of the reach of the poorer classes. He says: "I am afraid I can see nothing "before us but a plantation and a drying shed on a large scale. We have "certainly the indigenous insect and its food and cheap labour at hand, but "careful, and of course expensive, superintendence and careful preparation are "required, and at first this will raise the price of the article, but with patience "and perseverance we shall get it down to its proper level."

Capt. Brooke says that, in Seonee, the pierced cocoons are wound, and that no koshtee rejects a cocoon simply because the moth has eaten its way through it. He has fallen into an error as to the moth's mode of exit from its cocoon. It separates the fibres with its legs and wing spines, and so creeps out. It has neither teeth nor mouth proper.

Each species of silkworm has two stores of silk, one on each side of the alimentary canal, and below its mouth it has two so-called spinnarets or orifices, through which the silk issues simultaneously in fine parallel filaments. As the silk

* Geoghegan, "Silk Industry of India," p. 111.

is drawn out of the stores the worm coats it with a varnish, technically called gum, which contains a brownish yellow colouring matter.

The Tusser worm, in spinning his cocoon, takes short sweeps of his head from side to side, depositing the silk very closely in parallel fibres as he does so. It has been thought that the worm twists the silk as it exudes it, but this is not the case. Besides the gum which coats the silk, the worm secretes at intervals a cementing fluid, which it kneads by an expanding motion of its body through the whole cocoon to consolidate and harden it. This cement gives to the cocoon its drab colour.

There is a striking peculiarity about the fibre of Tusser silk. I have carefully and thoroughly examined it many times under the microscope, and find undoubtedly that the fibre is flat and not round, like mulberry silk.

There is no doubt that it is to this property that Tusser silk owes its glassy or vitreous look, reflecting a little glare of light from the angle of incidence on its flat surface, whilst the mulberry silk fibre, being round, reflects the light equally in all directions.

By some this property is considered a drawback, but by the time the fibre has become modified, and the flatness diffused in the loom, I think the lustre of the cloth is enhanced by it.

This tape-like appearance gives the fibre this disadvantage, that it is less homogeneous than the round fibre of the mulberry silk, and I find an undoubted tendency in it to split up into smaller fibrets, thus causing the silk to swell out when subjected to severe dyeing processes, particularly the bleaching one of recent date, thus giving a substantial and important reason why its coloured cements should be removed by gentle action.

The fibrets have a distinct structure, upwards of twenty in number, and seem compactly laid together, showing the striated longitudinal appearance of the fibre under the microscope. I daresay it is this fibrous compound structure, absent, as you see, in the mulberry fibre, which is an element in its dye-resisting power. I found permanganate of potash to be the best agent to separate these fibrets.

I have now had fibres of Tusser silk immersed in alcohol, ether, permanganate of potash (acidified with sulphuric acid), dilute acids, and alkalis for about ten months without any satisfactory result in separating the fibres, except in the case of permanganate of potash, which in so long a time dissolves or carbonizes the silk, but prior to doing so, separates the fibrets to some considerable extent in a few days.

The diameter from edge to edge of a single flat fibre of Tusser silk from the outer part of the cocoon averages $\frac{1}{770}$ part of an inch, and from deeper in the substance of the cocoon $\frac{1}{710}$ of an inch, but the external fibres are much more variable than the internal. The thickness from side to side is $\frac{1}{1900}$ of an inch. The outside fibres are capable of supporting, without breaking, an average weight of seven drams, and the inner eight drams, whilst the usual amount of tension in all the fibres is one inch to the foot. The fibres, like all other silk fibres, are laid in the cocoon by the silkworm in pairs, united by their edges, and not by their flat surfaces.

All the *Saturniidæ* fibres I have examined are more or less fibrous and flat, except the English species *Saturnia carpini*, or Emperor moth, which, in North Staffordshire, spins a beautiful cocoon in the heather of our moorlands. My son has drawn for me an enlarged microscopic appearance of this silk, which shows its transparent and fibretless nature; and also, what is very curious, that the fibres are round except where they come in contact, when they become flat, no doubt from pressure. This apparent exception to the *Saturniidæ* depositing flat fibres and the *Bombycidæ* round ones, which I had established, possibly points to the secretion of the sericene in the different species varying in fluidity, that of the *Saturniidæ* being excreted in a more fluid state than that of the *Bombycidæ*. There may also be a difference in the structure of their seripositors; but this I have not had an opportunity of investigating.

In an Official Report of the Government of India the following table is given as the life-history of several of the chief silk-producing worms:—

Name of Silkworm.	Period of Life of Moth.	Period from laying of Eggs to their being Hatched.	Period of Life of the Worm.	Period from beginning of Worm to Spin to Completion of Chrysalis.	From Completion of Chrysalis to Emergence of Moth from Cocoon.
I. Tasar or Kutkuri -	3 or 4 days	9 days	36 days	15 days	Not given
II. Moonga - -	6 days	10 days	30 days	5 or 6 days	10 to 20 days
III. Eria or Arindi -	Not known exactly		A complete cycle is made in from 43 days to 2 months.		
IV. Pat major (Bombyx textor) - - / Pat minor (Bombyx crœsi) - -	3 or 4 days	10 months	30 to 40 days	5 or 6 days	20 to 25 days
Attacus Atlas - -	No exact details are given		Eggs lie dormant through cold weather, and two, or perhaps three, crops are obtained in the year.		

In the same report are given the following statements :—

"The Pat gives only one crop of cocoons in the year.

"In Upper Assam the eggs of the Pat are hatched about the end of December.

"In Lower Assam the eggs of the Pat are hatched about the end of January.

"The Eria sometimes gives as many as seven crops in the year, and the Muga gives five crops a year.

"The difference in colour of cocoons in the case of cocoons of the same silkworm is known to be due partly to the local influence of climate and largely to the food which the silkworm eats.

"Of wholly domesticated worms the common kinds in Assam are the Pat major and the Pat minor, and the Eria or Arundy. Both these kinds of silkworms are fed within doors, the leaves of the trees and the plants they feed upon being plucked and brought to them. The Pat (Bombyx textor) which is closely allied to the common mulberry silkworm (Bombyx mori) of Europe is more delicate, and has to be treated with more care than the Eria. The silk of the Pat is, however, more valuable. Great care has to be taken to keep everything about the Pat scrupulously clean.

"A general point to observe in silkworm rearing is that silkworms of as nearly as possible the same size and strength only should be allowed to feed together. If this rule be not observed the stronger silkworms will bully the weaker, and deprive the latter of their food.

"The chief partially domesticated silkworms of the Province of Assam are the Muga, the Tasar, and the Attacus Atlas. The two latter are also found in a wholly wild state, and a silkworm, probably the same as the Muga of Assam, is found wholly wild in Cachar. Some of the other wild silkworms of this province are said to have been partially domesticated. In Assam the Muga may be said to be wholly domesticated, but in its general treatment corresponds to the Tasar and Atlas, and other wild silkworms which have been at times partially domesticated, and it is convenient, therefore, to consider the Muga as of this partially domesticated class.

"The difference in treatment of this class of silkworms consists in this, that they are fed out of doors and not kept within houses. The Muga eggs are laid on small bundles of grass or straw, half the thickness of a finger, and tied to the trees before they are hatched. The Muga worms are reared on the trees, and standing in the open, and not on leaves collected and given to the worms in houses, as in the case with Pat and Eri. Great care has to be taken to destroy the ants, which would otherwise kill the silkworm. This is frequently done by putting baits of molasses, fish, or dead toads at the foot of the tree. But, besides these enemies, the presence of a large collection of silkworms is sure to attract other enemies; crows, wasps, and the ichneumon by day, bats, owls, and rats by night, will, unless guarded against, destroy great numbers of the silkworms.

"The silkworms themselves are prevented from leaving the tree by bands of some smooth substance, such as fresh plantain leaves, over which they cannot crawl. If all the food of the tree has been eaten they are allowed to descend, and collected and put on another tree. When about to spin they will descend the trunk until arrested by the plantain leaves; they are then collected in baskets, and over these baskets are suspended branches of dried leaves, up which they crawl and form their cocoons. Many silkworms drop off the trees, and the ground under the trees on which they feed should therefore be kept clear, to enable them to be easily found

and replaced on the tree. Continual heavy rain is apt to wash them off the tree, but otherwise they seem to be able to protect themselves from rain by crawling under the leaves.

"It remains now only to explain how the cocoons should be dealt with when obtained. The cocoons will be known to be completed by the absence of any sound within. The first care will naturally be to select a sufficient number for breeding purposes. Many of the silkworms die before the completing of the spinning of the cocoon. These are of course no use for the present purpose. They may be distinguished generally by their being smaller, and in an incomplete condition, and by a hollow sound they yield when gently tapped. About an equal number of males and females are usually selected. The females may be generally distinguished by being larger than the males, and of a more symmetrical shape. The males have the cocoons somewhat irregular in shape, as if pinched at one end. These are kept together in suitable places until they burst into the moth. The eggs are generally laid in one or two days, after which the moths die.

"In the case of silkworms which have been classed as wholly domesticated, neither in the stage of the moth, nor in that of the silkworm, is there any tendency to roam. But in the case of the partially domesticated worms, some care has to be taken to provide against this tendency, while at the same time the moths must not be frightened by too severe restrictions.

"A curious fact which has been noted in regard to these partially domesticated moths is that it frequently happens that if a female moth be fastened out at a convenient place at night, a wild male moth will discover and impregnate the former. This fact is sometimes made use of to strengthen the breed of comparatively wild silkworms, which seem often to deteriorate under domestication.

"Of the remaining cocoons, after the selection has been made for breeding a further sorting will have to be made.

"The French growers sort the cocoons of the single common silkworm (Bombyx mori) into as many as nine varieties, distinguishing the good ones from those in which the worm has died, and making other distinctions required by the trade. The reeling of silk from the cocoons is nearly all done on the continent of Europe, and principally in the South of France. As a branch of manufacture, reeling is unknown in England, which latter country only works up the reeled silk. The trade in cocoons would therefore be, at least at first, with France, and for the purpose of ascertaining what assortment of cocoons was required it would be necessary for the grower to put himself in communication, through his agents or otherwise, with the manufacturers of that country. There would be no difficulty whatever in this, and when once it were ascertained in what manner the cocoons should be sorted, there ought to be little practical difficulty in sorting them. In despatching specimen bales the point of importance would naturally be to make the bales as like the samples as possible; and probably at first it would be well to make as many distinctions in the cocoons as were readily noticeable, and to err on the side of over minute distinctions rather than otherwise. The manufacturers would at once point out which distinctions were of importance, and which not so."

I am glad to state the other diagrams were prepared for me by Mr. Rider, a pupil of the Leek Art Class. The maps showing the wild silk districts were done by Mr. Alfred Moore, of Leek, and I have been much helped in the microscopic work by my assistant, Mr. Rigby, and I must not omit to mention the assistance rendered me by my printing staff.

It is a fallacy, held by some entomologists, that the worm twists the two threads together as it forms them at the orifice of its spinnarets, in all species, both *Bombycidæ* and *Saturniidæ*. The two threads are simply laid side by side, as you see in the diagrams. It would be impossible to twist the two threads without the worm itself revolving continuously with the emission of the silk, or for it to have spinning wheels at the secreting orifice. I propose, therefore, to change the word spinnaret, which conveys an inaccurate impression, and substitute for it seripositor.

Leaving now the more beaten track of the natural history side of the question, I come to speak of its merchantable and art side. Finding, many years ago, that Tusser silk opposed a resistance in no ordinary degree to tinctorial matter, I took an interest in the subject with a view of overcoming this resistance. In its small affinity, ordinarily speaking, for colouring matter, it ranks with the vegetable fibres of cotton and flax, and whilst, in many processes, it would come out scarcely tinted, the mulberry-bred silk would be found to have seized the colour with avidity. It, however, takes the aniline dyes, under certain conditions, moderately well. At

that time, and for some years previously, little Tusser silk had passed through the dye-houses. About forty years ago an attempt was made to introduce it in Macclesfield for sewing silk for black, but, on account of its irregular way of taking the dye, it was abandoned. Mr. David Clarke, of Macclesfield, at that time, with his father, Mr. Jeremiah Clarke, were much interested in bringing it to the front; but, as Mr. D. Clarke informs me, the second parcel not coming from the dyer in a saleable state, a costly trial took place at Chester to determine whether the blame lay with the dyer or the silk. I believe it was decided in favour of the manufacturer, and against the dyer, who, unfortunately for him, had succeeded in dyeing the sample parcel successfully. However, the result was that little or no Tusser silk has been used for sewing purposes from that day to this. About twelve years ago I made many experiments in dyeing this silk, and had the satisfaction of seeing my way to further utilisation and improvement. In 1873, the firm of which I am senior partner, consisting of my brother and myself, exhibited, at the International Exhibition at South Kensington, the result of progress up to that time, in a series of black and coloured silks, which were in advance of any similar effort, either English or Continental, as far as my observations or knowledge extended, and they attracted a good deal of attention and led to a further utilisation of Tusser silk, then a drag in the market, except for dress silks for women and girls in the undyed and pleasing shade natural to it, which is fawn colour.

The development up to that time had been that this silk could be dyed into any middle or dark shade of drab, slate, brown, green, violet, or dark red, whilst, to pale shades of blues, pinks, cerise, scarlet, and others, the dark natural ground colour of the silk interposed an insuperable barrier, as sulphur, or any then known bleaching agent, could not reduce the silk to a whiter state. The *desideratum* of pale shades led our quick French neighbours to study the composition of the brown colouring matter, and to find a solvent for it. The credit of this achievement must be awarded to M. Tessié du Motay, who was led to try permanganate of potash, which was at that time attracting much attention on account of its great oxidising power on organic matter. He found the browny colorant yielded to this agent. Unfortunately, the oxidising action being too violent, the fibre of the silk as well as its coloration was affected, and the silk was tendered by the time it became white enough for dyeing into pale colours so much as to render it useless. However, a secret had been discovered, and it was this: that oxygen, under certain combining conditions, united with the colouring matter, which then became separated from the silk. The object now was to apply the oxygen under gentler conditions. This M. Tessié du Motay again succeeded in doing, and in a very ingenious way. He brought into contact with the silk an insoluble body, which, on contact, should yield up an atom of oxygen in the nascent form, which should gently unite with the fawn-coloured matter of the silk without attacking the fibre. This, although a rough method, solved the difficulty, and the silk, originally of the colour of this sample, can now be bleached in this way to that of the sample I show you, which is of sufficiently pale a ground to admit of its being dyed into any pale colour except white. The substance he found to comply with the required condition is binoxide of barium. Unfortunately, the process is too expensive, and prevents an extensive utilisation of Tusser silk, but there is a probability of the principle being shortly applied by other methods, which will be at the same time cheaper and more within the legitimate sphere of dye-house technical operation than that of M. Tessié du Motay, I mean, whereby the nascent oxygen shall be presented to the silk in the vat from a solution, instead of from a solid, as at present.

Major Coussmaker remarks, that if the worms could be caused to void all their cement (which he supposes to be acid, urate of ammonia, with some phosphate of lime) before spinning, nearly pure white cocoons would be obtained. He has sent me a Tusser cocoon almost as white as the mulberry silk cocoons from China, of which the caterpillar was not allowed to complete its cocoon on the tree, but kept on voiding the cement till it found a quiet nook.

In Germany, I am informed by Mr. Spindler, a large dyer at Berlin, that he is dyeing this silk in considerable quantities for passementerie purposes, for which it is admirably suited. I had manufactured for him samples for his first trials here.

For the production of bright and fast colours on Tusser silk I have found the F process, described in my report on the examination of the dyestuffs of India, to be best adapted, as a general rule, especially in the case of yellow colours.

In 1874 I had the honour to receive a communication from Sir Louis Mallet, Under-Secretary of State for India, asking me to communicate, "for the informa-

" tion of the Government of India, any details I might be in a position to furnish " on the subject of dyeing the wild silk produced by the Tusser worm."

On my report being received, I was requested to make a full investigation of the subject, which divided itself naturally into two heads: a consideration of the silk and of tinctorial matters. For the first, I found the raw silk as it comes into this country to be prepared by the natives of India and China in such a rude and filthy state as to interpose unnecessary obstacles to its taking the dyes. I felt sure that cleaner and more skilful methods of reeling and preparing the silk for the market would be accompanied by less resistance to tinctorial matter, as well as furnishing a greatly improved quality. At my request orders were issued for the collection in the different provinces of India of a complete assortment of native dyestuffs, as well as a supply of Tusser silk.

In recommending the Government of India to have the natives taught the dyeing of their wild silks with dyestuffs indigenous to India I had two motives, one to prevent the native art of India being tampered with by the introduction of European fugitive dyes and crude colours, and another that they could be made to utilise what their country has ever been so rich in—the remarkable variety of native-grown dyestuffs which in other than wild silk fabrics they have known probably for thousands of years so well how to use. To take dyestuffs to India must surely be carrying coals to Newcastle. I have since received an extensive and most interesting series of India dyestuffs and tanning materials, which I have at present under examination. I also received a quantity of Tusser cocoons, and not being able to have them reeled in England, I was authorised to go to Italy to see if I could have them reeled there, and effect my hope for improvement in the manufacture. By the introduction of a friend I obtained permission to visit one of the filatures in Piedmont, that of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. On arriving there I found an extensive mulberry silk reeling and throwing establishment, situated in a most beautiful valley in one of the southern spurs of the Alps, about three hours' journey north of Turin.

On explaining my mission, and showing the wild cocoons, I was told there was not much chance of success, for they had several times tried them, and had found them difficult to soften and impracticable to work; but, knowing too well how natural is the tendency of mankind in any new idea to suggest objections rather than the means, I asked for permission to be allowed to try myself. The permission being generously granted, and every assistance kindly afforded me, I was taken to the reeling room, where about 100 young women were at work, with well-trained fingers, reeling the small Piedmont cocoons of *Bombyx mori*. The operation was interesting in the extreme, heightened as it was by their strange singing of old French songs, in a dialect not even understood by the Italians, a strange and all but forgotten tongue, which has to be learned by the mill-overlookers before they can communicate their instructions to them. I was told these girls were the descendants of Huguenot refugees, escaped probably from Provence to the Italian side of the Alps at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and that they still retained their patois and their folk-lore; they worked hard for the few months of cocoon reeling, from five in the morning until eight at night, for a franc a day; after work dancing and singing for the hour before bedtime in the most joyous way. Apartments are provided for them at the factory, and when the reeling season is over they separate and return to their Alpine villages, to wait for the next season's work.

The operation of unwinding silk from the cocoon is as follows:—A number of cocoons are immersed in an iron pan, in water nearly boiling, with a little alkali to soften them. A semi-rotating brush is placed over them, which quickly catches the exterior fibres of each cocoon, and the more readily enables the reeler to find the windable thread. They are then taken out and transferred to the reeler, who sits leaning over an iron pan of about 12 inches in diameter, in which she has a few cocoons in hot water, the found ends of several being in one hand. Four or six cocoons, as the case may be, are being simultaneously reeled into a single thread by the reel at her back which draws off over her head the cocoon threads, they dancing and turning in the water. When a thread breaks, or the cocoon is reeled, another is quickly presented from the lot in the other hand, the manipulation being one of great dexterity. Several years are required to attain proficiency, and it is not until the fifth to the seventh year that a reeler is entrusted with the most delicate reeling; the keeping of the size of the thread regular and free from rough places being the most important attainment.

It is in this branch of the manufacture that Tusser silk is so defectively treated in India, the reeling being done in some instances round the naked knee cap, but generally with hand reels like this specimen.

I took some of my wild cocoons, and, with much difficulty and patience, after several trials, succeeded in softening them by the aid of long-continued boiling in water, to which was added soap, potash, and glycerine. When soft enough, one of the most skilled girls was told off to reel them for me, and, after ridding the cocoons of the outer and coarser threads, she reeled the threads of four cocoons into one, almost without a break, much to her own delight and to the surprise of my friends and myself.

The next day, the resulting Tusser raw silk was taken to the throwing mill, and there made into Organzine and Tram, of such fineness as to surprise my friends, who said that they had no idea that Tusser silk could be made so fine, and that they should think seriously about sending a person to India to collect Tusser cocoons, that their workpeople might wind them after their mulberry crop had been finished.

The usual size—that is, thickness—of thread of Tusser raw silk of commerce is 152 to 255 deniers—that is, skeins of 1,000 yards long, weighing 9 to 15 drams. From some of the finer raw silk a size of 6 to 7 drams is obtained, but it is generally coarser. From the cocoons, the reeling of which I superintended, I obtained a size of 51 deniers, or three drams per 1,000 yards, a sample of which I have the pleasure to show you.

It is difficult to say how much silk one person can reel per day with the usual method, as it very much varies according to the quality of the cocoons, the sizes, whether you reel current qualities or extra classics, specialities for crêpe, tulle, &c. Perhaps 160 ($5\frac{9}{14}$ oz.) to 360 grams ($12\frac{12}{28}$ oz.) per day would be near the mark.

Here are samples of Tusser raw and thrown silk I have received from M. H. Meyer, of Milan, obtained from cocoons I sent him. The size of the raw is 23–27 deniers, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ drams per 1,000 yards; the Organzine and Tram are 50–55 deniers, or 3 drams. He found some of my cocoons very difficult to reel, no doubt owing to their age, and to not having been reeled before weather exposure. Fourteen pounds and a half yielded one pound of raw silk. He informs me that some cocoons he has just purchased in Marseilles are larger in size than those I sent him; they are darker in colour, but reel much better. He is obtaining from ten pounds of them one pound of raw silk.

Even a finer thread might be obtained, but as the fibre is only the $\frac{1}{710}$th part of an inch, or three times as thick as ordinary silk, I think 51 deniers is a good and practicable limit when native reelers can have proper appliances, and be taught to be as handy as the reelers of Italy or the south of France. I dare say some of my hearers may remember the improvements which took place in reeling the mulberry silks of Bengal and Brutia, when superior skill and machinery were introduced, a good many years ago. Before that time Bengal silks were held in very low estimation, and were very difficult to work, but after the introduction of better appliances, Bengal silk was shown to be as capable of refinement as any other. Brutia silk now commands, by its superior quality, the highest price in the market; and I have no doubt that, in degree, equal success lies waiting for the Tusser silk industry.

I trust I may point to this manufacturing development and great improvement with pardonable pride, more especially as I am not a manufacturer, and could scarcely expect to find untrodden ground in a domain distinct from, although allied to, my own.

The new reeled silk is much lighter in colour, as you see, than native reeled, and has very much more lustre; in fact, it is the most lustrous in the undyed state of all silks, and possesses greater strength and tension. I found, what I expected to find, that the silk thus reeled dyes much more easily, more shades and lighter ones can be dyed upon it than native reeled; it has no disagreeable smell, and only loses two ounces per pound in being cleaned for dyeing, where native reeled Tusser loses in some cases as much as six to seven ounces per pound, and never less than four to five ounces. It is as clean, to use a technical term, which means free from slubs and irregularities of thread, as ordinary silk. The cost of reeling new and good cocoons, and manufacturing them into Organzine and Tram, is about seven shillings per pound, and it is certain to make its way in many fabrics where extreme fineness is not required, and for a variety of purposes in passementerie, trimmings, braids, scarves, broad and narrow goods. It is beginning to be largely used for these

purposes in France. Its price has lately risen, whilst that of other silks has either remained stationary, or actually depreciated.

Mr. Coussmaker remarks, in a letter to me from Poona, that the Bombay mills can spin 2/30 Tusser yarn and weave cloth therefrom at a total charge, including the cost of collecting the cocoons in the jungle, of R. 1 8 a., *i.e.*, 3*s*., per yard of 20″, and that when the work is regularly started it can be done cheaper. He also says that there seems to be a general opinion among the Europeans in his district that the cloth would be readily bought up at the above rate.

I have urged on the Government of India the importance of introducing to the natives of India the European modes of reeling cocoons, and some time ago drew their attention to an invention which simplifies and economises this operation.

Mr. Mackenzie, engineer, of Milan, has introduced a Milan house of filateurs, who have invented and patented another mode of reeling, by which skilled labour is dispensed with. If this machine is pronounced by experts to be a success, there is no reason why cocoon reeling should not be carried on in any village home, as flax spinning was formerly.

M. David, the largest ribbon manufacturer in St. Etienne, seeing this improved manufacture and dyeing in the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition, where they were first displayed, offered to buy all the cocoons produced in India, if the price would not be more than one franc per kilogramme, a price which Dr. Birdwood assures me is reasonable. He has applied to the India Government for 2,000 kilogrammes of cocoons for experiments at his own cost. It would be a very good thing for a trade to spring up in Tusser cocoons. The natives could easily be encouraged to breed a larger supply, whilst improvements in reeling would require time, and would meet with obstacles of race, religion, and habit difficult to overcome; also the enterprise in this direction would have to be purely private and mercantile, as I think the Government of India would not enter into commercial undertakings, but would probably, and certainly ought to, give most strenuous encouragement and help to stimulate the further spread of this most interesting industry.

I was requested by Dr. Birdwood last year to exhibit the developments of which Tusser silk was capable in the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition. Sir P. Cunliffe Owen entered most warmly into the idea, and took the greatest interest in it throughout, giving me all the encouragement and help required to make it worthy of being represented side by side with the beautiful objects in which India had determined to assert herself. In no exhibition before had India been shown in a manner so worthy of the gorgeous East. It was the India of the artist which asserted itself at Paris—the old historic land, from which art manufactures in brocades, printed calicoes, jewellery, ivory carving, and pottery may still draw their highest aspirations. Neither had ever before been so much done for the promotion of Indian commerce. These results are entirely due to Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, and to one who so ably assisted him, Mr. C. P. Clarke.

In the wild silk exhibits which I was entrusted to bring together in this Section, not only were the improvements shown in manufacturing and dyeing, to which I have alluded, but another and more decorative phase, and one developed, so far as I can gather, for the first time in the history of either the East or the West—that of printing. It had struck me that fabrics made of Tusser silk, either of native or home manufacture, would be susceptible of much enrichment if they could be printed upon. After many fruitless attempts, I at last succeeded, and since that time I have had the satisfaction of succeeding in applying and fixing a much wider range of colours.

Thinking that designs of an Eastern type were naturally the most applicable to cloths of this wild silk, I have obtained, by the courtesy of Dr. Forbes Watson, the loan of a large series of wood printing blocks, of native design and workmanship, from the India Museum. I have used them for printing nearly all the illustrations of my lecture, and have placed a few on the table, to show how beautifully they are cut. In England the finer details would be in copper, but in these the hardest wood has been chosen and most skilfully cut. To complete the consistency, I have adhered to the use of native Indian colours and colouring matters. You will notice the deep rich red of the India print in madder or munjeet, the good toned and permanent indigo shades, as well as a variety of other well-known native dyes. The designs on these blocks are extremely interesting, and if I had time to exhibit the whole series of the impressions I have taken from them, I am sure you would agree with me how they abound in originality and beautiful drawing. If from this

we are led to think generally of the native art of India, we may justly feel some sorrow and regret that our influence there does not tend to perpetuate it, and regret with Dr. Birdwood, as he so well describes in his handbook, that it daily deteriorates. If it were not that Sir Cunliffe Owen is sitting so near to me, I might be led to suggest whether we could not try the experiment of turning the tables somewhat, and that if we must send our art masters to India we might at least import some from there to try to bring us into better ways.

Truly our credentials to teach an artistic people are in a sad condition; if we take but architecture, for example, we are but copyists. Imitation seems to be the evil genius of our time, and even what little originality we have to be thankful for in decorative or structural art is no sooner born than it is preyed upon by an unprincipled selfishness and rascality, which, in the greed for gain in such matters, sees no distinction between *meum* and *tuum*; whilst, on the other hand, so strong is the existing jealousy to protect that which should benefit all, that we may scarcely with safety look over our neighbour's palings to see how green his lawn is.

I would call attention to the sweetness with which the colours repose on the natural and unbleached ground of the cloth, as well as the greater sharpness and depth of those printed on bleached grounds.

Many of my examples are painted in print colours on outline printed designs, an ancient and most interesting mode of decorating cloth, which I have revived.

In addition to the examples I prepared for my lecture, I send others which show further progress, and not the least interesting, the application of gold and silver printing, so called, suitable for both dress and furniture purposes. *See* Nos. 11 and 12.

I think you will agree with me that the material so decorated is beautifully suited to wall hangings, curtains, coverlits, and all kinds of furniture work, and whilst not having quite the brilliancy of the mulberry silk in its printed state, it has a richer and softer surface than those of cretonnes or challis, whilst its lasting qualities are superior to these of any other material.

I am pleased to be able to state that in consequence of the information given to France by the Tusser silk prints exhibited in the India section of the Paris Exhibition, the French took so much interest in the matter as at once to apply the discoveries in printing Tusser silk, and have consequently made Tusser prints fashionable this season both in France and England for ladies' dresses and pompadours.

Messrs. Durant, of London, have kindly informed me that the bulk of Tusser raw silk at present sent into the English market comes from China, and they believe the large shipments of two years ago were principally owing to the famine in the districts of productions. Scarcely a bale, they say, has come forward during the present season, nor do they expect any at the present prices. The present price of Tusser raw silk in London is 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The stock in London is China Tussore. It is collected in the district of Chefoo, and shipped from Shanghai. The price of Indian Tussore cloth is about 2*s.* per yard, 34 inches wide.

Tusser silk is now becoming very scarce; the price also, which was in 1877 and 1878 as low as 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and large stocks since consumed could not find purchasers, is now 7*s.* to 9*s.* per lb., and the raw much inquired for.

There is a very large quantity of China Tusser cloth exported from London to the Colonies. An immense trade would be developed in India if better qualities were woven there.

Tusser.

The following table shows the state of the London market in Tusser silk for the last few years:—

Year.	Stock, January 1st.	Imported.	Consumed.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1874	662	None.	168
1875	494	None.	319
1876	175	427	174
1877	428	1,037	284
1878	1,181	887	736
1879	1,282	—	145
1880	194	—	—

The stock, February 1st, was 1,137 bales, with a consumption for January of 145 bales. Should the demand continue at this rate, the supply would be insufficient for the year if no more comes in.

The average consumption for the four years ending 1877 was 238 bales, whilst the consumption for 1878, the year that attention was drawn to it by the Paris exhibits, more than trebled itself, the purchases being 736 bales for that year.

The following table shows present prices of silks in the London market (April 18th, 1879):—

	s.	d.
China raw Tsatlee, No. 4, per lb.	15	6
Canton raw, No. 1, per lb.	13	6
„ „ No. 4, „	11	6
Japan raw Marbush, No. 2½, per lb.	16	0
Italian Organzine	25	0
Bengal raw	14	6
Brutia raw	23	0
Tusser raw	4	6

The great improvements made in this country and on the Continent of late years in carding and spinning machinery have enabled manufacturers to utilise all the silk that could not be reeled, such as pierced cocoons and all kinds of waste silk.

Mr. Clayton has been kind enough to lend me for my lecture illustrations of this useful phase of manufacture, specimens of spun Tusser silk in each stage of manufacture, from the first carding or dressing operations to such perfected fabrics as you see before you in cloths of varied design and substance, yarns for weaving and sewing, and shawls in plain and printed states.

There is now a great demand for Tusser and other wild silk waste, and England possesses more than sufficient machinery to spin all that can be imported.

Another form for the use of Tusser silk is the manufacture of embroidery silks, and their application to cloth by the needle. I have had manufactured a few silks which have been arranged by my wife for illustration this evening. She has also worked a few pieces of Tusser cloth in these silks in various designs. The larger piece of embroidery, which is unfinished, is a trial piece. Mrs. Wardle began to work first with untwisted silk, which, as may be observed at the left corner of the work, has a fluffy appearance; therefore, I recommend for embroidery purposes a slightly twisted silk, which I think will be an improvement on crewels, and possibly filoselles, and so prove a useful industry.

Discussion.

A meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was held on Friday, May 2nd; Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., K.C.M.G., in the chair, when Mr. Thomas Wardle, F.C.S., F.G.S., read a paper on "The Wild Silks of India, principally Tusser."

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Wardle, said this evening's subject was one of the most practical results of the Paris Exhibition. There was nothing which more interested the French people than Mr. Wardle's collection, and India was specially honoured by the International Jury in receiving the Grand Medal of Honour for silks as well as for tea. The manufacturers from Lyons were greatly interested in the Indian collection, notwithstanding it was contained in a very unpretending set of cases; and he must confess that when this matter was first brought under his notice by Dr. Birdwood, he did not think anybody could have had an idea of the practical results which would be achieved by Mr. Wardle's efforts. Mr. Wardle had been for some years employed by the India Office in making inquiries as to the development of this industry, and particularly as to the application of dyes from the plants to be found in the neighbourhood in which the silks were obtained. One could always see the mistakes which had been made after a thing was over, and he certainly thought those in charge of the Indian collection (of which he himself was one) might have taken more trouble in developing it. Mr. Wardle had great difficulties to contend with, but notwithstanding, he would repeat that the specimens of silk now exhibited were the most practical results of any International Exhibition, and Englishmen might be proud to think that the Empire of India had come out with such glorious results; but he was

afraid many of them hardly realised what Mr. Wardle had done. The Lyons manufacturers, however, saw the importance of it; they were now in correspondence with him, and were anxious that his paper should be read before the Lyons Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wardle then read his paper, as printed in the preceding pages, after which there was the following discussion:—

Dr. Birdwood said:—Ptolemy was the first to use the word *Serice* for China, or rather, the northern part of it, known later as Cathay; and the word is derived from the Chinese name of the silkworm, *see*, in Corean *sir*, whence the Greek Σήρ, the silkworm; Σῆρες, the people furnishing silk. The Latin *sericum* had been traced direct to the Mongol *sirkeh*; and the *serikoth* of Isaiah xix. 9 has been supposed to be silk. If the latter identification is correct, the trade in silk between the East and West went back to the remotest antiquity. But there is no undoubted proof of a knowledge of silk in Europe until the time of Alexander. Aristotle certainly describes the silkworm, and the Greeks of Alexander's expedition must have seen both Chinese and Indian silks in India, and Tusser cocoons. When Chinese silks and the manufacture of Tusser silk were first introduced into India is also an obscure question. In the *Ramayana* silks are mentioned among the presents made to Sita, the bride of Rama; but whether these were of Chinese or native manufacture cannot be determined. In the *Mahabharata* it is said that the "Chinas, Hunas, Kashas, and Cauchas, who lived in the mountains," brought as tribute to Yudhestra "silk and silkworms." If the "Chinas" here really were Chinese the question would be settled. But I believe Colonel Yule has somewhere stated that the "Chinas" of the *Mahabharata* were some tribe of the North-western Himalayas, near to the Dards; and so everything is left in obscurity as to the first introduction of Chinese silk into India. It is not even known whether the Arabs, on their first arrival in India, found the silk manufacture already going on there, or introduced it themselves. Pliny's account of the silkworm is taken from Aristotle, but he knew Chinese silk well, and he also tells us that in his time the wild silk of the Tigris valley was woven into gauze. Pausanias, about 100 years later, also describes the silkworm; and the allusions to Chinese silk by the Roman poets from the time of Augustus are too numerous to cite; but it is clear that before the time of Julius Cæsar silk was but little known in Europe. Procopius, about A.D. 550, tells the story of the introduction of the silkworm's eggs into Constantinople in the reign of Justinian, and how the culture of silkworms and the manufacture of silk spread from that time all over Southern Europe is a thrice-told tale. Mr. Wardle has been so good as to refer to my report of 1858 on Tusser. I would wish to state that the first person to suggest the utilisation of Tusser cocoons in Bombay was the late Mr. Edwin Heycock. A meeting was held in Bombay, in 1857, to found the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Mr. Heycock, in pointing out how useful it would be in bringing jungle products into public notice, instanced the waste of Tusser cocoons in the Bombay Presidency, simply through the ignorance of merchants in Bombay of their existence. I reported the matter to Government, and a large quantity of cocoons were at once sent to this country, and inquiries made all over the Presidency, which elicited the fact that Tusser cocoons were as abundant in Bombay as in Bengal. Afterwards Major Coussmaker and Dr. McKenzie paid great attention to the matter, when, at last, the task of practically investigating the comparative commercial value of Tusser silk was fortunately taken up by Mr. Wardle. His paper has scarcely done justice to his own labours in the matter. It is perhaps to encyclopædiac, and at the same time, says too little of his own experiments and their practical results; and as I know more of Mr. Wardle's work than perhaps anyone else in the room, I doubly regret that I am under the necessity of having to leave at once. Briefly, Mr. Wardle, has at last, after years of patient research, succeeded in spinning Tusser silk as fine as the finest Chinese silk, and in giving to it every tincture which Chinese silk will receive. He has thus made it merchantable wherever silk is reeled, spun, woven, dyed, printed, or used for personal or household adornment. Here is the prospect of a great gain for India, and Mr. Wardle deserves for it the grateful acknowledgment of everyone interested in the welfare of India. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen said he regretted not having put Mr. Wardle's exhibits more forward at Paris last year; but I am an eye-witness to the fact that Sir Philip did everything in his power to promote the deep interest of India in Mr. Wardle's work. Universal attention was drawn to it in Paris, and if, henceforth, Tusser becomes a yearly growing article of export from India, the result will be almost as much due to

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen as to Mr. Wardle. I must add that I was perfectly astonished on entering the room and seeing the samples of printed Tusser—in Indian dyes, and stamped with Indian blocks — exhibited here to-night by Mr. Wardle. I could not have believed it possible for him to have made such progress in the short time since I saw his last tentative efforts; but while I congratulate him on the taste and ability in the dyer's art these beautiful fabrics show him to possess, I cannot altogether wish him success in his imitation of Indian designs. Imitation is no more good for us than the natives of India, nor is it possible to welcome these efforts to take a manufacture out of their hands simply because, being rulers in India, we are in a position to force their hands.

Mr. Francis Cobb said there was no doubt that the demand for this silk had increased recently, partly in consequence of a change in fashion. There had been a run on it by the French; and, owing to the change in the method of dyeing, almost every colour, even of pale rose, could now be dyed. How much was worked up in the fabrics which were supposed to be all genuine China silks he believed it was impossible to say, especially those subject to heavy dyes. During the last two years the demand in China for this Tusser silk for France had been so great as to seriously interfere with the supply required for the country, which, as it was the cheap silk of the country, was very large. The French had now pretty well exhausted China, and hence one great cause of the anxiety which was noticed at the Exhibition; they were all aware that they were fast exhausting China, and turned with the greatest delight to the specimens received from India, showing that there was a new field open to them. He trusted, however, that the whole of the industry was not destined to find its way to France. Although they had made some rapid strides there, we had also been leading the way in this country, and but for the fact that they beat us in the cost of labour, he had no doubt that the Tusser industry would have developed itself to a greater extent here than in France. He might say that the *Atticus ricini* was a worm which was a good colonist—it might be taken to almost any of the colonies and it would thrive. It fed on the castor-oil plant, which grew wild in most of our colonies. For instance, in South Africa, when land was cleared a castor-oil plant would immediately spring up. Mr. Wardle had shown how valuable that particular silk was, and it might be grown to a very large extent in the colonies. He did not believe that these Tusser silks, now that attention had been called to them, would ever go out of demand, and all that India or our colonies could send would find a ready sale for many years to come. The ailanthus, of which they had heard so much seven or eight years ago, and to which Lady Dorothy Neville devoted a great deal of attention, seemed to have failed, and the reason was that the labour expended upon it did not produce a result which would pay its cost. He doubted whether in such a country as this we could ever rear the ailanthus worm to a profit. When he was giving a great deal of attention to this matter some time ago he remembered being informed that there were thousands and thousands of acres of trees in Assam which were infested, as it was termed, with these wild silkworms, and that they only required gathering. He presumed that was the Moonga which Mr. Wardle had spoken of. In the north of Ceylon again there was a large forest district of which very little was known, but there was a cocoon found which was open at the end, and the silk came up there and formed a loop. When that cocoon was treated with caustic soda, or potash, it became softened, so that it could be reeled pretty readily, but he had grave doubts whether reeling was ever worth the trouble and cost for any of these Tussers. Although Mr. Wardle had succeeded in producing very fine reeled silk in Italy, when that silk was completed and reeled it was not equal to China or Italian silk in the same condition, and he doubted whether it was a kind from which we should ever get any very fine results. He would rather adopt Dr. Birdwood's suggestion, and take the coarser manufactures of this silk, and trust to the play of light and shade to produce that rich appearance which he spoke of. Mr. Wardle said the Tusser silk which came from China appeared to be better reeled, but the reason was that the Chinese reeled the cocoons at once; they did not wait until the chrysalis was killed by heat, and at that time it was more flexible, and had greater elasticity and brilliancy. This was a thing to be noted, and to be introduced into India, to secure the cocoons whilst the chrysalis was still in them, and thus to produce them in a condition in which the silk might be spun. No doubt M. David would be very glad to get a great deal of this silk for one franc per kilogramme, which Dr. Birdwood thought a reasonable offer; but he thought there would be no difficulty in selling it in this country for two shillings per

kilogramme. He did not think that it was the price which stopped the supply, but, rather, that it was the French demand, which had pretty well cleared all the available silk from China, and that they would not send any more, except at a very enhanced price. With regard to the difficulty in dyeing, he believed that had been overcome by Mr. Wardle. He had been as yet unable to find out how it was done in France, and the last answer he got to his pertinacity was, that he was not likely to find out, as it was a trade secret. Still, he had hopes that Mr. Wardle, in his persevering manner, would eventually find this out for himself, and would be able to compete with the French, even in the most delicate light colours. The exhibit he had shown was the most remarkable he had ever seen, and the dyes were such as, a few years ago, he should have thought were impossible.

Mr. Davenport said Mr. Clayton, who had exhibited some of this Tusser silk at the Paris Exhibition, was present, and he hoped he would give them some information upon it.

Mr. Wardle said he wished to supply an accidental omission in his lecture, and that was with regard to the adaptability of Tusser silk for spinning. He had there some beautiful manufactures of spun Tusser silk, but unfortunately they had been so delayed by the railway, that they only arrived at the last moment after his lecture had gone to press. They had been kindly lent by Messrs. Clayton; Mr. Clayton was present, and he hoped would explain them.

Mr. Clayton said that some four or five years ago a large shipment of Tusser waste came over here, and was lying about a long time in Lower Thames Street. From thence it was taken to Manchester, where it also lay for two or three years, as no one would look at it. He accidentally came across some samples, and determined to try some experiments. The first trial was so promising that he got further samples, and the result was that they showed some of the sliver to the firm of Sir Titus Salt and Co., with the idea that this silk could be mixed with brown mohair, which that firm were spinning at that time. They at once asked him not to mention it to anyone else, but to get a few skeins of sliver prepared, and to bespeak the whole parcel of this material. They got an order for 1,000 weight, but in working it up Messrs. Salt discovered some hitch or defect in the spinning, and had to discontinue it for the purpose originally suggested. His firm had by this time the whole parcel on their hands, and therefore they had to endeavour to utilise it themselves. After repeated experiments they discovered the means of giving it spinning qualities, and they introduced it into the market in the shape of threads for various purposes. The trade had gradually grown, and twelve months ago they had got through the whole parcel of raw Tusser waste, which they found afterwards was all that was brought from China. After those threads and cloths were shown in the market and sold, they found the raw material came over very slowly, and at present there did not seem any prospect of further supplies. This led him to investigate the question of developing the trade from India. They had no longer any of this raw material coming from China. There was not a bale in London, and, as far as he could learn, not one on the way. The importance of this branch of Tusser industry would be apparent when it was remembered, as was stated, that, in the reeling off the cocoon, to obtain one pound of raw silk, ten pounds of waste were made. According to Mr. Wardle's statement, the larger portion of the Tusser cloths came from India, and he was rather at a loss to know what became of the enormous quantity of waste produced in making them, inasmuch as, to his knowledge, none had ever come to this country, except a few pounds. It was, therefore, of great importance to those interested in Indian produce to get at the reason why this waste was not collected and brought to this country. Unless some was brought from India, or elsewhere, the industry would die out for want of raw material.

Mr. A. Rogers said he had seen this very waste being spun in Messrs. Allen's mill, in Bombay. The cocoons were brought in large bales from the jungle just squeezed together, and flattened like a cotton bale. This waste they crushed, and teased it out into very nearly as fine sliver as was shown on the table; and he was perfectly astonished at the cloth made from this waste. He brought home some specimens, and gave them to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, where, no doubt, they could be seen. Another curious fact which came under his notice was this. There was a man in Bombay, a barber, who made a most remarkable discovery with regard to Tusser silk. He showed him the produce of silk which had been spun by a hybrid worm, produced between the common Indian Tusser worm and what he said was the Japanese Yama-mai. Whether that was the case, he

could not say, but he certainly showed him the two worms, which were about the size of his little finger, and he informed him that the silk produced was much freer from tannin than the indigenous Tusser found in the jungle. He showed him some specimens, and so far as he could judge the hybrid silk was far superior to the other. Mr. Morris assured him that this hybrid would feed on the commonest trees in the country, particularly all trees of the fig tribe. If that were the case, and a superior kind of silk could be produced by hybridisation, one could see what an immense future would be open for production, and it would especially afford a means of employment for the mass of the people, especially women. In the higher classes the women were never allowed out of doors, and it would be an inestimable boon if they could be induced to amuse themselves by rearing worms and producing silk. Even in the years of famine, the trees on which the worms fed never failed, so that in such seasons of disaster the existence of this industry would be an immense benefit to the people.

Mr. R. F. Mackenzie, being called upon to describe his machine for reeling silk, which is now at the India Museum, said he had great confidence that it would work Tusser silk admirably. They tried a small experiment with some cocoons, and it had failed, but the failure was not due to any fault in the machinery, or in the softening process, but he discovered from Mr. Moore that the cocoons were 12 years old; consequently, the chrysalides inside had got decomposed, the air and water got inside the cocoons, and they would not float. Of course, if the cocoon was fresh it would not imbibe the water, and he had no doubt the silk could be reeled very finely, because one cocoon of Tusser would yield a thread which could be worked, and two or three threads would be equal to ten of ordinary Bengal silk. His machine was certainly more applicable to a Bengal silk cocoon than to any other, and the chief purpose in inventing it was to work these cocoons in large numbers. Of course it would work every other kind, but the advantage would not be so great. When there were ten cocoons going into one thread, as hand labour was depended upon to feed all those ten threads, it became a serious matter, because it took five or six years to become an expert reeler. In India he did not think they were more expert or intelligent. The machine could be seen at work, on Mondays, Tuesdays, or Wednesdays, at the India Museum, on Indian silk. Hitherto, it had been applied to Italian silk, and had worked admirably. He must say that he was much indebted to the authorities at the India Museum, and to the Indian Government, for the assistance they had given him; and he thought they were all much indebted to the Government for attending to these matters, which, he thought, were quite as important as sending armies to conquer a country. To show how easily it could be worked, he might say that he asked Dr. Forbes Watson if he could procure an intelligent boy or girl to work it, and they were fortunate in getting an intelligent girl of 14. They gave her three hours' instruction, and then set her down to reel. She began with one thread and reeled two threads, which was sometimes equal to twenty cocoons. They were doing Italian cocoons, which were much more easily reeled, and about a week ago she reeled three threads with six cocoons each, and two threads of the Bengal cocoon with ten cocoons each, and he could safely say that the produce would compare with anything ever shown in the London market. They were now making arrangements to send out a staff to India and China to do the thing on an extensive scale. He believed that the Tusser cocoon could be reeled as fine as anything, and it required but few threads. It was true that the threads were flat, and that was a point which made it a little difficult. The only way he could account for that, if he might venture to do so, was from the fact that there was a great amount of woody matter in the Tusser cocoon, and very much less gluten, while there was a great deal of moisture, and no doubt the silk moth used the threads in a very wet state, and in consequence of the great heat it became very hard, and that must flatten the thread to a very great extent. Some time ago there was an idea of introducing cocoons and spinning and reeling them in this country, but it had not been carried out. In Asia Minor, however, and all over France and Italy, it was carried on largely, and he did not see why they should not be reared in England, or why the Indians should not be put in a position to reel from them and to send the organzine and tram to the English market.

Mr. A. Rogers said the introduction of this machine into India would depend a great deal upon the price at which they could be supplied, and a great deal would depend also upon whether the chrysalides required to be killed for the purpose of

reeling. A great many of the natives, particularly the followers of Vishnu, were averse to the taking of life in any shape whatever, and though they would spin or do anything with the cocoons gathered in the jungle from which the moths had emerged, they would not do anything with cocoons in which there was a live chrysalis.

Mr. Wardle, in reply, said some of the observations made would be found replied to in parts of the paper which he had not read. Dr. Birdwood did not intend to speak technically when he said that Tusser silk could be made as fine as China, because he did not think that could quite be done. With regard to the danger he feared, of doing injustice to the native people, he could assure them that he shared his feeling; but if the increased cultivation and improvement of this undeveloped industry were worth anything, they must tend to give the natives of India more interest in their work, employ a much larger number, and result in the production of a vastly increased quantity of loudly called-for silk, as the discussion that evening had so satisfactorily shown. He also shared Dr. Birdwood's desire for originality in decoration, but the inventive faculty was an uncommon gift; and there could be no imitation in using for a portion of his lecture-illustrations the actual printing blocks the natives had themselves made and used; it was using the actual ornament, and not a simulation of it. With regard to the suggestion of first dyeing this silk one colour and then another, and thus making two vivid aniline dyes produce a better tone, they had a much quicker and more satisfactory mode of doing it, by simply putting two or more aniline dyes in the vat together. There was no doubt that any artistic colour could be matched with aniline dyes; the only difficulty was that mordants had not yet been discovered for that tinctorial matter, so as to allow the silk to be dyed in permanent colours. Hitherto, they were all more or less fugitive. With regard to Mr. Cobb's interesting speech, he could allay his anxiety with regard to Tusser silk being dyed in weighted blacks in France, and then used to adulterate the best silks. The Tusser worms seemed to share his aversion to heavy blacks, and secreted their silken fibres in such a way that they resisted the weighting processes more than they resisted tinctorial matter. He had known it only increase a few ounces to the pound in an attempt to dye it a heavy black, when China silk had increased 32 ozs.; but with regard to its being mixed with better silk for various articles in colours, it was so used in France last year, and in England at present. With regard to fashion having brought in these silks, he thought it was just the other way, and that it was the fact of Tusser having been made amenable, by improved dyeing, to general requirements, which had led to manufacturers using it. He did not think the French were one whit in advance of what could be done in England in dyeing this silk, both by his own firm and several other principal dyers. The secret which Mr. Cobb could not discover from the French was this, and this only—for he was quite *au courant* with the development of French dyeing (but the air of mystery imparts a charm)—it was the *bleaching* of the silk before dyeing, for unless this were done the pale colours could not be dyed; this effected, the rest was easy. He could have brought all shades of colour, even much paler than what he had shown. He was very glad to hear Mr. Cobb say Tusser cocoons were worth more than M. David estimated them at; so much the better for India. With regard to the late supply of Tusser waste, he was afraid distress in China had something to do with it; but with regard to the waste in India, he did not think there was so much as 12 lbs. to one of silk. The Indians were very economical themselves; in one part of India they used the outer part of the cocoon for making armlets, and even brooches of; but still, if the people could be stimulated to grow more and export it, there would be plenty. With regard to the hybrid worm mentioned by Mr. Rogers, he doubted if he were correct, because the Yama-mai was a Japanese species, which was an oak feeder, whereas the Tusser worm fed on very dissimilar food. Still, it was very probable there had been a hybrid formed between the Tusser and some other kinds. The Tusser cocoon contains no tannin or woody matter. Mr. Wardle concluded by exhibiting a cocoon from South Africa of an immense size, being upwards of a foot long, the inside of which was filled with a number of smaller cocoons, which, he said, was the most curious thing he had ever seen. Still, there was something analogous to be found in some parts of England, minus the matted outer covering.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wardle, not only for the work he had done, but for the modest way in which he spoke of his labours. He knew nothing about the subject himself, but he had taken a great interest in it from the

Mr. Wardle, about eighteen months ago, when he pointed
n would accrue from the encouragement of this industry.
pportunity of laying this paper before Sir Louis Mallet and
ffice, and he hoped some solid advantages would result from
ssion.

hanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Wardle, and the meeting adjourned.

The Indian silks, diagrams, entomological specimens, &c., shown by Mr. Wardle to illustrate his paper, were borrowed by Messrs. Liberty and Co., of Regent Street, who devoted a special room for their exhibition.

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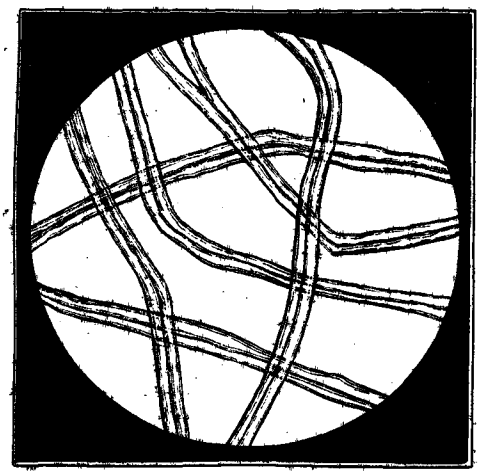
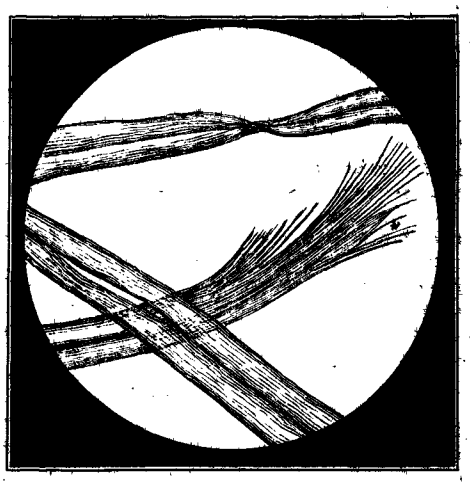
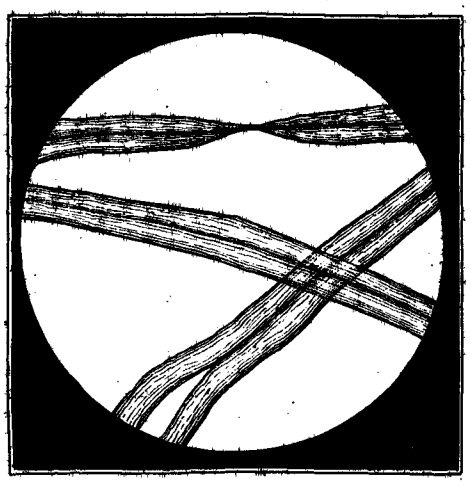


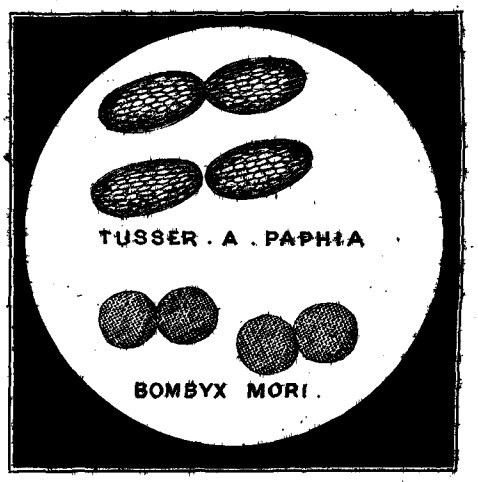
BOMBYX MORI (P. 9.)



TUSSER A. PAPHIA (P.16.)



ERIA ATTACUS RICINI (P. 9.)



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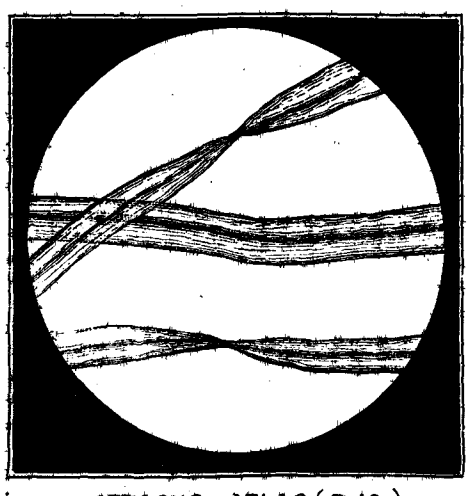
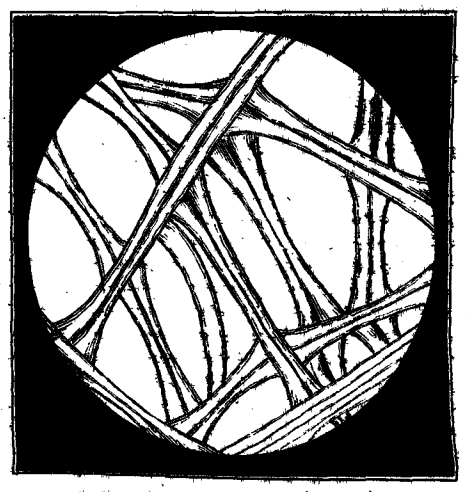
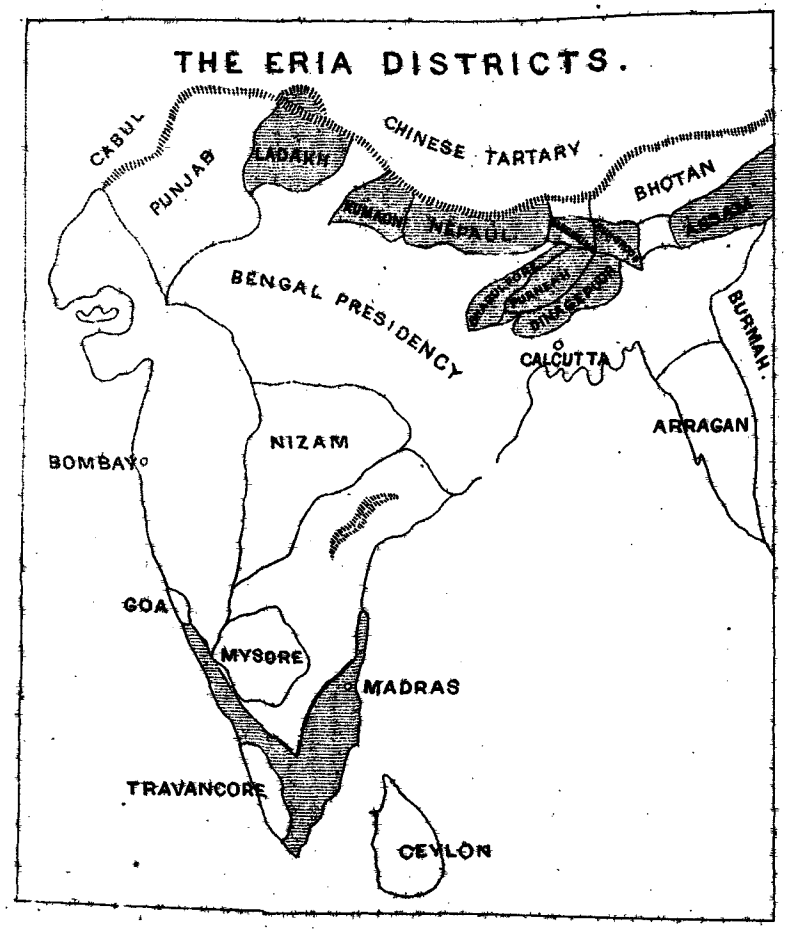


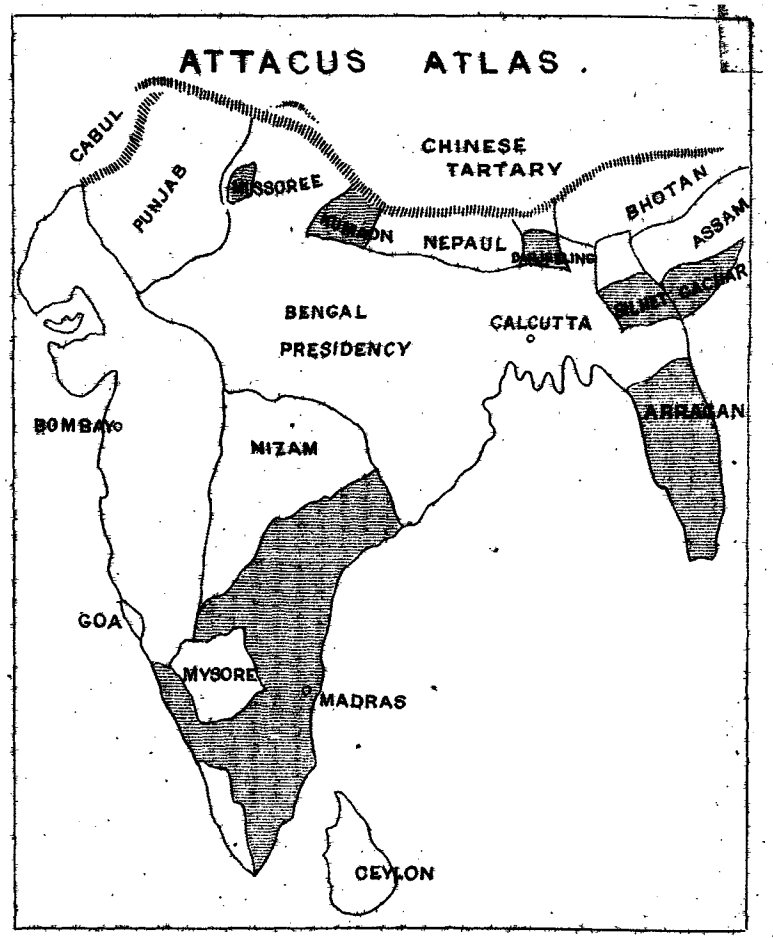
ATTACUS ATLAS (P. 12.)



SATURNIA CARPINI (P. 21.)

DANGERFIELD. LITH. 22. BEDFORD ST COVENT GARDEN.





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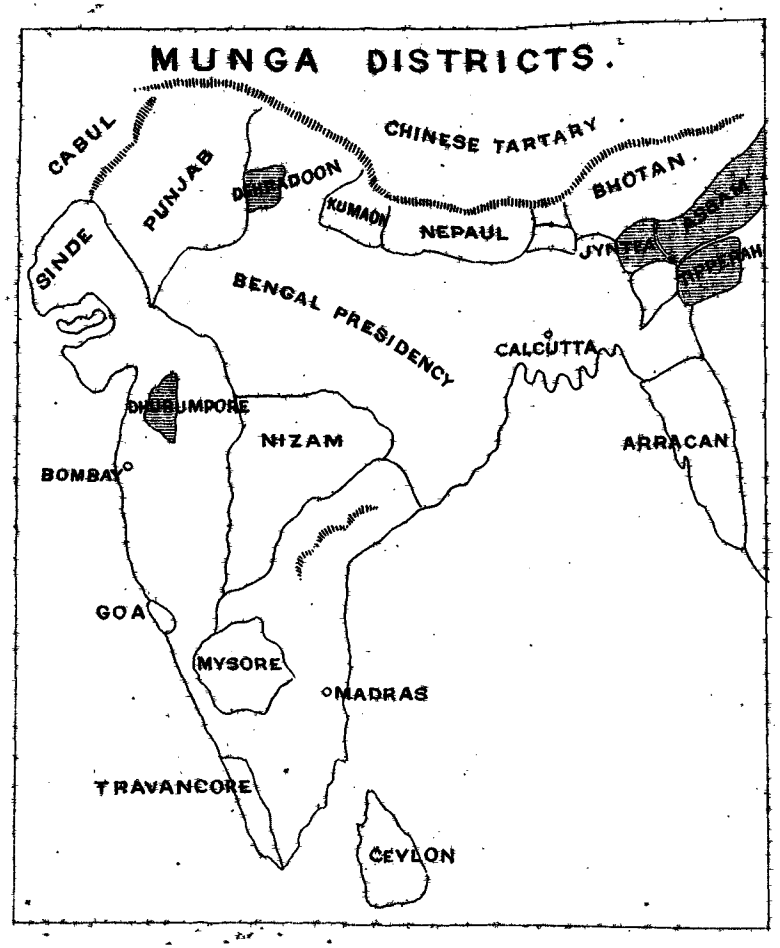

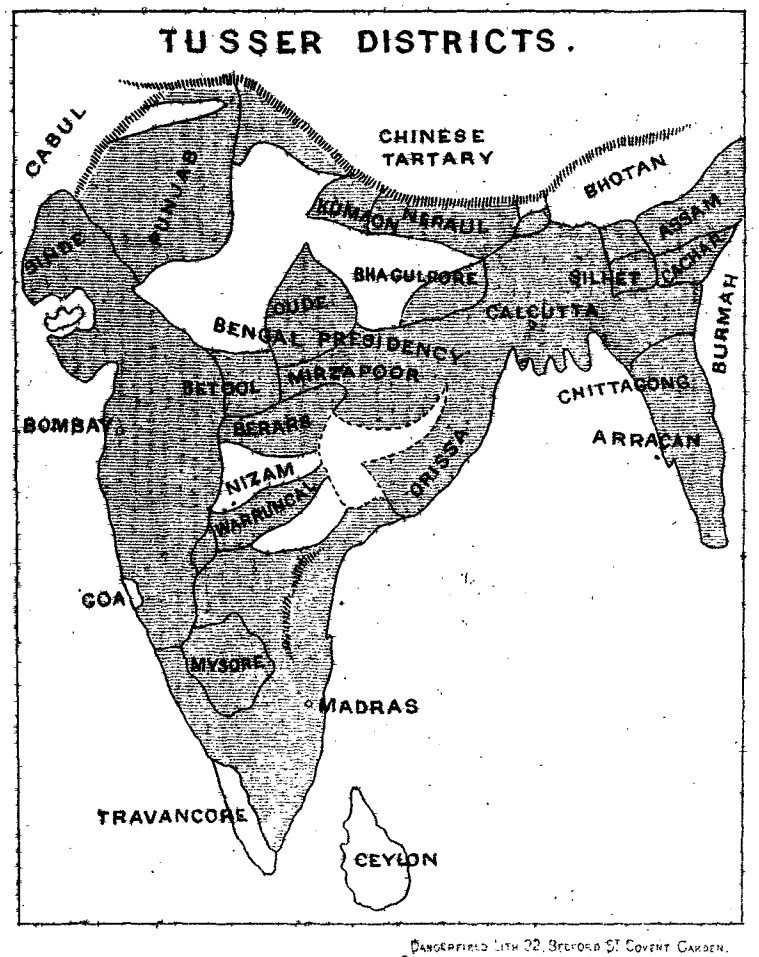

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NOTE

ON THE

OUTTURN OF LAND

UNDER THE

PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

BY

L. S. CAREY, Esq., I. C. S.,

Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

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NOTE

ON THE

OUTTURN OF LAND

UNDER THE

PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Experimental crop cuttings were started in these Provinces in 1884-85.

The results of the first four years' experiments were reviewed by Mr. Fuller in 1889 in a Note that was circulated with Revenue Book Circular No. III—25, dated the 20th September 1889 (old series). In 1894 the review was extended by the same officer to the experiments of the four succeeding years. This carries us up to the year 1891-92, inclusive. For the purposes of the present return the crop experiments made during the four years 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96 have been duly tabulated. Those for 1896-97 are under compilation, but are not as yet quite ready.

What is now required by Circular No. 37—26, dated the 27th June 1893, from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is an examination of the accepted average estimates of crop outturns in the light of the experiments conducted during the years subsequent to 1891-92 and of such investigations as may have been made by Settlement Officers during this period.

A report on the working of the local rules has also to be furnished.

2. The valuable Note that Mr. Fuller contributed in 1894 was based on a large number of crop experiments that had been carried out during a period of years with fairly normal conditions. He had moreover 11 years personal experience of the agricultural circumstances of the Provinces to draw upon. The basis upon which his conclusions were drawn and his standard estimates of outturn were framed was then fairly sound in most cases.

3. Since then the Provinces have passed through a period of depression which is not parallelled in the annals of the tract, or in the memories of the oldest inhabitants of the Provinces. Of the four years with the statistics of which I have to deal, the last three were absolutely abnormal at least as regards the majority of the crops. The conditions of 1892-93 have been summarised as follows: "the year does not appear to have been altogether an unsatisfactory one from the agriculturalist's point of view. The *kharif* crops were generally good throughout, while the *rabi* crops, though severely damaged by rain and hail in January, February and March, were nowhere so scanty as to lead to any complaints of scarcity." In the late autumn of 1893 our troubles began, heavy and continuous rain damaged the ripening *kharif*, and a set of conditions was established which favoured the development of rust in the wheat and linseed. In that year the wheat crop of Saugor and Damoh was practically a total failure, and very material damage was caused by fungoid disease in other districts, both to wheat and linseed. In the subsequent year meteorological conditions were decidedly similar. Cotton and *til* were much injured, while the wheat crop in Jubbulpore was wiped out, and in the other northern districts was

quite nominal. Linseed fell a prey to the most virulent attack of rust, and the Provincial outturn was less than one-fourth of the standard. Then followed the year 1895-96, which ushered in the period of drought that culminated in the great famine from which we are now emerging. In that year the rice crop suffered very severely, but the circumstances were not on the whole unfavourable to staples, such as cotton, *til* and *juar*, especially when grown in the richer black soils. Wheat and linseed, however, were put down in dry furrows under most unfavourable circumstances. Sowings were accordingly much restricted. Germination was also defective, and there was a marked absence of the beneficial cold weather showers. The yield of each crop was in consequence below two-thirds and nearer half the average outturn.

Owing to this unbroken succession of misfortunes, it will be readily understood that crop experiments, indispensable as they doubtless were for administrative purposes, were robbed of much of their value as indications of the average outturn of the various staples. It should also be noted that the experimental cultivation on the Nágpur farm has, for similar reasons, failed to furnish such assistance in these directions as can fairly be expected when seasons are normal and crops yield fairly average outturns. The yield of the important *rabi* crops, such as wheat and linseed, have been so nominal in many districts during the past few years, that the tabulated results are of little or no use for the purpose now in hand. In view of the considerations detailed above, it is more than ever desirable to have a strong case for altering the standard scale, which was so carefully deduced by Mr. Fuller a few years ago. I propose then, in the first place, to seek what corroboration of his estimates the present figures afford, and to vary the standards when they are discrepant from the results now attained only when I have a strong statistical basis to proceed upon.

4. On the subject of anna estimates it is observable that considerable confusion has been caused in these Provinces owing to the adoption of 16 annas as a standard, whereas the people of these parts use this term as indicating a full crop, while 13 annas corresponds more or less to their conception of an average. It has hitherto then been a matter of doubt as to whether district estimates were referred to a standard of 13 or a standard of 16, whether the official returns were reported in *ryoti* parlance or in accordance with the phraseology adopted by the Government. Mr. Fuller in his Note of 1894 made it clear that his standard estimates were to be taken as representing 13 annas according to the popular use of anna estimates, but 16 annas in official parlance. Few of our officials have as yet mastered this point. The majority have failed to realise that there are two distinct scales, and the unsatisfactory nature of the crop estimates reported from time to time is thus accounted for to a great extent. In paragraph 14 of the Revenue Secretariat letter No. 3524, dated the 24th July 1897, reporting on the food-stocks of the Provinces, the disadvantages of having a scale of anna outturns divergent from that understood by the people was represented to the Government of India. It has now been decided to abandon the use of anna estimates in all official returns in favour of the American notation. The standards that are later on offered for acceptance correspond therefore to 100 which represents a normal crop, and to 13·3 annas according to the popular use of anna estimates. This change should conduce to much greater accuracy in future, and the absurdities accruing from past practice in accordance with which an average crop was seldom if ever secured should disappear.

5. The contingency is contemplated of ultimately expanding the scale of standards so as to provide a factor for the produce of each crop on each of the principal classes of land on which it is grown. We have not as yet reached the stage when this is possible. This is partly due to the fact that many of our experimenting officers are unfamiliar with the technical terms used in soil classification. There may be 3 or 4 soil classes in the field, a part of which is cut, and it frequently happens that an Extra-Assistant Commissioner copies the whole of the classification from the Settlement record without any attempt to identify the proper classification of the actual scene of his experiment. Apart from this, seasons have been so extremely unfavourable that the differences in

fertility between soil and soil have been obscured in general failures of crops on all classes. It is necessary therefore to follow the procedure hitherto adopted under which a single average is struck for all soils.

6. The crops for which standards were framed in 1894 were nine in number, wheat, rice, *juar*, gram, *kodon* and *kutki*, linseed, *til*, sugar-cane and cotton. In paragraph 5 of his Note of 1894 Mr. Fuller showed the part played by each of these nine crops in the agricultural economy of the Provinces. In those days they accounted for 82 per cent. of the total cropping or 88 per cent. of the area on which crops were grown. A contrast of the areas which he accepted as average with the crop statistics of 1896-97, the latest available shows that the area under crop has declined during the late hard times by a million and a half of acres, while if double-cropping be taken into consideration, the contraction in total cropping below the normal is $2\frac{3}{4}$ths millions of acres. Apart from that, there have been very noticeable variations in the proportions in which various crops are raised, but no new crop has come into such prominence during this period so as to merit special treatment at my hands. The principal changes are the marked decline in wheat production from about 4 million to less than 2 million acres. Linseed cropping has also shrunk to $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the area it used to cover in the years following on the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which gave a great impetus to double-cropping in the black soil rice fields of Chhattisgarh. Sugarcane cultivation has also fallen off mainly owing to the water in the wells falling to an abnormal depth owing to the drought of the two seasons 1895-96 and 1896-97, but partly also in consequence of unremunerative prices. During the years of excessive moisture, 1893-94 and 1894-95, cotton lost in popularity and a considerable shrinkage was the result. There is, however, a recovery during the past 2 or 3 years, and the present area is only 2 per cent. below the normal. The rice area has not varied greatly, but the more cheaply sown crops, such as *juar*, gram, *kodon* and *til* have to a large extent replaced wheat and linseed which have suffered so greatly from fungoid disease. At the present time these nine crops account for 84 per cent. of the total cropping of the Provinces.

7. **Wheat.**—As stated above the wheat area of the Central Provinces has shrunk latterly from 4 millions of acres, the normal, figure to less than 2 millions. This is due largely to the inroads of fungoid disease which ravaged the crop in the northern districts of Damoh, Saugor and Jubbulpore during the two seasons of 1893-94 and 1894-95, and also caused much damage in the Nerbudda valley, and to a less extent in the other parts of the Province. The tenants became impoverished, seed-grain grew scarce, and the land either went temporarily out of cultivation or cheaper sown, and hardier crops such as *juar* and gram were substituted for wheat. Then followed the two years of drought during which wheat was put down with difficulty, the moisture in the month of October being insufficient for purposes of germination except in the most fertile and better situated lands. The result was a further contraction in the cultivation of this valuable cereal.

8. The anna estimates furnished from year to year indicate how great has been the damage to this crop during the period of years with which I am now dealing. In 1892-93 when the rabi crops were much damaged by rain and hail in the months of January to March, the wheat outturn was returned as below 10 annas in ten districts, and in four, the yield was between 3 and 6 annas. Next year the wheat crop of Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore was estimated at 1, 2 and 4 annas respectively. In other districts rust did considerable damage, but the losses were not comparable with those of the Vindhyan districts and Jubbulpore. The north of the Provinces suffered in a similar manner in the next year, the outturn ranging between 3 and 7 annas; while eight other districts had crops ranging between two-thirds and three-fourths of an average yield. In 1895-96 the first year of drought, the crop yielded about 8 annas throughout the Provinces, five districts having an outturn below this figure, and none reporting a crop in excess of 10 annas.

9. The export figures are likewise instructive. The maximum exports in any given year for which we have figures was ten million maunds in 1888-89. The corresponding figures for the past five years are as follows :—

	Maunds.
1892-93	5,661,433
1893-94	5,650,256
1894-95	1,479,962
1895-96	1,422,725
1896-97	1,731,066

Meanwhile imports of food-grains have reached an importance never attained before, and during the triennial period of short crops ending with 1896-97, the people of these Provinces have spent annually a sum of thirty-four lakhs of rupees on food-supplies against thirteen lakhs per annum, devoted to this purpose in the years 1890—94, when crops were normal and stocks, had not been trenched upon.

10. But the excessively poor character of recent harvests is perhaps best brought out by comparing the export per acre under wheat cultivation during the period of depression with that attained in more palmy days. In this way a disturbing element, *viz.*, the shrinkage of the wheat area which has so important an influence on the bulk of the export traffic is eliminated. Mr. Fuller states that "the normal export gives an average of almost exactly two maunds per acre under wheat, the minimum falling to little over 1 maund and the maximum rising to $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds."

The following figures enable a comparison to be instituted :—

Division.	1890-91.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Pounds per acre.			
Jubbulpore	123	43	3	3
Nerbudda	236	240	57	45
Nagpur	101	17	12	9
Chhattisgarh	366	196	117	199
Whole Province	174	113	35	42

For two years the export from the Jubbulpore Division was at the actually nominal rate of 3 lbs. per acre as compared with 123 lbs. in 1890-91. It is a matter of notoriety that this Division has suffered most severely, but the falling off is everywhere great. The Chhattisgarh people are for the most part rice consumers, and wheat is grown mainly for export purposes. Moreover the rice crop in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 was little if anything short of average. These facts for the most part explain the larger exports from this Division, but it has also to be remembered that the Feudatory States of Rajnandgaon, Khairagarh, &c., for which no area statistics are available, contribute largely to the traffic.

12. The subjoined table shews district by district the results of the crop experiments with wheat during the past four years :—

Wheat.

District.	Dry or Irrigated.	Years of experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.		Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.
Saugor	Dry	53	622	111	91	124	375	57	396	345	253	260	600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	7	384	5	541	12	449		
Damoh	Dry	7	250	15	46	14	287	3	271	39	186		580
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Jubbulpore	Dry	46	510	7	119	20	88	5	612	68	415		640
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Mandla	Dry	10	145	17	328	7	221	15	261	49	255		600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Seoni	Dry	6	488	4	570	88	333	17	328	115	347		620
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Narsinghpur	Dry	46	801	7	229	4	238	6	567	33	569	573	660
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	1	720	...	...	1	720		
Hoshangabad	Dry	90	689	83	541	31	328	34	471	238	559		620
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Nimar	Dry	...	...	3	611	1	725	9	402	13	474	697	680
	Irrigated	1	980	...	...	...	...	7	1,069	8	1,058		
Betul	Dry	5	462	4	702	59	372	35	571	103	456	493	620
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	831	11	831		
Chhindwara	Dry	67	393	31	516	50	393	4	159	152	352	370	600
	Irrigated	4	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	282		
Wardha	Dry	36	469	6	459	3	693	5	401	50	476		580
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Nagpur	Dry	11	512	22	615	38	364	2	160	68	469	471	580
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	1	620	...	...	1	620		
Chanda	Dry	3	597	...	...	6	522	10	848	19	705		580
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bhandara	Dry	...	...	4	262	25	383	17	274	46	332	329	540
	Irrigated	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200		
Balaghat	Dry	...	...	...	...	3	513	12	377	15	404	412	580
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	1	530	...	...	1	530		
Raipur	Dry	2	490	2	382	...	...	1	480	5	445		600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Bilaspur	Dry	2	580	4	395	3	342	...	...	9	448		600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Sambalpur	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

It will be observed that in all districts, except Nimar and Chanda, the average outturn per acre falls below the present standard, but from what I have written above it will be readily admitted that this affords no good reason of itself for a wholesale modification of the standards framed by Mr. Fuller, the accuracy of which will in all probability be borne out when figures are available for a period of 20 or 25 years. And in this connection it is worthy of note that save in the case of rice and sugar the standards fixed in 1894 were considerably below those which had hitherto been accepted. I proceed to deal *seriatim* with the various districts.

Saugor.—We have no less than 357 experiments, which give an average of only 260 lbs. to the acre. The years in which the bulk of the experiments were made, *viz.*, 1893-94 and 1894-95 were signalized by an unprecedented outbreak of fungoid disease in this district. On the other hand we have 53 experiments conducted in 1892-93 (an 11-anna year) yielding an average of 622 lbs. and 239 experiments in the eight previous years, with an average outturn of 646 lbs. to the acre. The previous factor of 640 lbs. was reduced to 600 lbs., and the latter appears to me suitable and may stand.

Damoh.—Cultivation in this district appears singularly precarious, and it seems necessary to treat it in a class apart. The average yielded by 39 experiments during the period under review is 186 lbs. During the 8 previous years 190 experiments gave an average of 491 lbs. Mr. Fuller contented himself with lowering the standard from 640 to 580 lbs. But only once during the past 12 years has the latter standard been attained. I prefer then a standard of 500 which approximates to the all-round average of the experiments conducted during the previous series of 8 years. This standard has been exceeded or nearly approached in 5 out of the past 12 years.

Jubbulpore.—Here, if guided entirely by available statistics, one might be disposed to further reduce the standard of 640, which was lowered from 700 in 1894. But the low average outturn (517 lbs.) given in the previous return is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that half the experiments were conducted in a *perganah* where the wheat lands are of very poor quality. Rust was also singularly virulent in the rich embanked fields of this district during 1893-94 and 1894-95, and such grain as formed was so shrivelled and light that it was blown away along with the chaff in the operation of threshing. The harvests of 1884-85 and 1891-92 each yielded 700 lbs., those of 1887-88 and 1890-91 an outturn of 750 lbs. or over. In 1895-96, 5 experiments gave 612 lbs., and this was by no means a favourable year, for the young crop had to struggle against great drought and exceptional heat in the late autumn, the winter showers were conspicuous by their absence, and in the event a bare half average was harvested. Lastly, the average yield of 8 experiments in 1896-97, when the winter showers greatly benefited such crops as duly germinated, amounted to 736 lbs. The late Settlement Officer of Jubbulpore Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain, a Revenue Officer of wide and varied experience, has recently analysed the available statistics for the purposes of his Settlement Report, and has accepted a standard of 640 lbs. I see no reason then to vary the existing factor.

Mandla.—If we combine the results attained during the past 12 years, the figure is 581 lbs. The variation is not sufficiently marked to justify any change of standard.

Seoni.—Similarly with this district the 203 experiments now available, inclusive of 1896-97, for a period of 13 years, give an average of 622 lbs., against 620 lbs. the present standard which may be accepted.

Narsinghpur.—The standard was lowered from 740 to 660 lbs. in 1894, and now rests on a firm basis. There is no very marked discrepancy between the standard and the average of the past 4 years, the crops of 1892-93 and 1895-96 having compensated in a measure for the poor outturns of the intermediate years. Mr. deBrett, the late Settlement Officer of this district, has accepted a standard of 660 lbs. to the acre.

Hoshangabad.—The factor was lowered from 740 to 620 lbs. in 1894. The result of 90 experiments carefully conducted by the Settlement Department in 1892-93 was 689 lbs. to the acre, but that year's crop is stated by Mr. Fuller to have been distinctly above average. The crops during the past few years have been very inferior, but I would not interfere now, especially as some of the poorest wheat-growing lands of the district with a shallow soil and rocky sub-soil have been recently transferred to the Harsud tahsil of Nimar.

Nimar—The Settlement Officer has furnished me with a Note on the subject. He points out that although the wheat-growing area of this district is small, it consists of two distinct types :—

(i) The rich low-lying-patches round Khandwa mostly in depressions or the beds of silted up-tanks of exceptional fertility.

(ii) Ordinary land of fairly good depth with a sub-soil fairly retentive of moisture.

The latter area is for the most part found in the north of the Khandwa tahsil, and has been extended since Mr. Fuller wrote his Note in 1894 by the transfer of a relatively poor portion of the Hoshangabad district to Nimar. There is some reason to suppose that the bulk of the experiments belonging to the years 1884 to 1892 were conducted in the better class of fields. Mr. Montgomerie would therefore lower the standard from 680 to 600 lbs., the all-round average outturn of the past 4 years being 474 lbs. But most of these experiments were made in 1895-96, a year of drought, when the crop was returned as only 8 annas. On the whole I incline to accept 640 in lieu of 680 lbs. for the dry crop, but would not alter the factor for irrigated wheat (900 lbs.), as the 8 experiments of the 4 years under review gave an average yield of 1,058 lbs.

Betul.—Here, but for the damage done by rust in 1894-95, the average of the experiments would not have worked out far short of the standard (—620 lbs.). For irrigated wheat, which is nearly always heavily manured, Mr. Fuller took 1,000 lbs. I would not modify this for the low outturn of the 11 experiments made in 1895-96, *viz.*, 831 lbs., is probably due to the fact that owing to the drought there was insufficient water in the wells for really effective irrigation.

Chhindwara.—Here also I am averse to any change either in the dry or the irrigated factors. The low outturn of irrigated wheat in 1892-93 is understood to be the result of the excessive cold weather rains, which led to swamping. In fact all the four seasons now under consideration have been abnormal.

Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda.—Mr. Fuller treated these three districts together, adopting a standard of 580 against 700 lbs. previously accepted for Nagpur and Wardha and 640 in Chanda. The statistics now available are as follows :—

	Period, 1884-92.		Period, 1892—1896.	
District.	No. of experiments.	Average outturn in lbs.	No. of experiments.	Average outturn in lbs.
Wardha	75	682	40	476
Nagpur	50	597	66	469
Chanda	30	662	19	705

The figures for Chanda are not reliable for, in spite of instructions, adequate care to select typical crops has not apparently been taken. Most of the experi-

ments effected relate to manured land. There have been losses from rust in the period under review, but on the whole, fungoid disease does not seem to take such a firm hold on the crops in this part of the Provinces as in the northern districts. The 51 cuttings on non-experimental plots in the Nagpur Experimental Farm have yielded an average of 543 lbs. to the acre, but the farm lands are far below average. There appears to me then very good reason for not deviating from the present standard. For irrigated wheat in the Katol tahsil the present standard is 1,000 lbs., and there is no sufficient evidence to justify any modification.

Bhandara.—With the exception of a small area in the Paoni Chauras, the wheat lands of Bhandara are for the most part stony, undulating and relatively unproductive. Up to 1892, 47 experiments yielded an average of only 365 lbs., and during the last 4 years, 46 cuttings have given only 332 lbs. to the acre. Again in 1896-97, another admittedly untoward year, except in certain favoured regions, the average yield of 28 experiments was only 313 lbs. In only one year out of the series of 13 has the outturn exceeded 500 lbs. Mr. Fuller lowered the standard from 550 to 540. I am disposed to reduce it still further, *i. e.*, to 500 lbs. I would not go lower, as my impression is that a large portion of the experiments were conducted in the notoriously ill-cultivated lands in the environs of the district head-quarters.

Balaghat.—There is justification in the statistics of the previous period for the existing standard (580 lbs.), which may be accepted.

Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur.—The same remarks apply to the Chhattisgarh districts, and I would not vary the standard of 600 lbs., although it is considerably in excess of the average outturns.* The season of 1896-97 was very favourable to such wheat as was sown in Bilaspur during the famine year, the cold weather showers coming most opportunely. Altogether 36 experiments were made with an average outturn of 808 lbs.

* Raipur 445 lbs.
Bilaspur 418 „

13. **Rice.**—This crop has not suffered to the same extent as wheat during the period under consideration. The seasons have not been consistently unpropitious and therefore the experiments under this head are of more value for our present purposes than those relating to spring crops. Rice does not suffer in the same way as winter crops from excessive moisture, though considerable damage is doubtless caused when there is heavy rain at the end of October or commencement of November, and the crop is about to ripen. This was the case in 1893-94 and 1894-95, but the only year of the series that was markedly unfavourable was 1895-96, when the rainfall during the critical period, September and October, was much below average, and the crop on high-lying and unirrigated lands failed in consequence to come to maturity.

In 1892-93 the crop was, generally speaking, not far short of average. In 1893-94 a long break at the end of July caused damage, as did also the unseasonably heavy showers that characterized the late autumn. The crop was good in Chhattisgarh, very poor in Chanda and Balaghat, and only fair (some 10 to 12 annas) in the rest of the Provinces. The rains of September and October 1894 were the reverse of seasonable, and heavy falls at the close of October played havoc with the crops which were further damaged by the November rain. The outturn of rice in 1894-95 was, however, full in Chhattisgarh, but in the Wainganga Valley and in Damoh and Jubbulpore much damage was wrought. "The ripening crop was beaten down and swamped, and where the early rice had been harvested, its quality was much deteriorated by damp, the stacks being saturated in the fields where they lay. The crop was thus reduced to two-thirds of a full one." In 1895-96, the first year of drought after the cycle of 3 years excessive rain, the early ripening variety of rice grown in districts, such as Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Nimar, did not fare badly, but in all districts where the crop is of importance, the yield was wretched and rarely in excess of a quarter to a half of normal.

The statistics of export traffic also indicate the shortness of the 1895-96 crop :—

Period.	Exports of rice in Maunds.			
	Nagpur Block.	Chhattisgarh Block.	All other Blocks.	Total.
1891-92	394,473	2,309,165	73,740	2,777,378
1892-93	589,739	2,407,227	57,767	3,054,733
1893-94	473,825	2,371,702	76,159	2,921,686
1894-95	361,021	3,511,228	63,483	3,935,732
1895-96	261,822	1,451,925	40,734	1,754,481

As to the exports per acre of rice cultivation, which also furnish a useful test, the following figures are adduced :—

Division.	Exports per acre in lbs.		
	* 1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Jubbulpore	12	9	5
Nerbudda	4	7	5
Nagpur	35	27	20
Chhattisgarh	67	70	35
Whole Province ...	52	52	28
Chhattisgarh (including local traffic to other blocks within Central Provinces) ...	82	105	74

The exports of the Nagpur country which ranged between 25 and 28 lbs. in the quinquennial period 1885 to 1890, rose to 35 lbs. in 1893-94 and fell to 20 in 1895-96. During the years 1885-89, the Chhattisgarh traffic, local and external, gave an annual average of 24 lbs. per acre of rice cultivation. In 1891 and 1892 the figure rose to 65 lbs., and reached its greatest development in 1894-95, when there was a large demand on the part of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana as well as of the northern districts of the Central Provinces, where rust had played such havoc with the wheat. In 1895-96, there was a contraction to 74 lbs. per acre in consequence of the short crop following on the drought. The reason why the incidence per acre of the exports from this Division is so much higher than elsewhere, is due doubtless largely to the fact that a considerable proportion of the traffic is contributed by Feudatory States and hitherto unsurveyed zamindaris.

Before dealing in detail with the experiments district by district, it is worthy of observation that the general result of the revision of the standards in 1894 was to raise the rice factors very considerably. The conclusions then formed were based on 769 experiments, to which 533 have been added during the past four years.

The latter series are tabulated below :—

Rice.

District.	Dry or Irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
Damoh ...	Broadcasted, dry.	...	...	3	693	...	...	...	...	3	693	800
Jubbulpore ...	Transplanted, do.	...	...	...	...	5	782	...	...	5	782	850
Mandla ...	Broadcasted, do.	3	690	2	430	5	362	...	...	10	474	850
Seoni ...	Do., do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	712	4	712	956
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,099	10	1,099	
										14	988	
	Transplanted, dry.	...	...	...	...	95	1,032	76	728	170	919	
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	...	...	38	1,298	45	796	83	1,026	
										254	954	
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	700
Hoshangabad ...	Broadcasted, dry.	29	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	717	700
	Do., irrigated.	1	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	560	
										30	712	
Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Betul ...	Broadcasted, dry.	...	...	...	...	2	575	...	...	2	575	700
Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
Chanda ...	Do., do.	1	1,200	...	...	2	1,647	2	725	5	1,777	2,500
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	2	525	4	1,226	...	...	6	992	
										11	1,076	
	Transplanted, dry.	4	1,002	3	792	1	1,380	9	871	17	918	
	Do., irrigated.	14	1,031	4	850	8	1,752	19	1,284	45	1,212	
										62	1,189	
										73		
Bhandara ...	Broadcasted, dry.	...	...	...	...	3	416	...	...	3	416	1,500
	Transplanted, do.	...	...	3	1,010	9	1,607	22	600	34	903	
	Do., irrigated.	6	1,690	2	1,560	22	1,676	20	1,231	49	1,494	
										83	1,252	
										86		
Balaghat ...	Broadcasted, dry.	3	1,240	5	474	...	...	8	757	14	753	1,600
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	1	1,075	...	...	1	1,280	2	2,855	
										16	837	
	Transplanted, dry.	3	1,733	5	963	2	790	23	839	33	936	
	Do. Irrigated.	3	1,243	3	1,395	2	1,330	21	1,418	19	1,440	
										52	1,120	
										68		
Raipur ...	Broadcasted, dry.	...	...	..	...	10	1,282	24	549	34	765	900
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	575	10	575	
										44	721	
Bilaspur ...	Do., dry.	12	1,467	9	918	3	2,177	...	...	24	1,350	900
	Do., irrigated.	5	1,550	...	...	1	3,460	2	817	8	1,605	
										32	1,414	
	Do., dry	3	277	4	1,322	5	1,268	22	932	34	1,013	
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,846	7	1,846	
										41	1,155	
Sambalpur ...	Transplanted, dry.	2	1,333	1	2,320	...	...	1	680	4	1,414	1,300
	Do., irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
										45	1,179	

Saugor.—No experiments.

Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla.—The experiments are not sufficiently numerous to justify any change. The standards of 1894 rested on a firm basis

and are not discredited by the few made since. The Mandla experiments of 1893-94 and 1894-95 were all conducted in rich black soil fields, the crops on which invariably suffer more from swamping than those on well-drained yellow soils.

Seoni.—There was a very slender basis for the standard of 1894, *i. e.*, only two experiments. Mr. Fuller accordingly followed the Nagpur factor, 1,200 lbs., the circumstances of the Seoni district being very similar to the conditions prevailing in the Ramtek tahsil. During the past few years a large number of experiments, *viz.*, 430, have been made by the Settlement Department, giving an all-round average of 795 lbs. to the acre. But a large proportion of these experiments were made in the unfavourable years 1895-96 and 1896-97, while in 1897-98, which but for defective weeding, is generally regarded as a fairly typical season for rice, the outturn of 110 experiments was 1,180 lbs. per acre. In 1894-95, a series of 133 experiments yielded 1,108 lbs. The Settlement Officer therefore concludes that the present standard is suitable, in which view I concur.

For the group of districts, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Betul and Wardha, where rice is of quite minor importance, the standard was raised from 600 to 700 lbs. in 1894. This estimate is borne out by 30 experiments conducted in 1892-93 in Hoshangabad. The two Betul experiments gave only 575 lbs., but the crop of the year 1894-5 was returned as only three-fourths of an ordinary average.

Nimar.—There are no experiments either in the above table or in the corresponding statement of 1894. But I have been favoured with a brief Note by the Settlement Officer who reports nine experiments made in 1896-97, with an average yield of 1,230 lbs. Rice is grown in this district in valuable depressions known locally as *gata*. An early ripening variety of rice is sown, and is generally followed by a crop of wheat or pulse. The rainfall of 1896-97 was very heavy up to the close of August, and the crop was in consequence above average. The standard of 1,000 lbs. needs no modification.

Nagpur.—The standard of 1,200 lbs. was recommended by the Settlement Officer and accepted by my predecessor. There have been no crop cuttings during the period under review, but we grew some rice on five plots of the Experimental Farm in the monsoon of 1897, the yields ranging between 1,438 and 2,358 lbs. per acre. The season was, however, eminently favourable, and the crop was liberally manured and carefully tended.

Chanda and Bhandara in which the conditions are very similar, have each a standard of 1,500 lbs., which approximates closely to the 79 experiments made between 1884 and 1892. During the past four years, 73 experiments in Chanda and 86 in Bhandara have yielded an average of 1,172 and 1,222 lbs., respectively. Having regard to the character of the seasons, and in view of the fact that 72 of these experiments took place in 1895-96, I see no reason for varying the estimate.

Balaghat.—Here the standard was fixed at 1,600 lbs., *i. e.*, higher than in any other district of the Provinces, 42 experiments having yielded an average of 1,759 lbs. during the eight years prior to 1892-93.

Mr. Fuller admits that irrigation does not play in this district so important a part as in Chanda or Bhandara, but he justifies his proposed standard on the ground that the soil in the open tract below the ghâts is of very superior quality, and supports the densest population in the Provinces. These remarks are doubtless true of a limited area round Hatta and the district head-quarters, but they hardly apply to the Karola perganah on the west of the Wainganga, where much of the soil is light and sandy. Moreover the yield on the Behir plateau does not reach this high standard, the style of cultivation being relatively rough.

The 68 experiments of the past four years have yielded 1,054 lbs. to the acre, and of these, 41 belong to 1895-96, when the early cessation of the rains so largely lowered the outturn. These results would not of themselves warrant any interference with the standard, but Mr. Mayne has at my desire analysed the 42 experiments on which the standard of 1,600 lbs. was fixed in 1894. He finds that no less than 23 were made within a tract of 6 square miles around the Balaghat town, which is renowned for its fertility. The scene of the rest were very fair villages above the district average, and the proportion made in Behir was only half what it should have been on the basis of the crop areas. Moreover the

fields selected were in point of soil and position above the district average. It seems clear then, that the previous series of experiments have no real claim to be considered representative. I would then lower the standard to 1,400 lbs.

Raipur and Sambalpur.—There is no need to alter the standard although the averages work out low, for a larger portion of the cuttings took place in 1895-96.

Bilaspur.—The normal outturn is taken at 900 lbs. as in Raipur, but the 32 experiments now under review give 1,414 lbs. It is clear that these are not typical, for in the first place one-fourth relate to irrigated land, of which there is comparatively little in this district, and an examination in detail shows that a large proportion were made in the more fertile soils and in the better situated lands, some of which lay in the village *khari*. It often happens that in the press of other work, crop experiments are forgotten until the harvest is practically over, and a rush is then made to cut what fields remain, which are almost invariably the picked lands that have retained their moisture to the last. In framing a standard for Raipur and Bilaspur, the high-lying stretches of poor soil fringing on the edges of the *bhata* plains, where the crop always comes rapidly to maturity, cannot be lost sight of. I would not vary the standard on these *data*.

13. **Juar.**—A few years ago *juar* was only of importance in Nimar and the Nagpur plain (including the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara) where the rainfall is relatively light, but the effect of the recent cycle of dry years has been most marked in the case of this crop and its area * has now outrun that under wheat, whereas in his report of 1894, Mr. Fuller stated that it covered almost exactly one-third of the area devoted to that cereal. Its cultivation has not only been extended in Nimar, Nagpur and Wardha, but it has come into unwonted prominence in several districts, *e. g.*, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Damoh and Seoni. In the first place, it is very cheap to sow; secondly, by sowing *kharif* crops in times of scarcity, depleted stocks are more rapidly replenished; and thirdly, it is a crop that the conditions of the past few years suit better than almost any other staple commonly grown in these parts.

* In the summer of 1897-98, 2,075,356 acres were placed under this crop.

In so far as *juar* has replaced wheat, it has for the time being taken possession of the better classes of soil, and this would justify the raising of the standards, but it is possible that this is only a temporary feature, and a rapid recovery of the wheat area may, I think, be confidently expected. In view of this consideration, I abstain from any all-round enhancement of the standards.

The results of four years' experimental harvestings with *juar* are shown below;—

District.	Dry or irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.			Lbs.
Saugor ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Dry or irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Seoni	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	Dry	8	467	1	240	...	...	3	350	12	419	450
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	Dry	2	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	550	450
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar	Dry	6	635	3	830	8	679	19	723	36	707	600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	Dry	5	508	2	340	12	484	18	510	37	492	450
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara	Dry	...	...	28	536	...	...	...	...	28	536	550
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha	Dry	3	1,017	13	475	6	753	3	447	25	603	700
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	Dry	...	...	25	638	...	...	8	868	33	694	689
	Irrigated	...	...	1	340	...	...	...	...	1	340	600
Chanda	Dry	3	343	3	493	5	509	1	1,150	12	517	600
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	Dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be observed that the experiments relate to only eight districts, and in Hoshangabad only 2 cuttings have been effected.

Seoni.—No experiments were conducted during the series of years under review. But in 1896-97, 36 cuttings were made by the Settlement Department, which yielded 424 lbs. The crop, however, suffered considerably from drought during this season. In 1897-98, when the conditions were much more favourable and the rainfall was most seasonable for this crop, 83 experiments gave an outturn of 606 lbs. The present standard of 400 lbs. is therefore too low in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, who would substitute 550 lbs. The figure I recommend for adoption is 500 lbs. The standard should not be as high as in Chhindwara, where the bulk of the *juar* is grown in the Sausar tahsil under meteorological conditions which are decidedly suitable.

Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.—Such statistics as are available appear to justify the existing standard, though the yield may have increased during the past two years owing to greater attention being paid to the cultivation of this millet. The number of experiments in Hoshangabad is too small to warrant any change.

Nimar.—The cultivation of *juar* is of great importance here, this millet being the staple food-crop of the district. The 36 experiments conducted during the past four years have given an average of 707 lbs. against a standard of 600 lbs. But an insufficient number of experiments have been conducted in the poor soils, as is shown by the figures below :—

Character of soils.	Number of experiments.	Average outturn.	Percentage of experiments on total number 36.	Estimated percentages of various classes of soil to total area under *juar*.
1	2	3	4	5
		Lbs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Good ...	13	912	36	15
Fair ...	16	603	44	40
Poor ...	7	565	20	45

The percentages given in column 5 have been estimated with the assistance of the Settlement Officer on the basis of the soil classification of a number of groups in the Khandwa tahsil. Mr. Montgomerie would reduce the standard from 600 to 550 lbs., but I am averse to this step until we have more definite and satisfactory information as to the yield of the poorer soils. The reason for the neglect of crop experiments on inferior soils is doubtless due to their coming early to maturity before the commencement of the camping season. The 71 experiments made prior to 1892 yielded 590 lbs. to the acre, and as the outturn on the inferior soils during the past few years reaches 565 lbs., there is no great call for change.

Betul and Chhindwara.—The existing standards are borne out; indeed it is not clear that that for Betul is not too low, but in this district much of the soil is poor *barra* in steep situations and the standard of cultivation is low.

Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda.—The *juar* crop suffered much from water-logging in the heavy black soils of the Nagpur country during the cycle of wet years, our average outturn on the Nagpur Experimental Farm falling to 204 lbs.! The crop suffered perhaps more in Chanda than elsewhere from excessive moisture during this period, and the normal area under crop fell from 167,000 acres to 110,000 acres. As a set off to the outturn, *viz.*, 517 lbs. in the last four years, 39 experiments in the previous eight years yielded 770 lbs. The standard of 600 may therefore be accepted.

As to Wardha, the yield of 46 experiments during the years 1884—1892 was 930 lbs., and in view of Mr. Fuller's remarks in his review of 1894, I would not modify the standard of 700 lbs.

For Nagpur, we have in the series under consideration, 34 experiments averaging 689 lbs., while in the previous 8 years, 32 experiments yielded 686 lbs. But for the evidence afforded by the Farm, the situation of which is unquestionably most unfavourable, I should be disposed to raise the factor to 650 lbs. As matters stand I await further experiments before advocating any alteration.

For the other districts, where there are no new experiments available, the old standards should be maintained.

14. **Gram.**—During the 4 years under review, 439 experimental cuttings have been made with gram crops, of which no less than 196 relate to Saugor. The seasons have been generally unpropitious for this pulse also. The anna estimates for 1892-93 indicate a crop of 2 to 9 annas in 10 districts. The

succeeding year was more satisfactory, but the crop was generally classed as below average. Excessive moisture and clouds induced a veritable plague of caterpillars in 1894-95, and in 1895-96 great losses were occasioned by the drought. The experiments tabulated below are not then very instructive :—

Gram.

District.	Dry or irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. No. of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. No. of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. No of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. No. of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Saugor ...	Dry ...	9	772	6	551	57	443	124	232	196	328	500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	Dry ...	...	...	2	700	3	650	10	179	15	342	450
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Dry ...	6	477	...	...	2	90	9	534	17	462	620
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Dry ...	3	220	6	518	6	131	3	493	18	335	600
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Dry ...	4	665	...	...	1	240	9	382	14	453	600
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Dry ...	45	557	1	350	8	203	18	312	72	454 } 460	640
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	2	707	...	...	2	707 }	
Hoshangabad ...	Dry ...	13	704	10	417	4	250	4	334	31	505	550
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	Dry ...	...	...	1	660	1	605	...	...	2	632	450
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	Dry ...	4	692	1	410	24	532	8	466	37	531 } 544	500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	1	1,000 }	
Chhindwara ...	Dry ...	2	585	1	390	1	120	...	...	4	420	500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	635	1	635	600
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Dry ...	2	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	265	550
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	3	445	16	326	19	345	500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	602	4	602	600
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	Dry ...	...	...	1	520	2	235	...	...	3	330 } 347	450
	Irrigated ...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400 }	
Sambalpur ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The shortages have been, generally speaking, more marked in the north of the Provinces, but a few districts such as Betul and Nimar have been more fortunate than their neighbours, and in these the existing standards derive justification from the average outturns.

On evidence such as is afforded by the later series of experiments, it would, I hold, be unwise to lower the standards of districts in which the average outturns are exceeded. On the Experimental Farm the yield of a number of cuttings has been 462 lbs. against a district standard of 600 lbs., but our crops have been uniformly poor. Moreover the previous series of experiments afforded a much more trustworthy basis for the fixation of standards. I have then no modifications to suggest.

15. **Kodon.**—(*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and *Kutki* (*panicum miliare*). These millets have no export value. They are largely consumed by the poorer classes in Chhattisgarh, and form the staple food of the aborigines in the wilder and more jungly portions of the Provinces. The area under *kodon* has increased in the Chhattisgarh districts during the past few years of drought by about 130,000 acres. It has taken the place of rice in the higher-lying and less productive lands, owing to the relative cheapness with which it can be sown, and because it comes to maturity with a much smaller supply of moisture. In other parts of the Provinces, seed-grain has become so scarce owing to constant failures that areas have sensibly declined. The normal area under these crops ranges between 12 and 13 lakhs of acres :—

Results of Kodon Experiments.

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		Total number of cuttings.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	3	247	...	...	3	247	400
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	2	455	...	...	2	455	400
Seoni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	350	2	350	400
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	1	317	...	...	...	...	1	317	350
Hoshangabad ...	13	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	394	350
Betul ...	2	475	...	...	35	608	3	472	40	591	400
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	660	1	660	350
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	220	3	220	550

Results of Kutki Experiments.

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Narsinghpur ...	1	320	1	217	...	...	...	...	2	268	...
Hoshangabad ...	17	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	313	...
Betul ...	2	360	...	...	32	342	6	500	40	366	...
Chhindwara ...	2	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	185	...

Jubbulpore.—The present standard of 400 lbs. was based on 21 cuttings made during 1889-90, which were characterized as valuable experiments, and gave an average of 442 lbs. The three experiments of 1894-95 yielded much less, but these crops suffer greatly from excessive moisture, when the soil is not well drained. I would not then make any alteration in the standard, which is also borne out by the few Mandla experiments.

Seoni.—The Settlement Officer reports that 18 experiments are available most of which were made in 1895-96 and 1896-97. The average outturn was 362 lbs., but the climatic conditions have been generally unfavourable, except in 1896-97, when 8 experiments yielded 520 lbs. per acre. Khan Bahadur Aulad Husain would allow the present standard of 400 lbs. to stand, and in the absence of more detailed statistics this proposal has my concurrence.

For *Narsinghpur* and *Hoshangabad* we have 14 experiments in *kodon* and 19 in *kutki*. The 13 experiments with *kodon* in Hoshangabad would warrant the raising of the factor, but the other cuttings point in the opposite direction. The factor of 350 lbs. may then be maintained.

The experiments conducted in *Balaghat, Chhindwara* and *Raipur* are too few in number to warrant any alteration in the accepted standards. The three Raipur experiments were made in black soil, but in spite of this fact, the crops must have suffered greatly from the severe drought which characterized the autumn of 1895-96.

In *Betul* the matter has received considerable attention at the hands of the Settlement Department. The average of 40 experiments in *kodon* reaches the somewhat high figure of 591 lbs., while 40 more experiments in *kutki* average 366 lbs. The mean of these 80 cuttings is then 478 lbs., which corresponds fairly closely to the results of *kodon* experiments in 1892-93 and 1895-96, and of the *kutki* experiments in 1895-96. The all-round average is raised by the yield of the 35 cuttings of *kodon* in 1894-95, which yielded 608 lbs. This was a year of heavy rainfall, and as such was suitable for this crop in the poor undulating and quickly drained soils of this district. An analysis of the experiments shows that they were all conducted in poor soil. *Mutbarra*, a mixture of red and black soil yielded 830 lbs., the yellow *sihar*, a sandy soil with an admixture of clay 610 lbs., while the red gravelly *bardi* and *retari*, which greatly resembles the sand of the seashore, gave 585 and 530 lbs., respectively. The factor may, I think, safely be raised from 400 to 450 lbs., as the rainfall of Betul is, as a rule, sufficiently heavy* and fairly constant, while the climate is comparatively cool, the mean elevation of the plateau approximating to 2,000 feet above the sea level.

*Average of 20 years=45½ inches.

The present standard for Chhindwara is 400 lbs. It does not appear to me unreasonable that it should be lower than that fixed for the neighbouring district of Betul. Part of the crop is grown below the ghât in the Sausar tahsil under climatic conditions less favourable to crops in poor soils. But more experiments are required. Meanwhile I would not alter the Chhindwara standard.

16. **Linseed.**—This crop has suffered more than any other from the abnormal distribution of the rainfall during past years. The year 1892-93 was fairly favourable, but frost and fungoid disease caused some loss in several districts such as Mandla. In 1893-94 rust did much damage, and especially in the north of the Provinces. The crop of 1894-95 was virtually destroyed by fungoid disease, and the outturn was quite nominal. But only 12 experiments were contributed by district officers during that year. The autumn of 1895-96 was characterized by the very early withdrawal of the monsoon. The crop was put down under most adverse conditions. Germination was very defective, and under the influence of the intense heat which prevailed well into November many young seedlings died.

Under these unfavourable circumstances, the area under linseed has, during recent years, contracted from 18 lakhs to less than 5 lakhs of acres. Exports have also shrunk to quite diminutive proportions, as the following figures indicate.

Exports of linseed in thousands of maunds :—

Year.	Maunds.
1891-92	2,083
1892-93	1,458
1893-94	2,726
1894-95	992
1895-96	593
1896-97	413

But the experiments fail entirely to bring out these losses, as two-thirds of them were conducted in the years 1892-93 and 1895-96—the first of which was a fairly good season, while in the latter year the crops that survived the abnormal heat of November came successfully to maturity. It is moreover clear that only the better crops were cut in the latter year. One instance will suffice to bring this out.

In 1895-96 the Saugor crop was reported to have almost entirely failed. "What little was sown, either did not germinate or withered soon afterwards." And yet we have 10 cuttings with an average outturn of 301 lbs., results that were obtained in certain picked fields of the Rehli and Banda tahsils, which had apparently been sown in the nick of time and escaped the general collapse.

It would appear then that the only year of the later series which will afford us any real assistance is 1892-93, but the results are tabulated below for what they are worth :—

Linseed.

District.	Dry or Irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Saugor ...	Dry ...	8	294	16	65	...	...	10	301	34	188	280
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	Dry ...	...	...	2	115	5	75	1	210	8	102	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	630	1	630	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Dry ...	2	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	160	200
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Dry ...	4	322	1	180	...	...	...	...	5	293	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Dry ...	21	458	2	190	...	...	4	217	27	402	280
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad...	Dry ...	8	465	7	269	...	...	1	315	16	370	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Dry or Irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Nimar ...	Dry ...	...	...	1	290	...	...	...	...	1	290	200
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	Dry ...	4	247	2	230	...	...	...	...	6	241	220
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	Dry ...	4	317	8	262	1	75	3	213	16	255	300
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Dry ...	3	303	1	130	...	...	2	150	6	223	280
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Dry ...	2	340	2	71	...	...	11	298	15	273	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Dry ...	...	...	1	240	6	206	7	79	14	140 } 145	230
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	1	70 }	
Balaghat ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	350	1	350	230
Raipur ...	Dry ...	6	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	218	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The standards for this crop were designedly fixed low by Mr. Fuller in view of its very precarious character. They range between 200 and 300 lbs., whereas good soil will often yield in normal seasons outturns of 400 or even 500 lbs. Extraordinary fluctuations are therefore to be expected, and if 100 be accepted as the standard corresponding to 13·3 annas in the ordinary parlance of the people, the yields from year to year should, according to our past experience range between such wide limits as 30 and 170 or 180.

Saugor.—If the figures for the abnormal year 1893-94 be excluded, the experiments of the past and present series bear out the present standard.

Damoh.—The yield of 41 experiments prior to 1892 was 167 lbs.; that of eight experiments in the next 4 years, an abnormal period, only amounted to 102 lbs. The conditions of this district seem quite peculiar, if any reliance is to be placed on the experience of the past 12 or 13 years. I would therefore lower the standard from 250 lbs. to 200 lbs.

Jubbulpore and Mandla.—The experiments are too few to warrant any alteration.

Seoni.—The Settlement Officer writes that the 25 cuttings that have been made during the past few years give a result of 299 lbs. per acre against a standard of 250. As the crop is very sensitive to cold and damp, he would not vary the present standard. In this I agree.

Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad.—The crops in these districts in 1892-93 appear to have been far above the average, judging from the anna estimates returned by the Deputy Commissioners in their annual reports. The experiments that were made in the previous period would not justify a higher standard other than that accepted in 1894.

Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara.—For the first two districts we have no further statistics, while the 6 experiments made in Chhindwara approximate to the present standard.

Wardha.—The 45 experiments of the first series yielded 354 lbs., the 16 of the second series 255 lbs. There is no doubt that the crop does well in this district in normal seasons, but I see no reason for varying the present standard of 300 lbs.

Nagpur.—Three experiments in 1892-93 yielded 303 lbs. The cultivation on the Experimental Farm gives no result of any value, as most of our fields are quite linseed-sick. The past few years have been singularly unfavourable, but a standard of 280 lbs. does not appear on general considerations excessive.

Chanda.—In support of our standard of 250, we have 14 experiments yielding 257 lbs., and 15 yielding 273 lbs. in the two periods. This appears a trustworthy basis.

Bhandara and Balaghat.—Most of the later experiments belong to the most unfavourable years. The standard of 230 lbs. does not seem too high, and a similar standard for Balaghat, for which we have only one experiment, with a yield of 350 lbs., is reasonable.

Raipur and Bilaspur.—The rapid expansion in double-cropping with linseed in these two districts, since the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was constructed, is one of the most remarkable features of the agricultural economy of the Central Provinces during recent years. The equally rapid contraction following on the ravages of rust and the losses occasioned by drought is as noteworthy. Looking however to the large proportion of linseed that follows rice in these districts as a second crop, and yields less than a single crop, I am disposed to lower the district standards from 250 to 200 lbs. In single cropped land no doubt 250 lbs. would be a normal crop, but in double-cropped areas I question whether 150 lbs. is often exceeded. In this connection I would invite a perusal of paragraph 44 of the Raipur Settlement report, 1891, and paragraph 12 of the Bilaspur Settlement report written by Rai Bahadur Purshotam Das.

The standard of 200 lbs. for Sambalpur needs no change.

17. **Til.**—The normal area devoted to this crop was taken at 456,091 acres by Mr. Fuller in 1894, representing less than 3 per cent. of the cropped area. Since then *til* has grown much in popularity. It is cheap to sow, and in consequence of the losses sustained by ryots in connection with linseed cultivation, it has replaced that crop to some extent. The area under the crop in 1896-97 reached 627,948 acres, about 4½ per cent. of the cropped area.

Crops were not good in the cycle of heavy rainfall, but since then *til* has done, on the whole, well. In 1895-96 the crop was singularly good in the Hoshangabad district, and in the following year the cold weather crop of the Nagpur country was well above average. In no year, however, have the exports reached the high figure of 1890-91, when 994,984 maunds were exported. The nearest approach was 983,675 maunds in 1895-96, but this was contributed by a larger area than in 1890-91.

The exports during the calendar years 1891 and 1896 give the following averages per acre in the different divisions :—

Divisions.	1891.	1896.
Jubbulpore ...	49	14
Nerbudda ...	195	155
Nagpur ...	295	143
Chhattisgarh ...	66	71
Provinces as a whole ...	145	100

Til in the Jubbulpore country has fared ill of late. The crop in this Division and Chhattisgarh is grown on poorer soils than in Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country. There is moreover reason for supposing that the cold weather crop is more productive than that raised in the monsoon. Mr. Fuller also states that a larger proportion is retained for local consumption by the ryots in the north and east of the Provinces.

The crop cuttings made during the past four years are tabulated below. The number is unfortunately very small, and it is difficult to generalize from 20 experiments :—

Til.

District.	Dry or Irrigated.	Year of Experiment.								Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.				
		Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Jubbulpore ...	Dry	...	...	...	...	1	65	...	...	1	65	150
Narsinghpur ...	„	2	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	205	200
Hoshangabad ...	„	5	212	...	...	...	...	1	390	6	242	250
Betul ...	„	...	...	...	...	5	236	...	...	5	236	150
Chanda ...	„	...	...	...	...	2	112	1	500	3	241	300
Sambalpur ...	„	...	...	1	157	1	270	1	135	3	187	150

In so far as the experiments go they generally bear out the present standards.

A low factor, 150 lbs., was adopted in 1894 for all five districts of the Jubbulpore Division, on the basis of 22 experiments made in Damoh, which gave an average of 150 lbs. To test this standard we have now only one experiment made in Jubbulpore in 1894-95, with a yield of 65 lbs., but the crop of that year was reported as only 8 annas.

For Chanda and the Nagpur country more experiments are required to determine the suitability of the existing standards.

Til is not a crop that flourishes on the Nagpur Experimental Farm, and the average outturn of the years prior to 1895-96, many of which were unfavourable is only 201 lbs. But in 1896-97 and 1897-98, the outturns on five plots have, amounted to 268 lbs. The other experiments of the series under review indicate that our accepted standards are not too high.

18. **Sugar-cane.**—Under this head we have 101 experiments which are tabulated below :—

District.	Dry or Irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings.	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Narsinghpur.	Dry ...	11	688	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	688	1,037	1,200
	Irrigated ...	13	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,333		
										24			
Betul ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	1	2,300	...	...	1	2,300	4,418	3,500
	Irrigated ...	2	1,925	2	3,615	19	5,578	19	3,517	42	4,469		
										43			
Chhindwara.	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,902	3,500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	1	5,100	1	3,110	3	2,100	5	2,902		
Chanda ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,160	4,000
	Irrigated ...	2	4,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,160		
Bhandara ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	3,500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	3	1,462	4	1,450	5	892	12	1,220		
Balaghat ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707	1,500
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,707	8	1,707		
Sambalpur ...	Dry ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,017	4,000
	Irrigated ...	...	...	3	2,800	2	5,280	2	4,580	7	4,017		

Of these experiments, 43 or nearly half have been made in Betul, the majority being contributed by the officers of the Settlement Department. This set of experiments has been most carefully made, and as the average outturn is 4,418 lbs., the present factor of 3,500 lbs. is fully justified. The all-round average is raised by the experiments relating to 1894-95, when there was no lack of water for irrigation purposes, and the yield of 19 experiments reached the high figure of 5,578 lbs. In 1895-96 (a less favourable year owing to the early cessation of the monsoon in the middle of September) 19 more experiments gave 3,517 lbs., guided by which outturn I would not disturb the present standard.

The Chhindwara experiments are less numerous, but taken along with those of the previous series, and having regard to the similarity of the conditions under which the crop is raised in this district and Betul, I would accept Mr. Fuller's standard of 3,500 lbs.

The few experiments made in Chanda and Sambalpur, with average yields of 4,160 and 4,017 respectively, approximate closely to the standard of 4,000 lbs., which may be maintained.

The Balaghat factor seems quite suitable, and that for Narsinghpur is not apparently far removed from the truth.

The Nagpur standard of 3,000 lbs. is well borne out by the experiments on the Experimental Farm. In three years we have obtained an average of 5,950 lbs. of *gurh*, but our cultivation is conducted under specially favourable circumstances both as regards the supply of manure and water.

In fine, the only standard which seems to call for re-consideration is that of Bhandara. The 12 experiments made during the past 4 years have yielded only 1,220 lbs., the highest average of any year in the latter series being 1,462 lbs., and in the former 1,484 lbs. In view of these facts the standard of 3,500 lbs. appears too high.

Mr. Fuller characterized the conditions of this district as similar to those of Chanda, but he adopted 3,500 lbs., a somewhat lower standard. It appears to me that my predecessor failed to take sufficient account of the great extent to which the inferior *Kathai* cane is grown in Bhandara. The yield of this description of cane is very much less than that of the really superior varieties of cane grown in the Rajgarh perganah and the best watered portions of the Chanda district. It is conceivable that the extension of the *Kathai* species at the expense of the choicer varieties is a feature of the past few years. But the tendency seems to have prevailed since last Settlement. Fortunately the matter has been recently dealt with by the Settlement Officer in his Preliminary report for the Sakoli tahsil, from which I quote the following :—

"I may, first of all, state that the growth of any other cane but the small *Kathai* is unusual. In a few isolated plots, the *sufed* and *kala* varieties are found, but they are rare and are yearly becoming rarer. The *Kohlis*, from whom I have enquired, tell me that the reason is the extra cost of wood for fencing, and of poles upon which to tie the taller and heavier canes of these varieties. There is no doubt that *Kathai* does not require careful fencing as the sugar-cane being hardly sweet to the taste, is not so much damaged by wild animals. The chief offenders are jackals and pigs, but deer and occasionally a wild buffalo, a visitor from the Chanda district, will destroy in a night the labour of weeks. So regular are the visits of pig, that panthers constantly lie up in the sugar-cane gardens on the watch for them."

* * * * *

"The question of the amount of produce is rather a difficult one. The malguzar of Nowagaon gave 1½ to 2 *khandis* of *gurh* from a one anna *bari*, *i. e.*, 900 to 1,200 lbs. to rather less than an acre."

"I have found records of 13 crop experiments of *Kathai* cane, and their average gives 850 lbs. to the acre, but they included some very bad crops; the more normal experiments average from 1,000 to 1,360 lbs., and I think 1,200 lbs. is a fair outturn to take."

Mr. Napier adds that the outturn of the "*Kala*" sugarcane is greater, the yield reaching 2,660 lbs.

The above remarks apply to the Sakoli tahsil, but in the Bhandara tahsil Preliminary report, *Kathai* is alleged to be the prevailing variety in that Subdivision also.

I question whether having regard to the facts above stated, the standard should not be reduced from 3,500 to 1,500 lbs. But I prefer to fix it provisionally at 2,000 lbs. It is expedient that a series of careful experiments should be undertaken with the various descriptions of cane grown in this district. The area under each variety will also have to be ascertained.

19. **Cotton.**—The area under this crop has fluctuated with the seasons during the past six or seven years, and the normal area has contracted from 760,673 acres, adopted by Mr. Fuller in 1894, to 662,297, the average of the 5 years preceding 1897. In 1896, thanks to the satisfactory nature of the 1895 crop, 718,186 acres were placed under cotton, but during the past season owing to unremunerative prices and the desire of the people to rapidly replenish attenuated food-stocks, the area fell again to about 652,000 acres.

Owing to cotton being harvested in several pickings, the difficulty of ascertaining its outturn by experiment is unusually great in most districts. But the Settlement Officer, Nimar, informs me that the people of his district confine themselves to as few pickings as possible, and often take the bulk at one time. Whether this difference of local practice is due to the comparative dearness of labour in this district, or the relative immunity from rain during the cold weather months enjoyed by Nimar, it is difficult to say, but in consequence of this practice, cotton experiments are more instructive here than elsewhere.

The only experiments that have been made during the last series of 4 years are 20 in Nimar and 12 in Wardha as compiled below :—

Cotton.

District.	Dry or irrigated.	Year of Experiment. 1892-93. Number of cuttings.	1892-93. Outturn per acre.	1893-94. Number of cuttings.	1893-94. Outturn per acre.	1894-95. Number of cuttings.	1894-95. Outturn per acre.	1895-96. Number of cuttings	1895-96. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Nimar ...	Dry.	1	270	2	465	2	265	15	307	20	317	280
Wardha ...	Do.	...	...	12	213	...	...	...	...	12	213	280

The 20 Nimar experiments point to a standard of 320 as against 280 now accepted. The results refer to a single picking which is of course the principal one, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that subsequent pickings yield at least one-fifth of the first.

In his review of 1894, Mr. Fuller showed that after making an approximate deduction for outside produce introduced into the district with a view to being baled or finding a favourable market, the export per acre of cleaned produce was 66 lbs. (equal at 30 per cent.) to 220 lbs. of uncleaned cotton. Since he wrote, the normal area under this fibre in Nimar has expanded from 62,000 to 94,000 acres, which figure represents the quinquennial average ending with the year 1895. The average exports of the corresponding 5 years were 122,644 maunds as compared with 52,776 maunds in the period of 9 years examined by my predecessor. This gives an export per acre of 105 lbs., * and if we take separately the figures of 1895-96, in which the export from Nimar reached the highest level, *viz.*, 238,688 maunds on an area of 112,362 acres, the export per acre exceeds 2 maunds or 160 lbs., representing no less than 533 lbs. of uncleaned produce per acre. It is true that during recent years the produce of Khandesh and surrounding areas extending as far as Narsinghpur has been brought more freely into Nimar by rail or road for purposes of baling or to be re-booked at favourable rates. Still making every allowance for this traffic and taking account at the same time of the results of crop cuttings, * I am disposed to hold the present standard too low, and would raise it to 320 lbs.. I may add that Mr. Fuller anticipated that further experiments would show his standard of 280 lbs. to be below the mark.

* Equivalent to 350 lbs. of uncleaned cotton.

Railway borne trade of Nimar Block in cotton.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
1896-97 ...	26,218	197,508
1895-96 ...	79,985	238,688

* Forty-three experiments of the first series yielded 327 lbs., 20 experiments of second series 317 lbs.

The 12 experiments made in Wardha give a yield of 213 lbs., but in this district and the Nagpur country generally a very considerable proportion of the total outturn is obtained in the other pickings. There is nothing then to discredit the present standard fixed at 280 lbs. for this district.

Nagpur.—We have no experiments here, but 19 experiments on the farm during the past 6 years have yielded an average of 229 lbs. In 1892-93 and 1895-96, the outturns were 351 and 322 lbs., respectively; and the all-round average is pulled down by the inclusion of statistics for the very unfavourable

seasons 1893-94 and 1894-95. The standard of 240 lbs. appears then fully justified.

20. In the following table the revised standards which have been framed for the various crops are consolidated :—

District.	Wheat.		Rice (unhusked).	*Juar.*	Gram.	*Kodon* (unhusked).	Linseed.	*Til.*	Cane (compost or *Gurh*).	Cotton (uncleaned).
	Irrigated.	Dry.								
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Saugor ...	...	600	900	500	500	400	280	150	1,500	180
Damoh ...	...	500	800	500	450	400	200	150	1,200	180
Jubbulpore ...	...	640	850	400	620	400	250	156	1,200	200
Mandla ...	...	600	850	350	600	400	200	150	1,200	180
Seoni ...	...	620	1,200	500	600	400	250	150	1,500	180
Narsinghpur	...	660	700	450	640	350	280	200	1,200	200
Hoshangabad	...	620	700	450	550	350	250	250	1,200	200
Nimar ...	900	640	1,000	600	450	350	200	250	3,500	320
Betul ...	1,000	620	700	450	500	450	200	150	3,500	180
Chhindwara	1,000	600	700	550	500	400	220	150	3,500	230
Wardha ...	...	580	700	700	600	350	300	350	3,000	280
Nagpur ...	1,000	580	1,200	600	600	350	280	350	3,000	240
Chanda ...	...	580	1,500	600	550	350	250	300	4,000	220
Bhandara ...	...	500	1,500	400	500	350	230	300	2,000	150
Balaghat ...	...	580	1,400	350	600	350	230	300	1,500	150
Raipur ...	...	600	900	350	450	550	200	150	3,000	150
Bilaspur ...	...	600	900	350	450	550	200	150	2,500	150
Sambalpur ...	...	600	1,300	350	450	350	200	150	4,000	150

By combining the district standards in the proportion of their normal area under each crop, the following averages for the Provinces as a whole are educed. In the case of gram and *til*, where I have altered no standard, the Provincial averages given by Mr. Fuller are maintained :—

	Lbs. per acre.
Wheat	570
Rice	1,080
Juar	570
Gram	550
Kodon	430
Linseed	220
Til	200
Sugar	2,540
Cotton	250

The estimates for rice, *kodon* and cotton are in uncleaned produce. For cleaned produce the following figures are suggested :—

	Lbs.
Rice	650
Kodon	215
Cotton	75

In regard to mixed crops, attention is invited to the remarks contained in the closing portion of paragraph 31 of my predecessor's Note. But it has to be remembered that during the last few years of abnormal conditions, the proportions in which wheat and gram enter into the composition termed *birra*, have altered very greatly. Gram being notably cheaper to sow than wheat, but also less subject to disease, has played a much larger part in the mixture than has been the case hitherto. In several districts to the north of the Provinces, the two crops have been sown in equal proportions; whereas in the past, gram only occupied from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total area under the mixed crop.

21. The above results are also tabulated in Annexure I to this Report in the form prescribed in Appendix I to Circular No. 37—26, dated the 27th June 1893, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, which enjoined the submission of these returns.

22. I add a few lines in regard to certain minor crops for which we have crop cuttings.

Details of the experiments are given in Annexure II, attached to this report.

Masur (*Ervum lens*).—On the basis of 60 experiments in different districts Mr. Fuller adopted a standard of 640 lbs.,* this crop being almost invariably grown in black soil of special value. During the past 4 years 87 experiments have been made with *masur*. But those of 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96 are not very instructive. Like all other spring crops, *masur* has suffered much from the heavy rain of the two former and the drought of the latter year. During my tour of 1894-95, I came across many fields in Damoh and Saugor in which this crop had become mildewed and rotten owing to repeated and heavy rainfall during the months of January and February. The outturns are then generally below average, but we have an apparently trustworthy series of 16 experiments conducted in Narsinghpur during 1896-97, which yielded 829 lbs. The standard may therefore be maintained.

Teora or lakh (*Lathyrus*).—There are two varieties of this vetch, and it is grown to some extent as a single crop in open black soil fields. But it is more commonly raised as a second crop after rice in Chhattisgarh and the rice districts of the Wainganga valley. Mr. Fuller considered that when grown as an after crop, it could not be expected to yield on an average more than 150 lbs. to the acre. But four experiments conducted in Raipur in 1890-91 gave 440 lbs., and the experiments made in Bhandara and Balaghat during the period under review would seem to indicate a factor of not less than 300 lbs., if allowance be made for the untoward character of the seasons.

When grown as a single crop it apparently yields heavily. Eleven experiments made in Narsinghpur during 1892-93 gave 1,152 lbs.. Following the standard for field-peas fixed by Mr. Fuller, I would not go lower than 500 lbs.

Batura (*field-peas*).—The only experiment made in peas yielded 410 lbs. in a year of drought. The standard of 500 lbs. needs no alteration.

Tur or Arhar (*Cajanus indicus*).—My predecessor adopted 400 lbs. for this crop. The 18 experiments made in Saugor, Narsinghpur, Nimar and Chanda give respectively averages of 361 (8), 375 (6), 335 (3) and 430 (1). I would not alter the standard.

Urad and Mung (*Phaseolus radiatus* and *Phaseolus mungo*).—Mr. Fuller deemed 300 lbs. sufficiently high for these crops, and the present series of experiments dictate no change.

Jagni (*Guizotea oleifera*).—We have a good series of 35 experiments yielding 146 lbs. In the absence of further information, I would take a standard of 150 lbs.

23. It remains to add a few remarks on the working of the rules which are embodied in Revenue Book Circular No. IV—3, Volume II, of the Revenue Manual. The rules in themselves appear to me excellent, but they are often insufficiently observed. Owing to press of other work or for other reasons, adequate care is frequently not taken to select typical fields, the importance of which has been impressed upon all officers in paragraph 2 of the abovementioned circular. The season is well nigh over in many districts before it is remembered that crop cuttings have to be effected. The experimenting officer then hurries off to find a few uncut fields, and occasionally deputes his *chaprasi* to enquire as to the whereabouts of such in the vicinity of head-quarters. It is impossible, under such circumstances, to exercise any discretion in selecting typical fields, and the experiments lose much of their value.

There is reason moreover for supposing that the experiments in some cases reflect to too great an extent the conditions prevailing in the immediate vicinity of the district head-quarters, and are not fully representative of the circumstances

* The 60 experiments warranted a standard of 950 lbs.

of the district. Where an officer is in charge of the Treasury or the Station Court this may be unavoidable, but in districts where there are three or more assistants, including Covenanted Civilians and Extra-Assistant Commissioners, it should frequently, I fancy, be possible to make better arrangements than is now the case.

To ensure this, I would venture to suggest that annually on the 1st September and 1st January each Deputy Commissioner should submit to the Commissioner of the Division a programme of his arrangements for securing the prescribed number of cuttings of *kharif* and *rabi* crops, stating the names of the officers to be entrusted with the duty, the portions of the district where they will each operate and the crops which will be experimented on. Further, I do not consider that officers should await the commencement of the regular camping season before undertaking this work in connection with autumn crops. Under such an arrangement the early ripening crops of rice, *bhadeli—kutki*, &c., would never be experimented on.

24. In Rule I, it is laid down that the experiments made in each district can be confined to those crops which occupy a prominent position in its agriculture.

It might be added that Deputy Commissioners should examine, from time to time, the records of experiments as given for each district in Mr. Fuller's Note of 1894 and this review, and with reference to subsequent years Statement E of the agricultural statistics (*vide* Annexure C to the Chief Commissioner's Annual Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces), with a view to discovering in what respects the statistics furnished up to date for their districts were deficient. They would then order special attention to be paid to certain crops. Under such a system there would be more chance of our filling up the gaps in our information within a reasonable period of time.

To take one or two examples. Experiments in cotton in the Nagpur country and the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara, where this fibre is of great importance, are badly required. Moreover our information as to the outturn of *til* is at present very meagre for almost all districts. The experiments made prior to 1894 were described by Mr. Fuller as few in number and not very instructive. In the period under review only 20 experiments were made. This crop is yearly growing in favour and commercial importance, and it is most desirable that our crop forecasts should rest on a solid basis of fact. Thirdly, in view of the extent to which *kodon* and *kutki* form the staple food-crop of the aborigines and the poorer classes in Chhattisgarh, more attention should be paid in future to these crops in most districts.

25. I have alluded above to the substitution of the American notation for anna estimates with the expression of a hope that this step will tend to greater accuracy of estimate in future. The removal of the confusion between anna estimates as used by the people and as referred to the Government standard should work a great improvement, and there is nothing further to remark on this head.

26. All that has hitherto been attempted is to frame general averages for all kinds of soil. It is intended ultimately to differentiate by soil classes with a view to obtaining a firmer basis for the accurate determination of soil factors which play such an important part in the Provincial system of Settlement (*vide* paragraph 3 of Revenue Book Circular No. IV—3). But to effect this, careful classification of the soil experimented on is required. Unfortunately the Settlement classification does not help to the extent anticipated in the closing portion of that paragraph. In large fields several descriptions of soil are frequently found, and the classification of portions cannot be identified as the sub-divisions effected in pencil on the attestation trace are not perpetuated on the original survey-sheet or the fair copy of the trace.

The exercise of discretion is therefore required on the part of experimenting officers. It too often happens now-a-days that they content themselves with

copying out from column 3 of the *khasra*, the soil classification of the entire field, whereas what is required is the character of the soil in the portion experimented upon.

27. The record of the experiments is often incomplete in important and material particulars, and in not a few cases latterly, has the experimenting officer omitted to return an area estimate of the crop subjected to experiment Other omissions are likewise common, and when a reference to the Deputy Commissioner elicits the reply that the Officer in question has been transferred or has departed on leave, the attempt to compile the defective return has to be abandoned. In this matter also the exercise of more care is very essential. Finally, Rule VIII is not always attended to, which lays down that when a mixed crop is cut, the outturn of each kind of produce should be determined separately.

NAGPUR :
The 4th April 1898.

L. S. CAREY,
Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture,
Central Provinces.

ANNEX

Return showing the Approximate Yield per acre of the Principal Crops

Name of Crop.		Average outturn in lbs.															
		Saugor.		Damoh.		Jubbulpore.		Mandla.		Seoni.		Narsinghpur.		Hoshangabad.		Nimar.	
Ordinary name.	Botanical name.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rice (husked) ...	Oryza sativa ...	900		800		850		850		1,200		700		700		1,000	
Wheat ...	Triticum sativum ...	...	600	...	500	...	640	...	600	...	620	...	660	...	620	900	640
Jowar ...	Sorghum vulgare ...	...	500	...	500	...	400	...	350	...	500	...	450	...	450	...	600
Gram ...	Cicer arietenum ...	...	500	...	450	...	620	...	600	...	600	...	640	...	550	...	450
Linseed ...	Linum usitatissimum ...	...	280	...	200	...	250	...	200	...	250	...	280	...	250	...	200
Til ...	Sesamum indicum ...	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	200	...	250	...	250
Sugar-cane (manufactured *gurh* or jaggery).	Sacharum officinatum..	1,500	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	1,500	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	3,500	...
Cotton (cleaned).	Gossypium sp. ...	...	180	...	180	...	200	...	180	...	180	...	200	...	200	...	320

E I.

e Central Provinces from 1892-93 *to* 1895-96.

ER ACRE CROPPED.

Betul.		Chhindwara.		Wardha.		Nagpur.		Chanda.		Bhandara.		Balaghat.		Raipur.		Bilaspur.		Sambalpur.		Total.		
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated and unirrigated.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
700		700		700		1,200		1,500		1,500		1,400		900		900		1,300		1,080		1,080
1,800	620	1,000	600	...	580	1,000	580	...	580	...	500	...	580	...	600	...	600	...	600	925	570	* 600
...	450	...	550	...	700	...	600	...	600	...	400	...	350	...	350	...	350	...	350	...	570	570
...	500	...	500	...	600	...	600	...	550	...	500	...	600	...	450	...	450	...	450	...	550	550
...	290	...	250	...	300	...	280	...	250	...	250	...	230	...	200	...	200	...	200	...	220	220
...	250	...	250	...	350	...	350	...	300	...	300	...	300	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	200	200
2,500	...	2,500	...	3,000	...	3,000	...	4,000	...	2,000	...	1,500	...	3,000	...	2,500	...	4,000	...	2,540	...	2,540
...	180	...	230	...	280	...	240	...	240	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	150	...	250	250

* The irrigated area is very small, *i. e.*, about 13,000 acres when the total wheat area was about 3 millions of acres.

Annexure No. II.

Results of Experiments of Masur, Teora, &c.

District.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		Total.	Average.
	No. of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	No. of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	No. of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	No. of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	No. of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.
Masur.										
Saugor ...	...	...	3	609	3	502	7	307	13	422
Damoh ...	...	...	...	...	5	213	1	350	6	236
Jubbulpore. ...	1	380	...	...	...	...	6	292	7	305
Seoni ...	...	...	1	400	1	300	3	507	5	444
Narsinghpur ...	16	829	...	...	2	37*	30	342	48	491
Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	368	6	368
Betul ...	1	1,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,590
Chhindwara. ...	...	...	...	...	1	380	...	...	1	380
Teora.										
Narsinghpur ...	11	1,152	...	...	1	50	7	720	* 19	*933
Betul ...	1	590	...	...	...	...	1	290	2	440
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	4	272	...	...	4	272
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	198	3	198
Arhar or Tur.										
Saugor ...	...	...	1	190	...	...	7	386	8	361
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	3	343	3	407	6	375
Nimar ...	...	...	...	...	1	160	2	422	3	335
Wardha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	165	1	165
Chanda ...	1	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	430
Urad.										
Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	4	278	...	...	4	278
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	1	250
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	1	160
Jagni.										
Narsinghpur ...	1	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	310
Betul ...	2	190	...	...	21	167	12	102	35	146
Ringni (cold weather juar.)										
Chanda ...	...	...	1	350	...	...	...	...	1	350
Kangni.										
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	1	660	...	...	1	660
Mung.										
Sambalpur ...	...	...	1	240	...	...	1	550	2	395
Peas.										
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	410	1	410
Castor.										
Raipur ...	2	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	540

* Damaged by rust and frost.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—R. D., 21·5·98—400.

MONOGRAPH

ON

CARPET MAKING

IN THE PUNJAB.

1905-06.

"Civil & Military Gazette" Press, Lahore.

PREFATORY NOTE.

I should like to be allowed to acknowledge the help I have received in preparing this Monograph from Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, who kindly allowed me to see an article on carpets as yet unpublished, which he has written for a hand book to the Lahore Museum; and my acknowledgments are also due to several of the Amritsar Manufacturers, particularly to Messrs. Devi Sahai Chamba Mal, for their courtesy in allowing me to see their factories and in explaining to me the process of manufacture.

DELHI :
10th November 1906.

C. L.

CX.cc.53.

No. 282 (Commerce and Industry).

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. E. D. MACLAGAN, C. S.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Dated Lahore, 19th April 1907.

Commerce and Industry.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter No. 4922—4931-27-1, dated 11th September 1905, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a monograph on "carpet making" in the Punjab compiled by Mr. C. Latimer, Assistant Commissioner, together with the Financial Commissioner's forwarding letter No. 821, dated 15th March 1907.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion of the Financial Commissioner that Mr. Latimer deserves much credit for his interesting monograph.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
E. D. MACLAGAN,
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-6-07—2207—620—C. L.

No. 281 (Commerce and Industry).

FROM

A. L. DANSON, ESQUIRE,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Revenue Department.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,

PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 19th April 1907.

Commerce and Industry.

SIR,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 821, dated the 15th of March 1907, forwarding a monograph on "carpet making" in the Punjab by Mr. C. Latimer, Assistant Commissioner, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion of the Financial Commissioner that Mr. Latimer deserves much credit for his interesting monograph.

I have, &c.,

A. L. DANSON,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Revenue Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—1-6-07—2207—600—C. L.

No. 821.

FROM

W. S. HAMILTON, ESQ., C.S.,

Director of Land Records, Punjab,

To

M. IRVING, ESQ., C.S.,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

Dated LAHORE, *the 15th March 1907.*

SIR,

Sub-head No. 701.
File No. 273.

IN compliance with the orders conveyed in your endorsement No. 111-A, dated the 13th November 1905, forwarding a letter No. 4922/4931-27-1, dated the 11th September 1905, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, specifying carpet-making as the subject chosen for the industrial monograph for the year 1905-06, I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to submit a monograph on the industry prepared by Mr. C. Latimer, Assistant Commissioner, Delhi.

2. As will be seen Mr. Latimer has dealt with his subject under two main heads: *viz.*, those of dari-making and carpet-making. The "dari," a floor covering woven from the cotton of the country, is shown to be an indigenous article, though owing to its restricted use among a population mainly occupied in agricultural pursuits the industry connected with its manufacture has attained to no importance. Indeed, it appears that outside the jails, dari-making affords occupation to not more than a few hundred people in the whole Province. The articles manufactured possess no artistic merit, and therefore no commercial value for export abroad.

3. On the other hand, carpet-weaving appears to have been introduced into the Punjab from Persia by the Moghals and to have been entirely a foreign industry. It flourished for but a short time in the 17th century in Lahore and survivals of it in its ancient form are now to be found only in Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan. The modern resuscitation of the industry is subsequent to 1851, the year of the great London exhibition, after which date it was introduced into jail manufactures. During the last 30 years under European patronage Amritsar has established itself as the centre of the trade which is almost exclusively an export trade to Europe and America. Since 1901-02 when the value of annual exports was nearly 10½ lakhs of rupees there has been a serious and steady decline to less than half that value. Whether the trade will ever appreciably expand again seems doubtful. While the decline is mainly attributed to inferior workmanship and materials, no doubt the caprices of fashion are to some extent responsible.

4. Mr. Gordon Walker considers that Mr. Latimer deserves much credit for an interesting monograph which has evidently been prepared with care and attention to technical detail.

I have, &c.,

W. S. HAMILTON,

Director of Land Records, Punjab.

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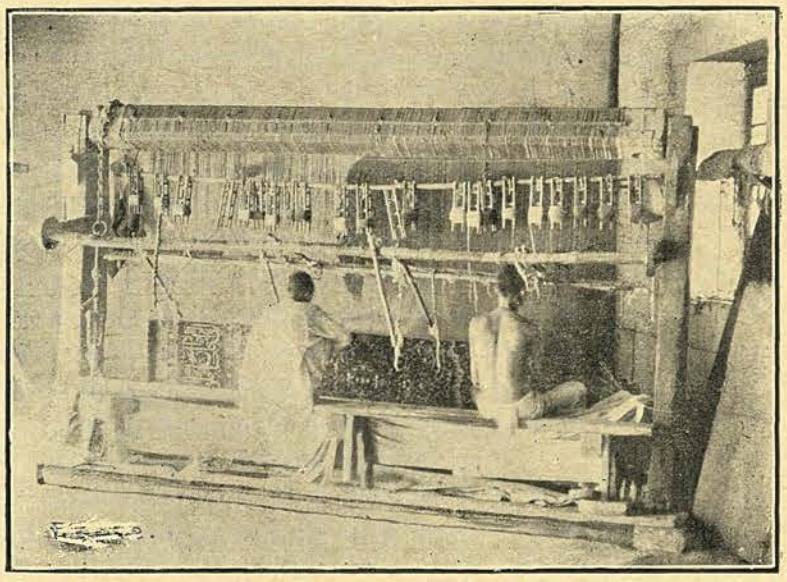


AMRITSAR CARPET LOOM.

SILK CARPET ON LOOM AT MESSRS. DEVI SAHAI CHAMBA MALL'S FACTORY.

MONOGRAPH ON CARPET MAKING IN THE PUNJAB.

INTRODUCTORY.

The carpets woven in the Punjab are of two kinds, the pile carpet, generally composed of a woollen pile on a foundation of cotton, and the *dari*, or *satranji*, a pileless cotton fabric. Intermediate between the two are to be placed the rugs made in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. These, as being of wool, I have preferred to treat under the head of pile carpets, though the fabric resembles more closely that of the *dari*. The two types of carpet are entirely distinct and will be given separate treatment in these pages. I will deal first with the less interesting floor covering, the *dari*.

PART I.

THE DARI.

Origin.

1. The *dari* seems to be peculiar to India, to be a form of carpet unknown to the other countries of the east. It is plainly of great antiquity, and is probably the form of floor covering indigenous to the country. "The aboriginal patterns still used in the industry go far", as Mr. P. Brown points out, "to support this theory", and so recognized an authority as Sir George Birdwood has said that "No conventional ornament is probably more ancient than the coloured stripes and patterns we find on Indian cotton cloths and the cotton carpets called *satranji*". "Cotton carpets", says Baden Powell in his 'Economic Products of the Punjab,' "are in universal use in India." They are variously called "dari" or "satranji", according to the size: *satranji* being a large carpet, and *dari* a narrow piece just big enough for a bed to stand on (which is what natives generally use them for), but Europeans call all sizes indifferently by the name *dari*."

The dari loom.

2. To make clear the method of manufacture I cannot do better than quote the description given by Baden Powell. "All that is requisite", he says, "is a flat smooth space of ground as large as the intended *dari*. At either end of this a long roller is set up, and to either roller the ends of the web are attached, just as in an ordinary loom. When the web is properly stretched out it only remains to provide a simple agency for crossing and re-crossing the threads of the warp in the usual way, as the thread of the warp is passed across and across. This is effected by placing a long pole supported at either end by two legs, trestle fashion across the whole width of the warp. This pole (marked *A. B.* on the plan) is called a 'ghori' (which literally means a 'mare' and is so called from its rude resemblance to a quadruped). From the *ghori* are hung two bamboos (see *a. b.* on the plan), each of which carries a number of threads which are attached to the upper and under threads of the web respectively. When it is desired to cross the threads of the warp it is simply necessary to pull up one of the bamboos and lower the other; as the bamboos are merely hung to the *ghori* by ropes at each end, the raising and lowering is easily done by tightening or loosening the suspending string by means of a stick attached (marked *m.* on the plan). No regular shuttle is used. A number of workmen sit in a row on that part of the *dari* which has already been completed, and pass the thread along between the lines of the warp from hand to hand: the thread is wound in a long egg shape on an iron skewer or needle." This form of shuttle is called in the vernacular 'tahri'.

"If the pattern is elaborate there will be a considerable number of these thread shuttles at work; each workman has charge of his own, and passes it along according to the pattern, taking the thread out and allowing the next workman to insert and withdraw his shuttle in the same manner, and so on; the threads, as they are passed through the threads of the warp are kept close together, and the work is kept compact and even by striking between the lines of the warp with a kind of fork having a wooden handle and iron teeth and called a *kangi* (or *panja*). The *ghori* above described with its bamboos and threads for raising and changing the lines of the warp can be shifted down to the web as the work progresses".

"I have seen a large *dari* worked at both ends simultaneously with two *ghoris*, the workmen approaching each other till they finish in the middle. The simple apparatus for *dari* making can be taken up and put down anywhere".

Operations prior to weaving,—Warp Laying.

3. The warp for the *dari* is laid by fastening one end of the thread to a bamboo fastened at one end of the loom, and leading it to and fro between it and another bamboo at the other end. The thread is carried from the lower side of the bamboo at one end over the top side of the bamboo at the other, thus producing a web of which the threads cross in the middle. The two end threads of the warp in each side are considerably stouter than the rest and serve to give strength to the fabric.

Kind of thread used.

4. The thread for the warp is twisted as well as spun, that for the woof is not twisted. The twisting is done on the 'charkhi' as described in the Monograph on Punjab Cotton Manufactures. The cotton used is, I believe, Indian cotton. It is purchased ready spun, being spun either on the *charkhi* or machine spun on European machinery.

'Dolra' and 'Jajam'.

5. At Umballa there is made, in addition to the common one, a type of *dari* called 'dolra', or when of somewhat finer quality 'jajam'. It is described as being of very coarse old cotton neither fine nor durable. It deserves special mention here in that the method of preparing the warp is somewhat different from that in the case of the ordinary *dari;* the warp threads being sized in the manner described in the Cotton Monograph before the fabric is woven. The *dolra* is sold at about a rupee the seer.

Dyeing.

6. Dyeing is not done by the *dari* weaver; the cotton is sent to the dyer to be dyed. The colours used are, I believe, largely European, though indigo seems to be used for blue.

Extent of the industry.

7. The industry is of small importance in the Punjab. The trade returns for the province give no separate head for *daris*, and it is therefore impossible to give any trustworthy estimate of the provincial outturn. It will be seen, however, that it must be of quite inconsiderable extent. It is only in the districts of Delhi, Multan, Karnal, Umballa, Rohtak and Hoshiarpur and in Bahawalpur State that *daris* are reported to be made, and in no case is the manufacture a large one. *Dari* making is included in the jail industries at Delhi, Multan and Montgomery. The output is however small. It is estimated at about Rs. 1,000 annually from Multan Jail, and is probably less in the other two jails. Outside the jails it is in Umballa City alone that the industry is reported to be a considerable one: of no other centre of the industry can this be said. About 40 persons are engaged in it in Delhi City and about 8 in Ballabgarh in the Delhi District. In Multan there is only one *dari* maker outside the jail. In Hoshiarpur District the number of *dari* makers is put at about 50, the numbers for Rohtak, Karnal and Bahawalpur are quite small. Umballa is probably the only centre which exports its *daris;* they are sent principally to Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore and Multan.

Caste and condition of weavers.

8. The weaving of *daris* is not confined to any one caste; the Ballabgarh weavers are described as Muhammadans, those in Delhi as either Kumhars or Pathans. In Karnal the weaving is done by Kumhars, in Umballa by Julahas or Ramdasya Sikhs, *the* Multan, Hoshiarpur, Bahawalpur and Rohtak reports make no mention of the caste of the persons employed in the industry. All belong to the lower classes of the population, and

it is probable that none earn more than a scanty, if not precarious, livelihood. Outside the jails the industry is entirely an unorganised one, and the weavers work in their own houses, working at the loom with their own hands. The industry cannot be described as distinctively either an urban or a rural one; it is found both in towns and villages, for while in other places it seems to be mainly a town industry, in Rohtak and Hoshiarpur it may be called entirely rural.

The most common arrangement seems to be that the weaver receives only the price of the labour, while the purchaser supplies the materials necessary.

Prices. The price of labour is given as at from annas six to annas eight per seer of the finished product. In any case the fabric seems generally to be sold by weight. In the jails the cost is calculated on the size of the fabric; at Multan Jail the prices are quoted at from Re. 1-8-6 to Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard.

Design. 9. Inconsiderable in extent, the Punjab *dari* industry has no artistic interest. The designs consist for the most part of blue and white stripes or of stripes of red, blue or black. "A clever workman", says Baden Powell, "can produce various shapes in a *dari*, such as squares, diamond shapes, &c., provided only that the figures of the pattern are not too complicated, and are made up wholly of straight lines". In the Punjab, however, the plain striped designs are almost universal, and even as such have no distinction. Of the finer *daris* noticed by Sir George Watt in his descriptive catalogue of the Delhi Exhibition in 1903, none were from Punjab looms. Probably the best work to-day both in design and in workmanship is turned out in the jails. The work done outside is almost entirely coarse in workmanship, and to design very little attention is paid.

Size and shape of daris. 10. For native use the *dari* made is generally a small oblong fabric of the size to spread on a bed. Large *daris* for spreading on the floor are manufactured mainly for European use, but the Hoshiarpur report mentions that large *daris*, sometimes as much as 34 feet in breadth, are made for use at weddings.

PART II.

PILE CARPETS.

CHAPTER I.—HISTORY.

Origin. 11. It appears to be beyond dispute that the manufacture of pile carpets is not an industry indigenous to India. "The Indian sumptuary desires", says Sir George Watt, "are more naturally met by gold *masnads* than by expensive carpets", whereas "with invaders and conquerors who had personally known and experienced in cool climates the advantages of such carpets the desire for them would naturally be greater than with the people of a tropical country who desire coolness rather than warmth". Sir George Birdwood conjectures that the industry was first introduced into India by the Saracens, and from the evidence which is afforded by the designs employed he argues that Persia was probably the country from which they introduced the handicraft.

Early history. 12. Whatever industry may have been introduced by the Saracens into the provinces in touch with a sea-borne trade, as far as the Punjab is concerned, it would seem that we must look to the Mohammadan invasion for the first introduction of pile carpets. It is true that in Bahawalpur the craft is described as being of immemorial antiquity, and the Multan* industry has been called an indigenous one. The writer of the Multan District report points out, however, that the names of fabric and tools as well as design and method of weaving prove the industry in Multan to be of Persian origin, and in Bahawalpur the industry has always been exclusively a Mohammadan one. We shall probably be right therefore in attributing the importation of the industry into the Punjab to the races who entered the country from Central Asia. But while it seems

* The cotton pile carpet so characteristic of Multan has only been made there in the last 50 years.

probable that the invaders from the north introduced it at a far earlier date it is not, so far as the writer is aware, until the reign of the Emperor Akbar that there is any positive evidence of its existence in the province. The writer of the "Ain-i-Akbari" mentions the fact that Akbar introduced Persian workpeople and started a carpet factory at Lahore. It is stated that the carpets made were of "wonderful varieties and charming textures" and that "the carpets of Irán and Turán are no more thought of". If there were any doubt of the truth of the historian's statement, or of the fact that the industry introduced by the Emperor survived his death, it would be dissipated by the existence at Jaipur of carpets dating from the time of his grandson, and bearing upon them labels which denote them to be of Lahore manufacture. It is true that tradition at Jaipur attributes these carpets to quite another source. They are commonly supposed to have been brought as the spoils of war from Herát by Maharaja Man Singh, Governor of Kabul, from 1590 to 1615. Colonel Hendley, however, rejects this tradition and believes that the carpets are really, what their labels purport them to be, of Lahore manufacture, and of dates from 1634 to 1650. That the Lahore industry had a more than local reputation is proved by the fact that there is in the possession of the Girdlers' Company in London a carpet specially woven at Lahore in 1634 for one Richard Bell, Master, and presented to the Company "in token of his love," and the spasmodic supplies of so called Lahore carpets shown in the trade returns of the East India Company would seem to show that the industry was of not inconsiderable extent. It seems probable that not only in Lahore but in Delhi also carpet weavers were to be found among the dependants of the Moghal and of the nobles of his Court. But it is difficult to determine how far the meagre references which are extant point to the existence of any widely established industry in the Punjab. In Multan it is true the industry seems to have established itself as a household craft, and to that fact no doubt it owes its continuous existence; in Bahawalpur also a household carpet industry existed up to about ten years ago. But in the other cities of the province the industry would seem to have been purely a factory one, carried on by workers brought into the country for a particular purpose, and taking no permanent root there. Sir George Watt indeed suggests a doubt so to whether the so called Lahore carpets, mentioned in the returns of the East India Company, refer to the products of the Lahore and not to those of trans-frontier looms. On the other hand it has been argued by Mr. Vincent Robinson that from Akbar's time a large trade in Indian carpets came into being: that "the spread of the manufacture extended over the whole of India, and as late as the middle of this century was practised very much in its integrity from Kashmir to Tanjore." Mr. J. K. Momford, an American writer, has gone further, and has asserted that the system so grounded "was literally and figuratively inwoven with the family and civil life of the people". The evidence, however, would seem to suggest that in the Punjab the industry took little permanent root except in Multan and Bahawalpur, and that in any case it possessed by the middle of the nineteenth century very little importance. Among the exhibits of Indian carpets sent to London for the Exhibition of 1851 the Punjab was not represented at all.

Beginning of European influence.

13. In the London Exhibition of 1851 we find the first of the outside influences which led to a revival of carpet weaving in the Punjab. It was then that by the generosity of the Imperial Government the attention of the European markets was first directed to Indian carpets, with the result that the export trade revived, if indeed it may not be said then first to have come into existence. The Punjab itself was apparently unaffected by the new impulse for many years; at any rate there is nothing to show at what date the demand for carpets for export was first felt in the province.

Introduction of the industry into the jails.

14. Before the year 1862, however, the industry had entered on a new and distinct phase of its existence, for before that date the weaving of carpets had been introduced into some of the Punjab Jails. "It was not", says Mr. J. L. Kipling, "till the Exhibition of 1862 that the Punjab was known outside its borders for the production of carpets, and then only by the productions of the Lahore Jail executed for a London firm". By the year 1864 the jail industry had spread, for we find that Rawalpindi and Lahore Jails

both sent carpets to the Exhibition of that year, and the exhibit of carpets from Multan seems to mark the first appearance of carpets from that city in an area wider than its immediate neighbourhood. At the Exhibition of 1883 the extension of the industry was marked by the exhibition of carpets from Delhi Jail, from the Industrial Schools of Kasur and Hoshiarpur, from Multan and from Dera Ghazi Khan.

Amritsar and the export trade.

15. Before 1883, however, the industry had taken a fresh start in another and a more spontaneous direction. Before that date it had established itself in Amritsar, the place which is now the head-quarters of the industry in the province. Various causes of which the most tangible would seem to have been a serious famine in Kashmir, referred to by Baden Powell in his "Punjab Manufactures", had combined in bringing about a considerable influx of Kashmiri immigrants into the province. This was about the year 1840. The immigrants, weavers by craft, settled in large numbers in Ludhiana and Amritsar, and found employment in making cheaper varieties of the Kashmir shawl, then so popular in Europe. But this means of livelihood proved short lived, for about the year 1870, either from a change of fashion, or more probably from the growing deterioration of the work, the European demand for these shawls declined, and then came to an end, and the shawl weavers found their occupation gone. The growing export trade in Indian carpets seems to have suggested the idea that the manufacture of pile carpets would probably afford a profitable outlet for the skill which the Kashmiris possessed, skill not only in weaving but also, what was perhaps more important, in dyeing. It is accordingly from the period between the years 1870 and 1880 that the oldest of the well known Amritsar firms date their birth. Their progress was apparently slow and the jails, notably those at Lahore, Delhi, Multan, Rawalpindi and Montgomery, continued up to about the year 1890, to carry on a considerable export trade. By the year 1890, however, the competition of the Amritsar firms had begun to make itself felt, and from that time onwards they gradually absorbed the export trade which existed and increased it to far larger proportions. Thus to the jails was left only a small local trade. It was the jails, however, that had themselves given to their competitors the means to outdo them. In 1887 Messrs. Devi Sahai Chamba Mal, the oldest of the Amritsar firms, had obtained the permission of Government to inspect the Lahore Jail factory and to purchase some designs therefrom, and following upon this the same firm obtained the services of Mr. Blake, a retired Deputy Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, to supervise their factory. In 1893 the Amritsar industry received a strong impulse from the exhibit of some Indian carpets at the world's fair at Chicago. The result was the opening of a fresh market in America to the trade, and the effect on the volume of exports was at once felt.

Development up to the present day.

16. It was not until the year 1897, however, that the Government of India found it necessary to give a separate head in its trade figures for carpets and rugs in the Punjab. In the year 1897-98 the values in exports were Rs. 3,10,275 and for inter-provincial trade Rs. 77,050. The output for export increased with enormous rapidity and the increase was practically all in the Amritsar trade, till the figures for exports reached in the year 1899-1900 the sum of Rs. 8,56,740. In the two following years the trade increased; the number of maunds exported went up to 5,670.*. Not only had the existing firms at Amritsar increased their output but new factories sprang into existence. This sudden extension of trade was unnatural; it coincided with the production of much inferior work, and the trade has now shrunk to very much smaller proportions. The last figures available show exports from the province at Rs. 5,03,982. The causes of the fall are probably to be found in the fact that bad workmanship was found out, that the market was flooded, and that many of the manufacturers lost large sums in advances to their employees, a subject which will be treated of later. Whatever the causes, the result has been that the number of manufacturers in Amritsar has decreased, and that their output has decreased in an even greater degree. The carpet

* These figures include those for the block of territory from the Indus to the Jhelum and for the Peshawar and Kohat block, excluded from other years as not representing Punjab carpets

trade in that city—almost entirely an export one—seems now, however, to be stable; it is to be hoped at any rate that it has reached a natural and secure position. Meanwhile in other parts of the province the industry has been pursuing the even tenour of its way. The industry started at Kasur in 1876, and that founded in Hoshiarpur by Mr. Coldstream when Deputy Commissioner, have indeed disappeared. A factory started a few years ago at Delhi was found to be unprofitable and has been abandoned. The Multan industry, however, seems to have remained unaffected either by the sudden popularity of the Punjab carpet or by its subsequent decline in commercial importance. It is matter for regret that outside the jail the Bahawalpur craft should have become a thing of the past. But the trade returns show that the internal trade of the province has been keeping its position, if it has not in the last eight years made substantial progress. After this brief sketch of the history of the industry we are in a position to consider it as it exists at the present day.

Chapter II.—Extent of the Industry.

Places of manufacture.

17. Pile carpets are made in the following cities and districts of the Punjab:—

AMRITSAR.—With offshoots of some of the Amritsar firms at Batala in the Gurdaspur District, Sujanpur in the Gurdaspur District, Majitha and Jandiala in the Amritsar District, and at Lahore. The Amritsar industry is entirely a factory one.

MULTAN.—A household industry: also carried on in the jail.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.—Rugs, saddle bags, horse and camel trappings are made by women in their houses. These rugs have no pile; they are woven like *daris* with a warp and woof of wool.

HISSAR DISTRICT.—In the Hindu Orphanage at Bhiwani.

GUJRAT.—In the Church of Scotland Mission Industrial School.

MONTGOMERY.—In the Central Jail.

LAHORE.—Carpets are made in the jail, and at least one of the Amritsar manufactories has a branch at Lahore.

GURGAON.—At Hassanpur in the Gurgaon District there is one workshop where cotton pile carpets, known locally as 'Miqrazi' carpets are made.

DELHI.—In the jail: there is also a little spasmodic weaving in a few houses near the Ajmeri Gate and one of the merchants in the Chandni Chouk makes carpets occasionally to order. Cotton carpets are also made to a small extent at Ballabgarh in the Delhi District.

BAHAWALPUR.—Jail (introduced in 1878); given up by outside weavers 10 or 12 years ago.

Conditions under which carpets are made.

18. The industry is carried on under three conditions, as Mr. Percy Brown points out in the note he has contributed on the subject; first under European or native supervision, in factories as at Amritsar or in schools as in the Hindu Orphanage at Bhiwani and the Mission School at Gujrat; secondly, under Government officials, as in jails; and thirdly, by private enterprise in the workers' houses, as at Multan, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and to a very small extent in Delhi.

Number of persons employed in the industry.

19. No accurate figures showing the number of persons employed are available (the census figures give no help at all, in fact they are misleading) but the figures given below, are, I believe, approximately correct.

Amritsar—1,800 men and boys (including dyers and carders, the spinning is done by women in their houses).

Batala—330 weavers.

Lahore—No figures for the jail, perhaps 50 weavers outside.

Sujanpur—60 weavers.

Majitha—30

Jandiala—30 ,,

Dera Ghazi Khan—No figures.

Bhiwani—No figures.

Gujrat—8 weavers.

Hassanpur—4 or 5 weavers.

Montgomery Central Jail—No figures of number of men employed.

Delhi—7 or 8 men are employed in the jail, perhaps the same number spasmodically outside. About 8 persons are employed in carpet weaving in Ballabgarh.

Multan—42 carpet weaving shops with 50 weavers at work. No figures are given of the number of men employed in the Jail, but the number must be small.

Bahawalpur—There are 6 looms in the jail, but carpets are only made there when specially ordered.

20. The figures set out above show that, with the exception of Amritsar (and its offshoots) and Multan, carpet weaving is an inconsiderable industry in the Punjab. The actual output it is impossible to estimate accurately, for there are no figures to show sales within any particular provincial block as chosen for statistical purposes. I give below however figures, taken from the trade returns, which give a good notion of the trade within and beyond the province for the past eight years. The detailed figures will be found in the Appendix. The figures for trade beyond the province may be taken as representing fairly accurately the Amritsar trade (including under this head work done in the branch workshops of the Amritsar firms) : for this alone and almost exclusively is an export one ;—

Output (*a*) As shown in trade reports for the province.

	Exports.		Internal Trade.		Value per md.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1897-98	1,379	3,10,275	338	77,050	225 0
1898-99	2,581	5,85,887	283	64,241	227 0
1899-1900	3,683	8,56,740	323	75,138	232 8
1900-01*	5,512	10,00,425	No figures.		181 0
1901-02*	5,670	10,37,610	No figures.		183 0
1902-03	3,726	6,81,858	481	88,023	183 0
1903-04	3,102	5,67,666	623	1,14,009	183 0
1904-05	2,754	5,03,982	402	73,566	183 0

21. In preparing the above figures I have neglected the carpets exported either beyond the province or to other statistical blocks within the province, from territory between the Indus and the Jhelum and from the Peshawar and Kohat block : the latter because it now no longer forms part of the Punjab, and the former because the carpets exported therefrom are not manufactured within the block. The figures in the reports for the Jhelum to Indus block probably represent carpets from Kashmir and Khorasan, and must therefore be excluded from an account of the Punjab industry. For the years marked with an asterisk, no detailed figures, by blocks, are available, and I have therefore quoted figures including the amounts excluded from the other years.

22. The following figures extracted from district reports will serve to supplement to some extent the figures printed in the Provincial trade reports :—

(*b*) As indicated in district reports.

Lahore : the jail output has been of the value of about Rs. 4,000 for the past four years ; it was considerably larger a decade or so ago.

Delhi Jail : 2 or 3 carpets annually, worth perhaps Rs. 700 or Rs. 800.

Ballabgarh : Rs. 100 worth (including *daris*) turned out yearly.

Montgomery Jail : there is said to be a profit of Rs. 1,000 annually on the carpet industry, which, putting the profits at 10 per cent. would give an output of carpets worth Rs. 10,000 a year.

Multan Jail : output Rs. 721 per annum.

Bahawalpur Jail : probably only 3 or 4 carpets a year ; the annual output is certainly not more than Rs. 1,000 in value.

Multan : 1,000 couch sized rugs (*ghalicha*) and 6,000 *asans* are said to be made annually. The values of exports are estimated at Rs. 12,000, and of local sales Rs. 8,000. Carpets exported are sent chiefly to Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Kapurthala, Bahawalpur, Jhind, Chamba, Hardwar, Benares, Peshawar, Sukkur, Karachi, Shikarpur. The rugs sent to Lahore and Amritsar are nearly all the small sizes known as 'asans.' To Sindh are sent for the most part what are called "Garbi" rugs (of a mixed cotton and woollen fabric).

CHAPTER. III.

Materials used in carpet making and some details of their cost.

Materials of which the fabric is composed.

23. The materials used in the manufacture of pile carpets are cotton, wool, *pashmina*, *ak* floss, silk and hemp, exclusive of the various products used in dyeing.

Cotton.

24. Cotton is the material ordinarily used for the warp and woof of the Punjab carpet. Wool is never used for that purpose as is sometimes the case with trans-frontier carpets, though the Dera Ghazi Khan *khilim*, which is not a pile carpet at all, has a woollen warp and woof. In Multan for the last fifty years a carpet has been made with a pile of cotton, and a mixture of wool and cotton is also used there to some extent for the pile. Cotton pile carpets are also made at Ballabgarh in the Delhi District, at Hassanpur in the Gurgaon District and in the Lahore Central Jail. The cotton used is for the most part Indian cotton machine spun. Cotton thus prepared is preferred to hand-twisted yarn, as being stronger and no more expensive. In Multan imported cotton is used for the more expensive carpets. The price for cotton, purchased machine spun from the mills, is given at from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5-8 per 5 seers for Amritsar, or Rs. 36 the maund, at Rs. 25 the maund for Batala (the cotton is purchased from mills at Amritsar and Lahore). For Delhi Jail the price is given at Rs. 27-11 the maund. For Multan the price is given as annas 13 per seer (or Rs. 32-8 per maund) for country, and Rs. 1-6 per seer for imported cotton. I think it probable that the writer of the Amritsar report was misled as to the price of spun cotton. The price of cotton thread at Hassanpur is given at annas 15 per seer.

Wool.

25. Wool is the material ordinarily used for the pile of the carpet. In the factories, as at Amritsar, it is local wool from the neighbouring flocks, purchased raw. To the excellence of the fleeces in the neighbourhood of Amritsar would seem to be due part of the success of the carpet industry in that place. The price of raw wool is given at Rs. 21 per maund at Amritsar. The branch workshops of the Amritsar firms for the most part get their wool ready dyed from Amritsar but one of the Batala manufacturers buys his wool raw. One of the Amritsar firms uses Bikaniri wool, purchased in Bikanir for the finer counts of stitch. In Multan the prices given are Re. 1 per seer for ordinary and Re. 1-2 per seer for superior wool. Local wool is used, and the price would seem to indicate that the wool is purchased spun, not raw. In jails the wool is purchased in skeins of yarn ; the price is quoted in Delhi at 12 chittaks the rupee, or about Rs. 53 the maund. All the prices given are, however, subject to variation.

26. "Pashm", says Baden Powell in his book on the Economic Raw Products of the Punjab, "is a downy substance growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of the Tibbetan goat; it is of three colours, white, drab, and dark grey or *tusha*. The best kind is monopolised by Kashmir and is the product of Turfan and the provinces of Chinese Tartary. The Punjab is supplied from Changthang, whence the wool is exported by Leh to Amritsar and the other shawl weaving cities of the Punjab."

Pashmina.

27. "Rampur is a great mart for the reception and forwarding of wool. The prices (Baden Powell was writing in 1868) usually are Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4 a seer of uncleaned and Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a seer of cleaned *pashm*; 'tusha' wool sells at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a seer, and, if cleaned, at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per seer."

28. *Pashm* is used, but to a very limited extent, for the pile of carpets. It is only used for those of the finest stitch, and for such expensive work there is but a small demand. The prices quoted for Amritsar to-day are Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 6 per seer.

29. *Pashmina* carpets are woven on a cotton warp and the woof is of cotton also.

30. One of the Amritsar firms introduced so called *pashmina* from Kerman, but has now given it up. Baden Powell mentions Kermani wool as being used as a substitute for or to adulterate the true *pashm*.

31. It is, I think, doubtful whether any real *pashmina* is now used, as the price is so great. It is probably used, if at all, only at Amritsar and in some of the carpets made in the Lahore Jail.

32. Silk is used, to a still more limited extent than *pashm*, for the manufacture of the most expensive carpets. It is woven on a silken woof and warp, the price of the carpet so made being about Rs. 150 per square yard. It is stated that a number of silken carpets used to be made in Amritsar, but such carpets are now only made in compliance with an occasional order. As a rule the pile is all of silk, when it is used at all; but I saw one carpet in Amritsar in which the bulk of the pile was of wool, but parts of the design were done in silk, producing a curiously lustrous effect amid the woollen pile. The silk is purchased raw in Bombay and is washed, spun and dyed in Amritsar.

Silk.

33. *Ak* floss, the floss of the *Calotropis gigantea*, is used in Bahawalpur only for the pile. Its use is very restricted: the carpet industry in Bahawalpur is a small one, the *ak* is not cultivated but collected wild, and there is a very small supply of it. It is purchased raw and prepared in the jail; it closely resembles silk in appearance. It is hoped to cultivate it and extend its use.

Ak floss.

34. Hemp (native grown hemp) has been introduced of late years at Multan for the warp of carpets, an undesirable innovation, sometimes attributed, it is difficult to say on what grounds, to European influence.

Hemp.

35. Mr. Percy Brown, speaking of dyes, says, "these used to be almost entirely vegetable, and of local manufacture. The manufacturers of Amritsar generally maintain that most of their dyes are obtained in this way: they certainly appear to prepare them themselves on their own premises. I believe the Amritsar firms guarantee that vegetable colours only are used, and that they are permanent."

Dyes.

36. The following list of dyeing materials and their prices has been supplied to me from Amritsar:—Indigo for blue, it is purchased raw at Rs. 6 per seer and, when dissolved in sulphuric acid, at Rs. 1-8 per seer.

Dyeing materials.

Cochineal, for crimson, red or rose, it costs Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 per seer.

Majid (or majith), madder (*Rubia munjista* or *cordifolia*) for terra cotta: purchased at Rs. 14 per maund.

Pomegranate shells and flowers, naspal (*Punica granata*) for yellow: the shells cost Rs. 4-9 and the flowers Rs. 3 per maund.

Lac (for an account of lac the reader is referred to page 190 of Baden Powell's "Economic products of the Punjab") for crimson shades; it is purchased at Rs. 10 per maund.

Rheond (*rhubarb*) for dull reds and yellows, purchased at Rs. 8 per maund.

Greens are produced by a mixture of indigo and certain yellow dye stuff.

The following chemicals are used as mordants :—Sulphuric acid for use with indigo, lac and cochineal. Sulphate of iron for the production of greys and blacks, in combination with barks containing tannic acid.

Alum in combination with cochineal for the production of cerise and crimson.

Hydrochloric acid with lac for bright red.

The following list of colouring matters obtained from the Delhi Jail will serve to supplement to some extent the dye stuffs given above :—

Kesu, the flowers of the Dhak (*Butea frondosa*) for greenish yellows.

Turmeric, *haldi*, (*Cucuma longa*) for yellows.

Akalbir (the root of the *Datiscus cannabinus*) for yellows.

Kamila (the powder from the capsules of the *Rottlera tinctoria*) for yellows

Mendhi (*Lawsonia inermis*) for reds.

Kikar bark for browns.

Kath (the extract of *Acacia Catechu*) and *Maien* (the galls of the *Tamarix furens*) are used in dyeing with madder.

Murabba nil (sulphate of indigo) for blues and greens.

Use of lime.

37. Before dyeing with any of the red shades the wool to be dyed is placed in a solution of slaked lime, which serves to remove fat and foreign bodies from it.

Number of shades produced.

38. The dyeing substances given above are used not only alone but in combination, to produce different shades. In the Delhi Jail there is a list of some seventy shades which can be produced by combinations of these substances. The Amritsar manufacturers assert that they can produce some seven hundred distinct shades; it is difficult to believe, however, that all are produced solely with vegetable dyes. In Multan aniline dyes are used to a large extent; the process of dyeing with mineral dyes is, however, so foreign to India that I have not thought it necessary to give any account of it here.

Aniline dyes.

Chapter IV.

Process of weaving and preparation of the materials.

Carding, spinning and twisting of wool.

39. It now remains to describe how the materials for the carpet are prepared, and the manner in which the fabric is woven from them. The processes I am about to describe are those employed in Amritsar and may be taken to be those employed throughout the province, except when I have stated specially that any different method is in use. To take first the materials for the pile of the carpet, wool, *pashmina* or silk. The wool is purchased raw, it must first be carded or scutched. This operation is carried out by means of the *Pinjin* or bow, described in the Monograph on Woollen Manufactures (1884-85) to which the reader is referred. This is done within the factory. After being carded the wool is handed over to women who take it to their homes and spin it on the ordinary *charkhi* or spinning wheel (also described in the Monograph on Woollen Manufacture in the Punjab). After being spun the wool is returned to the factory to be dyed; first however, it is twisted (the *charkhi* being used), and made up into skeins *(challas)*.

Preparation of silk, pashm and ak floss.

40. Of the preparation of the other materials used for the pile, silk, *pashmina*, and at Bahawalpur, *ak* floss, it is necessary to say but little; their use is exceedingly restricted for *pashmina* has become almost prohibitive in price, and a silk carpet is far too expensive to be an article of commerce. It is made on rare occasions to special order. *Pashmina* is said to be purchased spun, and only to be twisted and dyed by the carpet manufacturers. Silk is purchased raw in Bombay, it is washed, spun and dyed by the manufacturer. *Ak* floss is collected and brought into the jail in a raw state. I have no details of the method of its preparation at my command; its use is, however, so rare that to give such details is, I think, unnecessary.

Preparation of cotton.

41. Of the preparation of the cotton little is to be said; it is purchased spun, it has only to be twisted to the requisite thickness (this is done on the *charkhi*) and dyed. The warp is usually undyed, the woof is generally dyed, a plain colour. When used for the pile as in the case of the cotton carpets at Multan, or the "Garbi kalins" made at the same place, the cotton is of course dyed a variety of colours to form the pattern of the carpet.

Dyeing: preparation of materials to receive the dye.

42. The subject of dyeing is a large one and cannot be adequately treated in this Monograph. The list of substances in the previous chapter gives however some idea of the sort of materials used. Both materials and methods are almost entirely native to India, except in the case of the aniline dyes used principally at Multan. The process of dyeing with mineral dyes as being one purely of European origin I do not think it necessary to describe. The general principle in colouring with Indian dyes is to wash the wool first in water, so as to remove all foreign matter, and then to place it for a period of two hours in a solution of soap nuts or haritha *(Sapindus emarginatus)*. It is then again washed in water and dried thoroughly. The wool is again dipped in water before being put into the *deg* or cauldron, for dyeing. Before dyeing red the wool is placed in a solution of slaked lime. Sulphuric acid, when used, is placed in the cauldron after the dyeing ingredients have been mixed in boiling water.

Actual process of dyeing.

43. After being thoroughly washed the wool is placed in the cauldron and boiled until the required shade is obtained. "The apparatus of a native dyer," says Baden Powell, "is very limited and inexpensive. His fire and pans wherein he can boil such articles as require it, earthen 'nands' and jars of various sizes, and cloth for filtering, constitute almost his only requisites. The workshops of native dyers are generally dirty in the extreme, notwithstanding this colours of surprising beauty are often produced." The dyes used by the Amritsar carpet manufacturers are all, it is claimed, fast, the aniline dyes as employed at Multan are not.

Warp-laying.

44. We are to suppose then that the materials for the carpet are now ready, the cotton for the warp and woof and the wool dyed the requisite colour. The warp must first be prepared, it is done as follows:—Five iron pegs are stuck upright in the ground in a straight line. The two farthest ones are just as far apart as the length of the carpet, including the fringe, is to be, or just a little longer to allow for shrinkage. The third peg is half way between the two outer ones, and the other two each within a short distance of the outer one on each side. The cotton thread is then taken in hand by the warp layer and passed up and down the row of pegs. He drops it alternately to the right and to the left of each peg as he walks up and down the row, till the whole thread is laid, stretched round each of the outer pegs and passing alternately on each side of the inner ones. The number of threads for the warp has been calculated beforehand, varying of course with the breadth of the carpet and the fineness of the work (in a fine carpet the threads are finer and closer together, in coarser work they are stouter and further apart), and the thread is wound round the pegs as many times as there are to be threads in the warp. Bamboos are then inserted in place of the two end pegs, and the pegs are all removed. The threads are then arranged in order side by side along the bamboos. The crossing of the threads at each end is either preserved by inserting stout twine between the threads at

the point where they crossed over to the two pegs next to the outside pegs, or the threads may lie round the bamboos without any crossing. The warp is then double, having two threads back and front, the back immediately behind the front. The warp (*tani*) is then complete and ready to be placed on the loom.

The loom and the method of weaving.

45. The loom (*dukan*) is placed vertically* on the ground. It consists of two upright poles (*thummi*) marked *M* on the plan made usually of *kikar* wood, these posts support two heavy wooden rollers (*tur*) marked *A B* usually made of deodar or *kail* wood. The rollers lie horizontally between the posts, the lower one in a trench dug between them, in which it lies level with the ground, and the upper about five feet above it. On each of the rollers are square hooks, marked *e.f.* into which the bamboos marked *a.b.* at each end of the warp are fixed, and the top roller is turned round by hand (it has a spike passing through it, by which it is turned) until the warp lies stretched tight between the rollers. The rollers are prevented from turning round by a chain (*sangal*) fastened to each and stretched between them at one side. The chain is fitted in the middle with a screw (*pech*) by which the chain can be tightened or loosened as is necessary. A loom is said to cost about Rs. 100. It will have been seen that the warp is now stretched double between the rollers, the superfluous length being rolled up round the upper roller. The next thing is to affix the apparatus by which the front and back threads of the warp can be crossed. To each of the threads is tied a loop (*gulla*). Each set of loops (*i.e.*, those of the front and those of the back threads of the warp) is then tied to a bamboo marked *c.d.*, of the same length as the width of the loom, and each bamboo is fastened along its length to several bow like objects (*mukra*), marked *k.*, the string corresponding to the bow string being fastened, not as its middle point, to the bamboo fastened to the loops. There is a separate set of bows for each of the two sets of threads. The bow (*mukra*) rests on a beam (*ghori*) marked *C.* fixed on two posts *D.* and *E.* at a height of about three feet from the ground and by moving each set of bows on the *ghori*, so as to tighten or loosen the bow string on the bamboo holding the loop (*gulla*) either the back or the front set of threads of the warp is pulled forward while the other is relaxed. It is thus that the threads are crossed. The loom is now ready for weaving. To begin the carpet three or four rows are woven as in ordinary weaving, the woof threads (*butkas*) being passed between the threads of the warp by hand, and the pile can then be begun. The weavers sit on the ground with their feet in the trench I have mentioned ; as a rule there is a weaver for each 24 inches or so of the carpet's breadth. Above their heads hang balls of different coloured wools. The weaver takes a piece of wool, passes it in a figure of eight round the two threads of the warp (back and front) and cuts off the ends which stick out in front. This is the knot or stitch called 'pech.' The form of knot used is that known in carpet literature as the Sehna knot (called after a town of that name in Persia) ; in this knot the two ends of wool stick out between each thread of the warp. This is done for each thread till one row of stitches has been put in : then a thread of the woof is passed by hand between the warp, beaten down with a heavy comb (called *panja*) and the threads crossed : then another thread of the woof is passed through from the other side, and the threads of the warp again crossed, and again a row of woollen stitches is put in. After each row of the pile has been put in it is cut off short with scissors. This process is continued till the whole carpet has been completed ; as the work goes on the portion of the carpet woven is rolled up round the lower roller and the warp threads unrolled correspondingly from the upper. The carpet is then finished off by hemming the ends, or a fringe of the warp is left.

Size of carpets.

46. The pile varies from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. There is of course practically no limit to the length of the carpet which can be manufactured, but the breadth depends on the size of the loom. The biggest loom in Amritsar and probably in the province is 31 feet broad. The Multan rug is generally 8 feet by 4 feet, but a few of the workshops can turn out a carpet 12 feet broad.

* The cotton pile rugs made at Ballabgarh in the Delhi District are, however, woven on the ordinary dari loom (see para 2) ; the knot or stitch consists of ten or twelve strands of untwisted cotton roughly twisted together in the weaver's hands, and there are three or four rows of woof between each row of knots.

Tools.

47. The tools used are very simple :—

(i). A knife 'chhuri' called also 'karad' in Multan, it has a curved blade edged on the convex side, and fixed into a short straight handle: it is used to cut the yarn after each knot has been woven.

(ii). The *panja* or comb, a heavy hand-like comb, the palm of thick wood, sometimes covered with an iron plate and the fingers, or teeth, of iron; they are 10 or 12 in number, and about three inches long. The *panja* is used to make the fabric compact by beating down each line of the woof after it has been put in.

(iii). Scissors (*miqraz*) for clipping each line of pile after it has been put in.

Some details of workmanship in Lahore Jail.

48. The following note I quote from a memorandum prepared by Dr. W. Dickson, formerly Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore, and contributed by him to Colonel Hendley's work on "Asian Carpets."

49. "The woof threads or *butkas* as they are called are dyed with indigo for the purpose of enabling the person in charge of the work to see that the white warp threads are covered; if they are not covered by being well beaten down, little white spaces are left which are technically called 'Charbi.' On each side of the carpet is a thick strong cotton rope, technically called 'lath' or pillar. Care has to be taken that this is kept slacker than the woof threads, otherwise the carpet will lie in folds on the ground, and the defect cannot be mended. A template, or long strip of wood, is kept suspended at the back of the carpet in order to measure the width and keep it the same during manufacture. In this jail a prisoner called a 'Naqshi' sits behind and reads out the pattern taking one row at a time all through the breadth of the carpet. Some times a workman scamping his work fastens in his stitches to two of the warp threads instead of one, or more properly to four instead of two. This is called 'tath' false. Again he fills in double stitches two at a time instead of one, this is called 'Double *phanda*' or neglects to pass the warp threads, this is called double *phera*. I may mention that the word 'Double' has quite been adopted by the natives. In conclusion I would notice the remarkable facility that many natives have of producing designs. It is merely necessary to give them (especially the class of Sunars or goldsmiths) a rough sketch, photograph, or coloured drawing of a carpet, and they will with a little instruction draw out a carpet stitch by stitch on section paper, and they are seldom wrong in the adjustment of the colours."

The Multan loom.

50. The loom as used at Multan is somewhat different from that in use at Amritsar and the jails, and I think it is necessary therefore to make some reference to it. The side posts of the loom are of brick work, instead of wood, and the rollers are kept in position not by a chain and screw but by a handle fastened on to each and stuck into the ceiling and ground respectively. The mechanical contrivance employed for crossing the threads of the warp is also somewhat different. The heddle consists of only one bamboo rod, fastened by loops (*gulla*, and also called *rachh* in Multan) to one layer of the warp only. The heddle is suspended from the roof instead of being supported as at Amritsar by the pull between the *ghori* and the warp, and it is pulled back by making fast the strings attached to it to nails in the wall. The process of crossing the threads is thus described in the Multan report: "Suppose the warp standing up taut between the rollers; suppose also that the two layers of the warp are standing apart by the pull administered by the heddle to one of the layers, and that above the heddle there is the first crossing of the layers with a bamboo stick lying over it," (*i. e.* between the layers). To cross the threads "the stick over the first crossing above the heddle is pushed lower down by pressure on its jutting ends, and thus the crossing is brought down considerably below the heddle; it is clear that above the crossing the layer that was previously in front has gone to the back"; the woof thread is then passed through, "the stick is raised now to above the heddle and thus the positions of the layers of warp are again interchanged." In the Multan carpet the woof is only passed through

once between each line of the pile instead of twice as is the case with the Amritsar carpets.

Cleaning and clipping of the completed carpet.

51. After the carpet has been completed, it is spread on the ground where it is rubbed with a sort of currycomb, brushed, and again clipped with scissors, to ensure that the pile shall be of the same length throughout the length and breadth of the carpet.

Designs: their origin, and methods of carrying them out.

52. So much for the merely mechanical process of weaving the carpet; the method of carrying out the design still remains to be dealt with. In the jails I believe the carpets are commonly copied from existing Persian designs: the patterns of some however have been derived from other sources, such as the School of Art, and carpet dealers in Europe and America, and some have been designed by men employed in the jail. The master weaver holds in his hand the design to be copied (either a piece of fabric or a design drawn to full scale), and dictates to each weaver the stitches he is to put in, *e.g.*, so many white, so many blue, &c., along the breadth of the carpet. In Multan the designs seem to be largely traditional, they are woven by the weaver from his own knowledge or copied from a sketch in the case of a pupil. In Amritsar the process is peculiar and interesting; it was brought I believe from Kashmir by the weavers, most of whom are of Kashmiri origin. The design for the carpet, whether it be an old Persian design which is to be copied, whether, as is sometimes the case, the pattern is designed in the factory, or whether, and this is the general rule in the factories at Amritsar to-day, the design is sent from Europe or America, is drawn out in pencil to full scale, on ruled paper marked out in square inches. The square inches are divided up again into as many squares as there are to be stitches to the square inch of the carpet. The draftsmen show great skill and freedom in copying patterns, enlarging them in most cases from a copy in very much less than full scale. The pattern, when drawn out thus to full scale, is handed to another man (*talim navis*), with instructions as to the colours to be used. He marks the design so as to show the colour of each stitch, and then taking line by line he translates the pattern on to a slip of paper (called *talim*) using a recognised symbol for every shade used. Each slip contains 6 lines of stitches, and reads, to a person with a knowledge of the symbols, so many stitches of red, so many of blue, so many of white, as the case may be. The "talim" is handed to the weaver, one *talim* for each weaver (each weaver has a breadth of 18 inches or two feet to weave): he fastens it up in front of him as he sits at work, and puts in the stitches as they are shown on the *talim*. If, as often, in fact nearly always, happens, the two sides of the carpet are the same, then the weaver who is doing, for instance, the border design, while putting in the stitches himself, reads them out aloud for the weaver who is doing the border on the other side, and the latter weaves them under his dictation. The general custom is that only one-quarter of the carpet is written out on the talim (the other three-quarters being merely repetitions of the design); some few designs, however, are different throughout, and in that case the whole carpet must be thus translated on to the *talims*. Such a system of course precludes any originality on the part of the weaver, or his leaving any impress of his personality on the work he is doing, for he does not know what the pattern will turn out to be, until it has actually come to completion under his hand.

Quality of carpets.

53. The quality of the carpet depends on the materials used and the fineness of the stitch. By a stitch is meant the piece of wool twisted round the threads of the warp. The unit for estimating fineness of stitch is the square inch, and according as there are more or fewer stitches to the square inch, the carpet is said to be of finer or coarser quality. The work done at Amritsar ranges from a quality of 36 stitches to the square inch (*i.e.*, 6×6) to 400 stitches to the square inch (*i.e.*, 20×20) which is as fine as any of the old carpets from Persia which have come down to us. At Multan the work is considerably coarser ranging from $3\times3=9$ stitches to the square inch to perhaps 100 (10×10). In Multan however there is commonly only one stitch for two strands of the warp (*i.e.*, two back and two front strands) instead of one stitch to each back and front thread. In the jails the work ranges from about 8 to about 18 stitches to the inch, but

probably most of the carpets turned out by the jails are of the coarser stitch. In fact in the province generally most of the work is of a quality not finer than 10 stitches to the inch.

Kinds of carpets made.

54. The bulk of the carpets made in the province are woven for export and are therefore of a size to suit European and American needs. Such carpets are known as *kalin* or *ghalicha*, which is the Persian equivalent for carpet or rug. In Multan the work is almost without exception done for Indian consumption, and the rug woven is therefore entirely different, "asans," small rugs, generally square, used to sit upon for meals or worship by Hindus and therefore of wool, oblong prayer carpets (*jai namaz*) generally of cotton, for the use of Musalmans, small woollen *kalins* to spread on beds, and the *garbi kalin*, also a small rug, of mixed woollen and cotton pile, chiefly exported to Sindh where it is given to girls on their marriage as part of their dowry. The *garbi kalin* is also largely sold as a woollen rug, the material being adulterated for the sake of cheapness and the purchaser deceived. The Hassanpur and Ballabgarh carpets are made entirely for native use and have only a local reputation.

Chapter V.
Caste and condition of work-people.

Tribes and religion of work-people.

55. If any such proof were needed the fact that the weaving of pile carpets was introduced by Mohammadans would be proved by the fact that almost without exception the weavers and preparers of the materials in the Punjab are Mohammadans. In Amritsar the persons employed in the industry are almost all Kashmiris, though the boy weavers are also drawn from the lower classes of the local Mohammadan population; weavers, dyers, designers, *talim* writers are all commonly Mohammadans, descendants of the Kashmiri shawl weavers of Amritsar. The wool carders are Mohammadans but cannot be allotted to any particular tribe. The spinning of the yarn is the only part of the work done by Hindus, and this is done by women in their homes at the rate of two annas per seer. The report from Batala mentions the following classes of Mohammadans as being employed:—Mochis, Kashmiris, Arains, Rajputs, Hajjams, Julahas, Shekhs, Bharais, Kakezais, Telis, Barwalas, Mirasis and Moghals, and the other offshoots of the Amritsar factories probably contain some such mixture of tribes. The Bahawalpur report states that the industry when it had an independent existence, up to some 12 years ago, was entirely a Mohammadan one, and that the work now done in the State Jail is done by Mohammadans. In Multan the weavers are Mohammadans who assert that they came originally from Persia or Bukhara. Khaja, Chisti, Pathan, Pauli, Kamlah, Nirali are given as the castes which supply most of the carpet weavers. It is only in the jails that the industry is not a purely Mohammadan one, though there too it will probably be found that the weavers are generally Mohammadans.

Wages of work-people and apprentices: (*a*) in factories.

56. With regard to wages:—under the factory system, as for instance in Amritsar, all materials are supplied by the manufacturer to his employees. The rate for spinning has been mentioned above. Wool carders are paid by their work; the rate given for Batala is Rs. 3 per maund; in Amritsar it is probably somewhat higher, as the reason for the opening of factories at Batala and other places in the neighbourhood has been the cheapness of labour as compared with Amritsar. Dyers are paid usually by the month, their wages going up to Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per mensem, but they sometimes work on contract. Designers and *talim* writers are paid by the month up to Rs. 50 per mensem. They are generally the descendants of Kashmiri shawl designers. The system in Amritsar by which the weavers are paid is somewhat peculiar; the manufacturer contracts for the weaving of the carpet with a master weaver, and the latter provides the labour required in the shape of small boys to whom he pays a monthly wage of from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8. The Amritsar manufacturers were not willing to tell me the rate at which they contract with the weavers of the different grades of carpet. The rate varies with the fineness of the work on which of course depends the time within which the carpet can be completed. The Batala report gives the rate as Rs. 2-5-6 per square yard for a carpet of

8 stitches to the inch, Rs. 3-10-9 per square yard for a carpet of 10 stitches to the inch, and Rs. 4-14 per square yard for a square inch with stitches 11 × 12 (warp 11 to 12 woof). It may be assumed that the rate is considerably higher for the finer work, rising in a ratio considerably out of proportion to the increased fineness of stitch, and that the rates for Amritsar are higher than those for Batala. On the completion of the carpet or of part of the carpet, the manufacturer pays the boy weavers the monthly wage which is due to them, and the balance of the price contracted for by the master weaver is then made over to him. I am told that a master weaver (in charge of three looms) sometimes earns as much as Rs. 60 a month, but it may turn out that he is a loser on the contract, if the pattern is intricate and his boys work slowly. Design and colour have no effect on price, and in the case of a carpet of which the pattern is very intricate the daily wages of the boys may amount to more than the contract price due to the weaver. The boy weavers are taught their trade by the master weaver, they may pay him a small premium, or they may simply work without wages for 6 months or so, till they have learnt the craft. Most of them, I am told, become master weavers when they grow up. The craft is not difficult to learn and is one for which boys are particularly suited, as their small fingers are deft in weaving the pile. The work is not hard; it is done under fairly wholesome conditions, in sheds open to the air on one side, and in Amritsar at any rate one day in the week, Friday, is a holiday.

57. The above remarks apply to the weaving of carpets as practised in the factories. In the case of the jails and industrial schools there is nothing to be said under the head of caste and wages. Prisoners are taught the work in the jail, independently of their previous occupation though naturally any men who have a knowledge of the craft are employed upon it. The household industry is represented by Multan, it existed in Bahawalpur until about 12 years ago. The Multan carpet weaver works in his own house, the work room containing as a rule two small looms. The dyeing is done by the weavers themselves, using both native and aniline dyes. Some of the dyes are brought from Amritsar, and cotton thread for cotton pile carpets is sometimes purchased already dyed. The twisting of the yarn is done by the weavers themselves, or by their wives, or is given to women to do in their homes at low rates. As the weaving is done for the most part by independent craftsmen it is almost impossible to estimate their gains. The Multan report however gives the following rates for weaving 4½ inches breadth of carpet—

(b) the Jail and household industry.

Annas 8, when the value of the rug is Rs. 50.
„ 4, „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 25
„ 2, „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ 10

58. As regards the characteristics of carpet weavers there is, with the exception of those of Amritsar, little to be said. They may be regarded as representing the common type of the lower classes of the Mohammadan population; no occupational caste has been formed, nor is there, so far as the writer is aware, any specific name for the followers of the craft. It is in Amritsar alone that any particular trait can be attributed to the carpet weaver and it belongs to him, rather as *Kashmiri than as carpet weaver. This trait is laziness. He is, or was, for circumstances have changed to a certain extent, unwilling to do a stitch of work, until he has received an advance on the contract price of the carpet, and after receiving the advance it is not always easy to induce him to do work of equivalent value. The circumstances no doubt were somewhat peculiar. Carpet weaving in Amritsar was found to be profitable, the demand for carpets became large, and the difficulty was to find weavers to satisfy it. Manufacturers eager to find workmen gave advances readily, and the workman, who knew there to be a continual demand for his services, preferred to leave the factory to completing the work for which he had contracted. He knew that after leaving one employer another was to be found, and one who would be as ready to give him an advance as the former. The result was that the manufacturers found that they had outstanding large balances, which they were

Characteristics of weavers.

* It is interesting however to note that the custom of demanding advances characteristic of the Amritsar carpet weaver is not unknown among the carpet weavers of other places. The same complaint has been made by manufacturers with reference to the weavers of Lahore and Delhi; no doubt these contained Kashmiris among them.

unable to recover, for nothing was to be gained by suing in the Civil Courts a man who had no property to attach. The provisions of Act XIII of 1859 seem to have failed to meet the case, and it was not until the manufacturers combined to refuse to employ a weaver who was under an obligation to work elsewhere, that any remedy was found. Before this however large sums had been lost. At the present day the difficulty is not so much felt. The demand for Amritsar carpets has declined, and the manufacturer is more nearly in a position to make his own terms with a labour market not too small to meet the demand. Advances are however still given, to a limited extent, and on the occasion of a wedding or any family ceremony involving expense the weaver goes to his employer to ask, as a right, the advance which he requires. The laziness and improvidence of his character remains so far constant that it is only by admitting such claims that the manufacturer can get his work done at all.

Chapter VI.

Prices of carpets and profits.

Cost of manufacture.

59. The question of profits is not one on which the manufacturer is disposed to be very communicative, nor probably are his figures entirely to be relied upon when he does give any information. I have however been supplied with some figures from Batala in the Gurdaspur report, after quoting which I will go on to give such information as has been forthcoming with regard to the price of the manufactured product.

60. The following figures for some carpets would show the expense of wool and cotton threads and the cost of weaving as actually ascertained from the registers of some of the Batala factories :—

	Size of carpet in feet.	Number of warp and woof threads per square inch.	Quantity of wool used.	Quantity of cotton used.	Total cost of weaving.
			Seers.	Seers.	Rs.
I	12×9	8×8	33½	19½	29
II	15×15	8×8	53½	31	45
III	12×9	8×9	37	20	30
IV	10×8	10×10	30	12	33
V	7×7	11×12	19	9	26

61. These figures while interesting enough hardly afford us a basis for estimating the cost price of the carpet, for, in addition to the cost of weaving there is the price of the material, the cost of dyeing, carding, spinning, warp-laying, and cleaning, as well as a proportion of the wages paid to designers and *talim* writers.

62. "The quantity of the wool and cotton threads shown in the above figures," I quote from the Gurdaspur report, "is the total quantity supplied to weavers out of which one-third is wasted in scissor clippings and the cleanings of carpets. This waste wool is sold off in heaps at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a maund. The actual weight of a finished carpet is about three seers to a yard."

Sale prices of carpets.

63. The sale prices of carpets as they prevail in the different places of manufacture will be of some interest. The following figures are for woolen carpets, the prices are per square yard, and the number of stitches to the inch indicates the quality of the carpet.

	6 stitches.	8 stitches.	10 stitches.	12 stitches.	14 stitches.	20 stitches.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Batala	...	9	13 0	...	...	...
Amritsar	7	...	...	...	...	75
Multan Jail	...	10	12 8	15	...	...
Lahore Jail	...	10	13 0	17	25	...

64. In the Delhi Jail the prices range from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 per square yard, at the Montgomery Jail from Rs. 10 to Rs. 17. In Bahawalpur Jail the prices are Rs. 9-10-0 per square yard for woolen, Rs. 56 per square yard for silk and Rs. 19 per square yard for the *ak* floss carpets. The Multan woolen *kalin* costs from Rs. 7 to Rs. 13 per square yard, and the *asan*, generally a yard square, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12, though a cheaper quality can be obtained. The prices quoted are for carpets of the best workmanship, of the type revived in the jails and exported so largely from Amritsar. Besides these there are the cheaper cotton carpets. At the Lahore Central Jail cotton carpets are woven of 8 or 10 stitches to the inch, ranging in price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per square yard. The cotton carpets of Hassanpur in the Gurgaon District cost Rs. 12 per square yard in the highest and Rs. 3 per square yard in the lowest quality. The cotton *jai namaz* made in Multan costs from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per square yard, the cotton *kalin* (usually bed size) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15, and the *garbi kalin* of mixed wool and cotton pile Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard. Probably the cheapest cotton pile carpet made in the province is that woven at Ballabgarh in the Delhi District. This fabric costs little more than a *dari*, being woven at the rate of annas eight to annas ten per seer.

Chapter VII.

Carpet making as an art industry in the Punjab.

The Punjab carpet as a work of art.

65. Carpet weaving may fairly be regarded, at any rate potentially, as an art industry, and it may not be uninteresting therefore to consider what is the status of the Punjab carpet from this point of view. In the remarks that follow it will be seen that I am treating of it largely as an article of export, for it is chiefly as an article of export that it is of importance, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that though meagre, there is a certain output of carpets intended purely for a local market, and to them the remarks dealing with the article intended for export have no application.

Its limitations.

66. The Punjab carpet at its best is a creditable production, its materials are good, its dyes are fast, its designs appropriate and its workmanship such that it will wear for generations. At its worst it is none of these things. But even at its best it is a trade product and not a work of art. There is to be found in it nothing of the individuality of the weaver, nothing that tells us of his daily life. Of the work of the Nomad it has been said that "the wanderer's life and imperfectly understood thoughts, playing as a feeble light in his mind from the far distant past seem to be woven into the little piece of work for those to read who can." In the Punjab carpet of the present day we shall look in vain for any such significance. Nor does the weaver, like the Persian weaver of old, devote his effort to perfecting forms; he already understands designs—themselves "but slow developments of various types of surface decoration, where the forms, originally symbolic, were regarded with superstitious respect and the colourings followed set rules which were seldom deviated from."

Its want of local feeling or originality.

67. In the Punjab the designs employed are either slavish copies of Persian originals or nondescript compositions, containing elements the most diverse, thrown together to suit the exigencies of fashion in Europe or America. In the Jails for the most part accepted Persian designs are used; in the Amritsar factories either these or patterns sent for execution from the buyer over seas. "In the matter of designs" (I quote from the Amritsar report) "the greatest variety may be observed. The original Kashmiri made designs and colourings soon become stale owing to their sameness and want of individuality, and so English and American firms started sending their own designs and colourings which were made in accordance with the trend of fashion of the day. Prominent decorators then went to work and sent out their own creations to be translated into an Indian made floor covering. A very large part of the business done in several of the factories consists in carrying out the ideas of these decorators, and very often a pure 'Louis Seize,' a Flemish 'Renaissance,' a Chinese, or even a 'Rococo' carpet may be seen on loom at Amritsar." Such carpets, except for the accident of manufacture, are of course not oriental carpets at all, and the supreme triumph of the commercial spirit is perhaps to be found in the immense rolls, not

uncommon in the Amritsar factories, of plain unfigured carpet, to be sold in America by the yard as if it were calico or tape. For the past few years however the demand seems to be more for pure Persian designs. In so far as taste means the adaptation of design to the materials in which it is to be carried out, this may be said to denote an improvement of taste, quite apart from the intrinsic beauties of the designs themselves. But it is doubtful whether the comparatively coarse wool of the Punjab is entirely suited to the weaving of the finer Persian designs, and in any case, it has been pointed out by Mr. P. Brown, and probably with truth, that in copying these originals not enough regard is paid to fineness of stitch. There is apt also to be a comparative crudeness of colouring, but with every qualification these reproductions are by no means contemptible pieces of work.

The Multan and the Dera Ghazi Khan rug an exception.

68. Of the bulk of the carpet weaving in the province then it must be said that its chief defect lies in its want of originality, its lack of any national or local feeling. There is of course much, and about the year 1900, when the carpet boom was at its height, there was more, bad workmanship expended on bad materials. But the defect above pointed out is one that pervades the best, as well as the worst work of the province. It is only in Multan and in the Dera Ghazi Khan District that there exists anything like individual or local treatment. The Dera Ghazi Khan rug, which belongs really to the kind of fabrics known as 'khilims,' is woven in stripes, with designs between them, and it is interesting to notice that the patterns employed were by local tradition orginally copied from the robes of the Pharoahs of Egypt. The Multan industry while, as it has been pointed out, it is probably not an indigenous one, has yet developed along distinctive lines. "The patterns," says Mr. P. Brown, in a note contributed by him to the Multan gazetteer, "have a decidedly Tartar air. They are excessively bold and yet not clear in detail. The unusual size of the stitch together with a peculiar brightness in the white and their rather violent red and yellow give them a somewhat aggressive and quite distinctive quality of colour ..... The cotton rugs and carpets are sometimes particoloured like the woollen ones, but the typical Multan cotton carpet is an exceedingly strong and substantial fabric coloured entirely in a bright bluish white and blue. There would seem indeed to be a sort of unity in local treatment of pottery, enamels and rugs." The designs are generally geometrical, the octagon and decagon being favourite forms and also the chess board, but animal figures, lions, dogs, peacocks are also used. "One common feature of all patterns," says the Multan report, "is two or three rectangles concentric with the carpet and near to its borders. The intervening spaces are patterned with small regular figures and the ground filled up with animal or other designs." While however the Multan carpet is interesting as having developed and preserved a distinct local type it is not, I am led to believe, of any great artistic merit. The introduction of aniline dyes has had a bad effect, for the colours used are neither permanent nor good in tone. The market is mainly local and cheapness is the end chiefly held in view, so that much artistic improvement can hardly be expected. The carpet is however substantial, "although" (I quote again from the Multan gazetteer) "the original motif of the pattern has been merged by dint of many repetitions in vague masses of colour, its fabric remains stout and good; forming in this respect a strong contrast with the Mirzapur rug, another survival which has not only lost its pattern but become flimsy and loose in workmanship."

The virtues of the Punjab carpet. The tendency to decry modern weaving.

69. These then are the virtues of the Punjab carpet. If it is not an original masterpiece it is often a very respectable copy, and if it is not a work of art it can at least be an honest and durable piece of merchandise. Sometimes, it must be confessed, it is not even that. But while recognising the defects of the modern carpet at least let us not forget such good features as it possesses. It is the more necessary to insist on this because there has been a tendency among certain writers on the subject to lament the decadence of the industry, a decadence attributed by them in a great degree to the intervention of the commercial spirit and to the competition of the Jails. I am aware that in referring to this assumption I am approaching a controversial topic which it might perhaps be well to avoid. I feel however that it is necessary to touch

on it, first because the Punjab is closely concerned with it, Lahore having been one of the chief seats of the Jail manufacture and Amritsar of the alleged triumph of commerce over art, and secondly because the allegations made, though they were answered by Mr. J. L. Kipling in 1883, and by Sir George Watt in 1903 have been repeated since. Moreover when the charges have been made by writers of such recognised authority as Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Vincent Robinson it would seem certainly worth while to consider how far they have any truth in respect of this province.

The harm alleged to have been done by the Jail industry and European influence.

70. As I have indicated above the position taken by certain writers is that there existed a fine native industry until it was killed by Government interference or at any rate received a serious shock, from which the introduction of aniline dyes and the intervention of the modern commercial spirit prevented its recovering in any satisfactory form. 'Disastrous competition of Government jails,' 'crowding out of the native weaver,' 'the decline and extinction of Indian art carpets, an art centuries old, but which had perished under his very gaze', these are some of the phrases we meet with in this connection. Mr. J. K. Momford in his work on oriental rugs published in 1901 is one of the later exponents of this view, and as illustrative of it, is perhaps worth quoting in full. "It is almost inexplicable," he says speaking of carpet weaving in India, "that a system so strongly grounded, so literally and figuratively inwoven in the family and civil life of the people could in so brief a time have been destroyed, but such seems to have been the case. The apparent first cause was the desire of the Indian Government to furnish occupation for its prisoners in Jails throughout the empire, and incidentally to neutralise the expense of maintaining the corrective system. Brought thus into competition with prison labour the caste weaver was undersold and had no resource save to cheapen his product and increase its volume. The jail manufacture was at first looked upon as a splendid invention, since the singular aptitude of the prisoners enabled them to master the weaving readily, and where they were herded together their work could be overseen and orders enforced. Originality of design was discontinued, forbidden, and chemical dyes were introduced."

Effect of introduction of carpet weaving into the jails. Lack of local treatment a defect of ancient as of modern Punjab carpets.

71. Sir George Watt has pointed out in reply to this passage that carpet weaving in India was introduced by the Muhammadans, that caste had nothing to say to it, and that there is nothing to show that carpet weaving was ever so large and widespread an industry as at the present day. As Mr. J. L. Kipling had pointed out as early as 1883, "it was not until the exhibition of 1862 that the Punjab was known beyond its borders for the production of carpets, and then only by the productions of the Lahore Jail executed for a London firm. There exist no specimens to show that the Multan industry the only indigenous one in the province was of either commercial or artistic importance," therein joining issue with Mr. Vincent Robinson, who says that "the carpets, like the pottery of Multan, were of great interest until the interference of Government with this industry." As I have attempted to show in the introductory paragraphs of this paper the industry was of small importance when first the jails devoted any attention to it, and the facts would seem amply to justify Mr. Kipling in his statement that whereas 'It has been said that the Punjab jails have injured the indigenous industry of carpet weaving it would be more like the truth to assert that they have created such as exists'; and an interesting commentary on the assertion is provided by the fact that the beginnings of the success of the most prominent of the Amritsar firms synchronise with its obtaining the services of a retired Deputy Superintendent from the Lahore Jail to direct its operations. In any case in the desire to decry the work of the present day there is a tendency unduly to exalt the earlier Punjab industry. What I have indicated as the prevailing defect of the modern work, the lack of individuality and local treatment, has always marked Punjab carpets as such. Of the historic Lahore carpets the inspiration was Persian, the work people were almost certainly foreigners, and the designs came from beyond the mountains. The designs were commonly the Herati, or fish pattern as it has been called, so that Lahori and Herati became synonomous terms in respect of Indian carpet design, and doubt has been expressed as to whether the so-called Lahore carpets were not manufactured across the frontier. Local treatment in so far as it can be proved

to have existed at all continues to exist in Multan and the Dera Ghazi Khan district. If therefore the allegation that jail competition has killed independent effort be held to be entirely baseless, the imputation that it has destroyed originality of treatment must be held to be equally so, and it must further be admitted that jail products have afforded a good example in being of good materials, of vegetable if not of fast dyes, and of designs which in the main are copies of suitable Persian patterns. The allegation that the jails have had anything to do with the introduction of aniline dyes is I believe absolutely without foundation.

Evil influence of the commercial spirit probably exaggerated.

72. It seems probable also that over much stress has been placed on the influence of the modern commercial spirit to account for the alleged deterioration of workmanship. The force of the contention rests largely on an exaggerated estimate of the value of the work done before the attention of Europe and America was directed to Indian carpets, for if the work has not seriously declined there is no need to invoke the influence of the commercial spirit to explain it. No doubt the introduction of aniline dyes has had a bad effect. The best vegetable dyes when used with the necessary skill are delicate in tone and permanent in colour, while mineral dyes are apt to be both glaring and evanescent. At the same time it should be remembered that many of the vegetable dyes are just as fleeting as aniline ones, and that, as experience in the jails has shown, all are apt to fade unless applied with great skill. Moreover the introduction of aniline dyes has largely increased the range of tints at the disposal of the dyer. But however severely these dyes are condemned, the case of Multan would seem to show that the use of them is not wholly due to the artistic sense having been overborne by the desire of gain or by economic necessities. It is in Multan that mineral dyes are principally used in the province, and Multan is the city of all others whose industry has least been effected by European influence. The trade is, and always was, in the main a local or at any rate a provincial one. The inference would seem to be that the dyers of pre-exhibition days used vegetable dyes, not so much because of any pride in their work or love of it, as because they had no others, and that their use of mineral dyes to-day is as much due to a love of garish colours as to the desire to lower prices and increase their output.

The harm done by competition.

73. While protesting against an exaggerated estimate of the harm done by competition and trade the writer does not overlook what have been the bad effects of the commercial influence. In Amritsar they have been very marked. The trade figures for the province (and the province in the matter of export trade means practically Amritsar) for the period from the year 1897 up to last year illustrate very strikingly both the offence and its punishment. The demand was found to be large, manufacturers rushed into the industry, competition became extraordinarily keen, and output, not workmanship became the one aim of most, if not of all. The trade rose from over three lakhs in 1897-98 to over eight lakhs in 1899-1900. In the two succeeding years the trade increased: it is impossible, however, as I have pointed out in para. 21, accurately to compare the figures for those years with those of the years succeeding and preceding them, for the totals for the years 1900-1902 necessarily include, for want of detail in the reports, amounts excluded from the figures for other years. This rapid increase of output meant a great volume of bad workmanship expended on inferior materials. Such a condition of things could not last, and the 'boom,' for such a purely commercial term is the only one fitly to describe it, came to an end in the year 1902. Since then the figures have steadily declined, they stood for the year 1904-05, just over 5 lakhs. It is reasonable to suppose that the 'slump' in the trade (to continue a commercial nomenclature) was partly due to the fact that bad workmanship had been found out, though the number of Mirzapur carpets sold in England to-day would seem to show that England at any rate loves bad workmanship. In any case the desire for bad workmanship from Amritsar seems to have disappeared, the weaker factories have gone to the wall, and the demand, now principally in America, seems to be for sound work. The eager assertions of the Amritsar firms that they use only good materials and pure vegetable dyes may at any rate be taken as indicating the tastes of their customers.

74. As far as the export trade then is concerned the crisis seems to have passed, and it may be hoped that the industry is secure for some years at least. In fact, as has been shown, several of the firms are expanding by opening branch factories, though this represents to some extent not so much a real expansion as the desire to find cheaper labour. In taste the work has probably improved during the past few years, and it is certainly not worse in this respect than when the weaving of carpets of Persian design was revived by the jails. The internal trade of the province has been almost stationary since the time when first it was separately recorded, and the evidence which would suggest that the carpets made for a local market have seriously deteriorated either in quality or taste is probably, as far as the Punjab is concerned, of little weight. It must be admitted, however, that the introduction of aniline dyes has been an evil, though perhaps not an unmixed one.

Prospects.

75. Meanwhile if we frankly recognise the trade for what it is, there seems to be no ground for sentimental lamentation, still less for denunciation. The era of great productions has gone by, because the circumstances that made them possible have gone too. In the Punjab, as in Persia, that era was an era of patronage, and when it passed, the industry it had fostered dwindled to insignificant proportions. The jails have given it fresh vitality under a modern form, with the public instead of a patron to support it, and we should rather be thankful to have it in any guise, than complain that it has not been revived in a form which from the nature of things was impossible. Its future as an art industry rests mainly in the hands of the public. The Government of India was asked some years ago to intervene to prevent the use of aniline dyes, and the Government of the United States of America has interfered by prohibiting the import of jail made carpets. In point of fact it is not such intervention that is desirable. Any action by Government should be an extension of that already taken in this country, the foundation of schools of art and the careful supervision of the industry in the jails. In this way it is possible to ensure that at least somewhere in the country good materials shall be woven into suitable designs. If, after all, the public will not have them, Government can do nothing beyond.

APÉNDICES.

APPEN

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPORTS OF

Exported to	From Delhi City.	From the rest of Cis-Sutlej territory.	From territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	Total quantity.	Value.	From Delhi City.	From the rest of Cis-Sutlej territory.	From territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	Total quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
	1897-1898.					1898-1899.				
British Provinces (excluding Chief Sea-Port towns).										
Bombay	...	1	1	2	450	...	...	12	12	2,724
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	8	8	1,800	...	1	18	19	4,313
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	7	46	2	55	12,375	2	43	6	51	11,577
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assám	...	...	...	9*	2,025	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	47	11	74	16,650	2	44	36	82	18,614
NATIVE STATES.										
Rájpútána and Central India .	87	48	30	165	37,125	27	35	47	109	24,743
Nizám's Dominions	...	3	...	3	675	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	1	...	1	225	...	1	...	1	227
Total ...	87	52	30	169	38,025	27	36	47	110	24,970
CHIEF SEA-PORT TOWNS.										
Madras	...	2	...	2	450	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	17	1,008	1,026	2,30,850	7	...	2,111	2,118	4,80,786
Karáchi	...	...	4	4	900	...	1	18	19	4,313
Calcutta	...	11	93	104	23,400	5	42	205	252	57,204
Total ...	1	30	1,105	1,136	2,55,600	12	43	2,334	2,389	5,42,303
Total Carpets and Rugs ...	95	129	1,146	1,379	3,10,275	41	123	2,417	2,581	5,85,887
	1901-1902.					1902-1903.				
British Provinces (excluding Chief Sea-Port towns).										
Bombay	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	1	183	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh	...	...	...	83	15,189	...	...	86	86	15,738
Bengal	...	...	...	4	732	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces of Agra & Oudh	...	...	...	1,303	2,38,449	9	2	166	177	32,391
Central Provinces	...	...	...	2	366	...	...	...	...	...
Assám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...		1,393	2,54,919	9	2	252	263	48,129
NATIVE STATES.										
Rájpútána and Central India ...	...	...	...	1	183	...	...	...	...	...
Nizám's dominions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1	183	...	...	...	...	...
CHIEF SEA-PORT TOWNS.						†13	†21	†47	†81	†14,823
Madras	...	...	...	4	732	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	3,837	7,02,171	3	7	3,372	3,382	6,18,906
Karáchi	...	...	...	198	36,234	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	237	43,371	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	4,276	7,82,508	3	7	3,372	3,382	6,18,906
Total Carpets and Rugs ...	...	...	...	5,670	10,37,610	25	30	3,671	3,726	6,81,858

NOTE.—Detail by block is not given in the

* Details by block not available.

DIX A.

CARPETS AND RUGS FROM THE PUNJAB.

From Delhi City.	From the rest of Cis-Sutlej territory.	From territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	Total quantity.	Value.	From Delhi City.	From the rest of Cis-Sutlej territory.	From territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	Total quantity.	Value.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1899-1900.					1900-1901.				
2	46	11	59	13,725	...	...	...	22	3,993
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	181
...	...	47	47	10,933	...	...	...	33	5,989
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	726
...	12	3	15	3,490	...	...	...	34	6,171
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	181
...	...	...	*19	4,420	...	...	...	...	...
2	58	61	140	32,568	...	...	...	95	17,241
11	2	85	98	22,797	...	...	...	18	3,267
...	...	2	2	465	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	2	87	100	23,262	...	...	...	18	3,267
...	...	2	2	465	...	...	...	1	181
97	...	3,023	3,120	7,25,774	...	...	...	4,273	7,75,549
...	...	80	80	18,610	...	...	...	902	1,63,713
9	7	225	241	56,561	...	...	...	223	40,474
106	7	3,330	3,443	8,00,910	...	...	...	5,399	9,79,917
119	67	3,478	3,683	8,56,740	...	...	...	5,512	10,00,425
1903-1904.					1904-1905.				
4†	18†	58†	80†	14,640	1†	2†	8†	11†	2,013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	69	73	13,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	392	20	415	75,945	66	8	7	81	14,823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	410	78	495	90,585	71	10	84	165	30,195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	2,552	2,564	4,69,212	4	1	1,972	1,977	3,61,791
...	3	25	28	5,124	2	...	528	530	96 990
...	4	11	15	2,745	5	...	77	82	15,006
...	19	2,588	2,607	4,77,081	11	1	2,577	2,589	4,73,787
7	429	2,666	3,102	5,67,666	82	11	2,661	2,754	5,03,982

nternal Trade Reports of the Punjab for the year 1900-02.

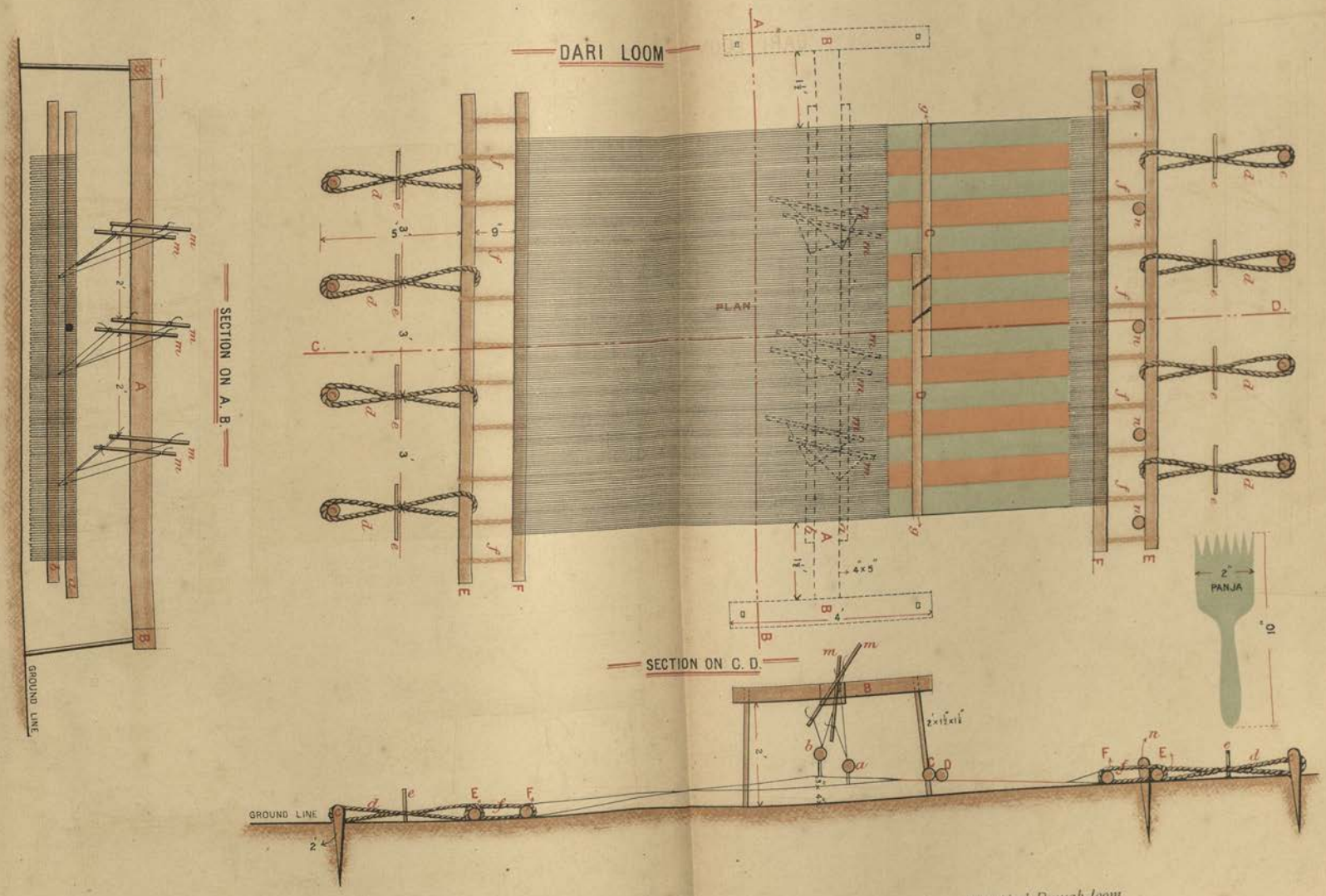
† Names of places to which these have been exported are not given in Internal Trade Reports of the Punjab for 1902-05.

APPENDIX B.

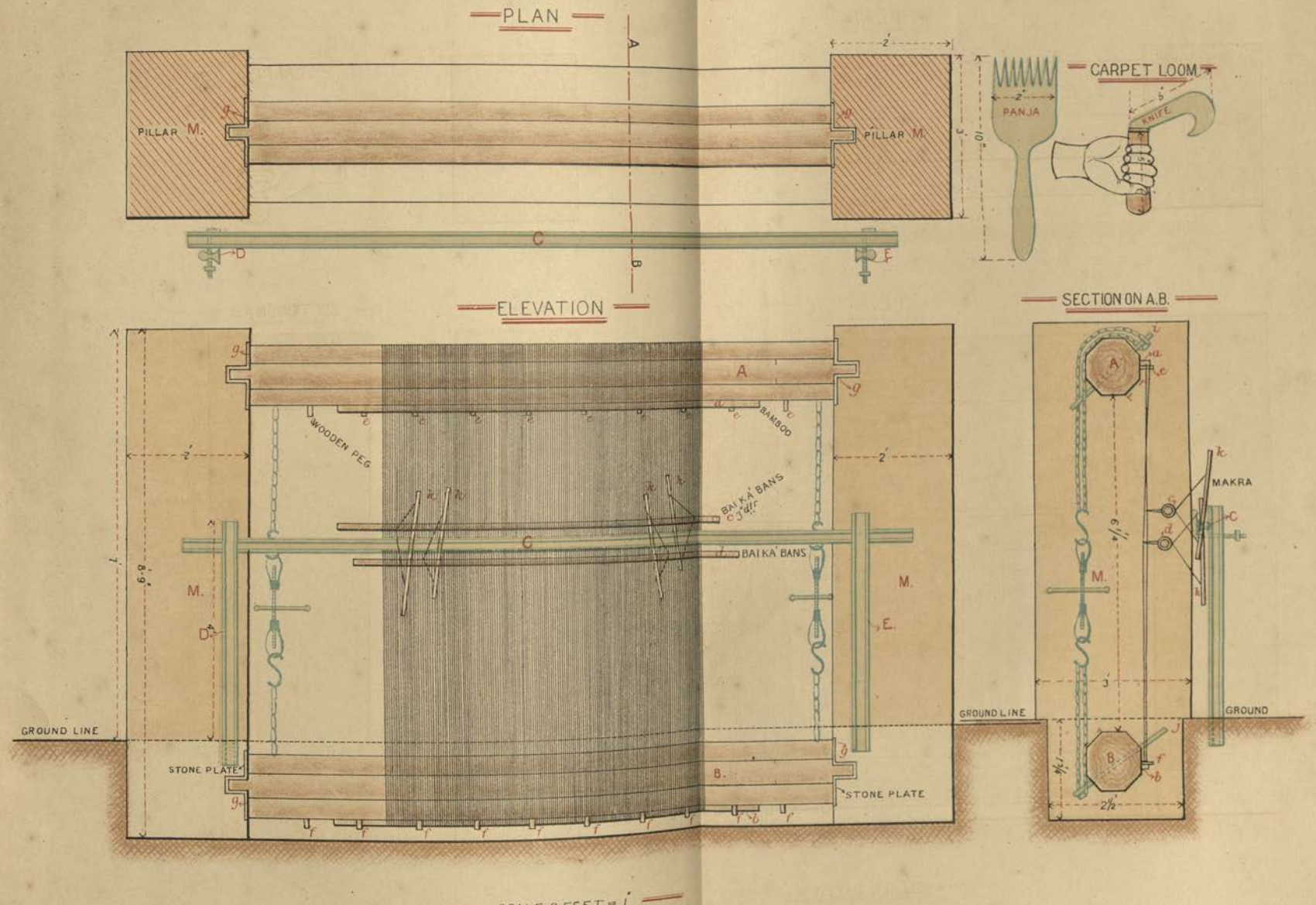
STATEMENT SHOWING INTERNAL TRADE OF CARPETS AND RUGS IN THE PUNJAB.

Whence exported.	Imported into.								Imported into.							
	Delhi City.	The rest of Cis-Sutlej territory.	Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	Territory between Jhelum and Indus.	Peshawar and Kohat.	Trans-Indus portion.	Total quantity.	Value.	Delhi City.	The rest of Cis-Sutlej territory.	Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	Territory between Jhelum and Indus.	Peshawar and Kohat.	Trans-Indus portion.	Total quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
	1897-1898.								1898-1899.							
Delhi City	...	51	...	...	...	...	51	12,475	...	65	...	...	...	...	65	14,755
The rest of Cis-Sutlej Territory.	35	...	7	1	...	...	43	9,675	5	...	...	2	...	...	7	1,589
Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	1	243	...	...	...	...	244	54,900	...	198	...	11	2	...	211	47,897
Territory between Jhelum and Indus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar and Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	36	294	7	1	...	...	338	77,050	5	263	...	13	2	...	283	64,241
	1899-1900.								1900-1901.*							
Delhi City	...	52	...	...	...	...	52	12,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The rest of Cis-Sutlej Territory.	20	...	24	27	34	...	105	24,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	...	126	...	12	28	...	166	38,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	178	24	39	62	...	323	75,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1902.*								1902-1903.							
Delhi City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The rest of Cis-Sutlej Territory.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	157	5	46	...	213	38,979
Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	44	70	...	43	58	2	217	39,711
Other blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18	...	...	...	51	9,333
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	103	175	48	104	2	481	88,023
	1903-1904.								1904-1905.							
Delhi City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The rest of Cis-Sutlej Territory.	26	...	34	5	25	...	90	16,470	...	...	54	4	11	1	70	12,810
Territory between Sutlej and Jhelum.	207	86	...	38	48	..	449	82,167	22	120	..	112	59	1	314	57,462
Other blocks	4	31	14	34	1	...	84	15,372	...	13	4	...	1	...	18	3,294
Total ...	237	117	48	77	144	...	623	1,14,009	22	133	58	116	71	2	402	73,566

* No Figures.



The drawing of a loom above was made from a loom in the Delhi Jail. It differs from the typical Punjab loom in that its posts are of brick like those at Multan instead of being of wood as described in the text. For the "ghori", metal rails have been used instead of wood, the substance ordinarily employed.


PLAN
PILLAR M.
PILLAR M.
A
B
C
D
E
F
2'
3'
CARPET LOOM
PANJA
KNIFE
ELEVATION
WOODEN PEG
BAMBOO
BAIKA BANS
BAIKA BANS
M.
M.
D.
E.
GROUND LINE
STONE PLATE
STONE PLATE
SECTION ON A.B.
MAKRA
GROUND LINE
GROUND
SCALE 2 FEET = 1'

LIST OF

PROCEEDINGS, &c.:

BOMBAY.

1702—1900.

PRESERVED IN THE RECORD DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1902.

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1819–1820, with Index -	Range 419, Vol. 56
1820–1821, with Index -	„ „ 57
1821–1822, with Index -	„ „ 58
1822–1823, with Index -	„ „ 59
1823–1824, with Index -	„ „ 60
1824–1825, with Index -	„ „ 61
1825–1826, with Index -	„ „ 62
1826–1827, with Index -	„ „ 63
1827–1828, with Index -	„ „ 64
1828–1829, with Index -	„ „ 65
1829–1830, with Index -	„ „ 66
1830–1831 - -	„ „ 68
1831–1832, with Index -	„ „ 69
1832–1833, with Index -	„ „ 71
1833–1834, with Index -	„ „ 73
1834–1835, with Index -	„ „ 74
1835–1836, with Index -	„ „ 75
1836–1837 - -	„ „ 76
1837–1838 - -	„ „ 77
1838–1839 - -	„ „ 78
1839–1840 - -	„ „ 79
1840–1841 -	„ „ 80
1841–1842 - -	„ „ 81
1842–1843 - -	„ „ 82
1 May to 31 July 1843 -	„ „ 83
1 Aug. 1843 to 31 July 1844.	Range 419, Vol. 84
1844–1845 - -	„ „ 85
1845–1846 - -	„ „ 86
1846–1847 - -	„ „ 87
1847–1848 - -	„ „ 88
1848–1849 - -	„ „ 89
1848–1849 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 90
1849–1850 - -	„ „ 91
1849–1850 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 92
1850–1851 - -	„ „ 93
1850–1851 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 94
1851–1852 - -	„ „ 95
1851–1852 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 96
1852–1853 - -	„ „ 97
1852–1853 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 98
1853–1854 - -	„ „ 99
1853–1854 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 100
1854–1855 - -	„ „ 101
1854–1855 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 102
1855–1856 - -	„ „ 103
1855–1856 (Customs Collected on Imports and Exports).	„ „ 104
1856–1857 - -	„ „ 105
1857–1858 - -	„ „ 106

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Sept. 1786 to 31 Dec. 1787, with Index.	Range 414, Vol. 47	1 Jan. to 25 June 1802 -	Range 414, Vol. 71
1788, with Index - -	„ „ 48	14 July to 29 Dec. 1802	„ „ 72
1789, with Index -	„ „ 49	Index for 1802 - -	„ „ 73
1790, with Index - -	„ „ 50	2 Jan. to 1 April 1803 -	„ „ 74
1791, with Index -	„ „ 51	9 April to 19 Aug. 1803	„ „ 75
1792, with Index - -	„ „ 52	26 Aug. to 28 Dec. 1803	Range 415, Vol. 1
1793, with Index -	„ „ 53	Index for 1803 - -	„ „ 2
1794, with Index - -	„ „ 54	3 Jan. to 22 June 1804 -	„ „ 3
6 Jan. to 31 July 1795	„ „ 55	29 June to 17 Aug. 1804.	„ „ 4
4 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1795, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 56	21 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1804	„ „ 5
1 Jan. to 1 July 1796, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 57	Index for 1804 - -	„ „ 6
5 July to 30 Dec. 1796 -	„ „ 58	5 Jan. to 23 March 1805	„ „ 7
3 Jan. to 14 July 1797, with Index.	„ „ 59	28 March to 5 July 1805	„ „ 8
18 July to 29 Dec. 1797, with Index.	„ „ 60	6 July to 30 Aug. 1805 -	„ „ 9
1 Jan. to 29 June 1798, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 61	4 Sept. to 28 Dec. 1805 -	„ „ 10
3 July to 28 Dec. 1798 -	„ „ 62	Index for 1805 - -	„ „ 11
1 Jan. to 13 June 1799, with Index.	„ „ 63	3 Jan. to 25 April 1806 -	„ „ 12
14 June to 31 Dec. 1799, with Index.	„ „ 64	29 April to 13 Aug. 1806	„ „ 13
3 Jan. to 11 April 1800 -	„ „ 65	19 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1806	„ „ 14
15 April to 31 Dec. 1800, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 66	Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 15
7 Jan. to 26 June 1801 -	„ „ 67	2 Jan. to 20 March 1807	„ „ 16
3 July to 14 Sept. 1801	„ „ 68	20 March to 23 June 1807.	„ „ 17
18 Sept. to 22 Dec. 1801	„ „ 69	23 June to 15 Sept. 1807	„ „ 18
Index for 1801 - -	„ „ 70	18 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1807	„ „ 19
		Index for 1807 - -	„ „ 20

Bombay Commercial Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Jan. to 8 April 1808 -	Range 415, Vol. 21	29 April to 1 July 1812	Range 415, Vol. 45
14 April to 3 June 1808	„ „ 22	1 July to 26 Aug. 1812	„ „ 46
10 June to 29 July 1808	„ „ 23	26 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1812	„ „ 47
6 Aug. to 11 Nov. 1808	„ „ 24	Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 48
11 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1808	„ „ 25	6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 49
Index for 1808 - -	„ „ 26	3 March to 28 April 1813	„ „ 50
6 Jan. to 24 March 1809	„ „ 27	5 May to 30 June 1813	„ „ 51
1 April to 17 June 1809	„ „ 28	7 July to 25 Aug. 1813	„ „ 52
17 June to 1 Sept. 1809	„ „ 29	1 Sept. to 24 Nov. 1813	„ „ 53
8 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1809	„ „ 30	24 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1813	„ „ 54
Index for 1809 - -	„ „ 31	Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 55
3 Jan. to 27 March 1810	„ „ 32	5 Jan. to 30 March 1814	„ „ 56
4 April to 19 June 1810	„ „ 33	6 April to 25 May 1814	„ „ 57
19 June to 14 Aug. 1810	„ „ 34	4 June to 24 Aug. 1814	„ „ 58
14 Aug. to 30 Oct. 1810	„ „ 35	24 Aug. to 16 Nov. 1814	„ „ 59
30 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1810	„ „ 36	16 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1814	„ „ 60
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 37	Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 61
8 Jan. to 8 March 1811	„ „ 38	4 Jan. to 29 March 1815	Range 416, Vol. 1
13 March to 31 May 1811	„ „ 39	5 April to 14 June 1815	„ „ 2
7 June to 23 July 1811	„ „ 40	14 June to 16 Aug. 1815	„ „ 3
Aug. 1811 - -	Missing.	21 Aug. to 1 Nov. 1815	„ „ 4
2 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1811	Range 415, Vol. 41	8 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 5
6 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 42	Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 6
Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 43	3 Jan. to 6 March 1816	„ „ 7
2 Jan. to 29 April 1812	„ „ 44	13 March to 29 May 1816	„ „ 8

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 June to 21 Aug. 1816	Range 416, Vol. 9	10 Jan. to 21 March 1821	Range 416, Vol. 34
28 Aug. to 6 Nov. 1816	„ „ 10	28 March to 20 June 1821.	„ „ 35
6 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1816	„ „ 11	27 June to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 36
Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 12	Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 37
8 Jan. to 26 March 1817	„ „ 13	2 Jan. to 1 May 1822 -	„ „ 38
2 April to 9 July 1817 -	„ „ 14	8 May to 31 Dec. 1822 -	„ „ 39
16 July to 13 Oct. 1817	„ „ 15	Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 40
13 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 16	8 Jan. to 25 June 1823 -	„ „ 41
Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 17	8 July to 31 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 42
2 Jan. to 25 March 1818	„ „ 18	Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 43
1 April to 10 June 1818	„ „ 19	7 Jan. to 30 June 1824 -	„ „ 44
17 June to 5 Aug. 1818 -	„ „ 20	7 July to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 45
12 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1818	„ „ 21	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 46
28 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 22	5 Jan. to 29 June 1825 -	„ „ 47
Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 23	6 July to 31 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 48
2 Jan. to 3 March 1819	„ „ 24	Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 49
10 March to 26 May 1819	„ „ 25	4 Jan. to 14 June 1826 -	„ „ 50
26 May to 25 Aug. 1819	„ „ 26	21 June to 30 Dec. 1826	„ „ 51
1 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 27	Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 52
9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 28	3 Jan. to 27 June 1827 -	„ „ 53
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 29	4 July to 31 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 54
5 Jan. to 26 April 1820	„ „ 30	Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 55
3 May to 20 Sept. 1820 -	„ „ 31	1828 - - -	„ „ 56
27 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1820	„ „ 32	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 57
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 33	7 Jan. to 24 June 1829 -	„ „ 58

Bombay Commercial Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 July to 31 Dec. 1829 -	Range 416, Vol. 59	4 July to 31 Dec. 1832 -	Range 416, Vol. 68
Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 60	Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 69
6 Jan. to 23 June 1830 -	„ „ 61	9 Jan. to 19 June 1833 -	„ „ 70
23 June to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 62	19 June to 31 Dec. 1833	„ „ 71
Index for 1830 - -	„ , 63	Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 72
5 Jan. to 29 June 1831 -	„ „ 64	1834, with Index -	„ „ 73
6 July to 31 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 65	1835 - - -	„ „ 74
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 66	Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 75
4 Jan. to 27 June 1832 -	„ „ 67	Jan. to Oct. 1836, with Index.	„ „ 76

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS IN BOMBAY.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
30 March to 2 Nov. 1730	Range 416, Vol. 102	Proceedings of the Court of Appeals, Bombay.
27 Nov. 1723 to 4 Nov. 1724.	„ „ 99	Proceedings of the Court of Justice, Bombay.
12 Jan. to 7 Dec. 1726 -	„ „ 100	
8 Jan. to 20 Dec. 1729, with Index.	„ „ 101	Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
7 Jan. to 23 Sept. 1730, with Index.	„ „ 103	
30 Sept. to 23 Dec. 1730, with Index.	„ „ 104	
30 Dec. 1730 to 22 Dec. 1731, with Index.	„ „ 105	
5 Jan. 1732 to 27 Dec. 1732, with Index.	„ „ 106	
10 Jan. 1733 to 5 Sept. 1733, with Index.	„ „ 107	
9 Jan. 1734 to 21 Jan. 1735, with Index.	„ „ 108	
29 Jan. 1735 to 20 Dec. 1735, with Index.	„ „ 109	

Proceedings of Courts in Bombay—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
7 Jan. 1736 to 29 Dec. 1736, with Index.	Range 416, Vol. 110	
5 Jan. 1737 to 20 Dec. 1737, with Index.	„ „ 111	
4 Jan. 1738 to 20 Sept. 1738, with Index.	„ „ 112	
4 Oct. 1738 to 20 Dec. 1738, with Index.	„ „ 113	
3 Jan. 1739 to 20 Dec. 1739, with Index.	„ „ 114	
9 Jan. 1740 to 20 Dec. 1740, with Index.	„ „ 115	
7 Jan. 1741 to 9 Dec. 1741, with Index.	„ „ 116	
6 Jan. 1742 to 29 Dec. 1742, with Index.	„ „ 117	
5 Jan. 1743 to 28 Dec. 1743, with Index.	„ „ 118	
4 Jan. 1744 to 28 Dec. 1745, with Index.	„ „ 119	
1746, with Index - -	Range 417, Vol. 1	
1747, with Index - -	„ „ 2	Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
1748, with Index - -	„ „ 3	
1749, with Index - -	„ „ 4	
1750, with Index - -	„ „ 5	
1751, with Index - -	„ „ 6	
1752, with Index -	„ „ 7	
1753, with Index - -	„ „ 8	
1754, with Index -	„ „ 9	
1755, with Index - -	„ „ 10	
1756, with Index -	„ „ 12	
22 Feb. 1755 to 24 Feb. 1756 (Proceedings in the case of Mr. T. Dorrill).	„ „ 11	
1757, with Index -	„ „ 13	
1758, with Index - -	„ „ 14	

Proceedings of Courts in Bombay—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1759, with Index -	Range 417, Vol. 15	
1760, with Index - -	„ „ 16	
1761, with Index -	„ „ 17	
1762, with Index - -	„ „ 18	
1763, with Index -	„ „ 19	
1764, with Index - -	„ „ 20	
1765, with Index -	„ „ 21	
1766, with Index - -	„ „ 22	
1767, with Index -	„ „ 23	
1768, with Index - -	„ „ 24	
1769 and 1770, with Index	„ „ 25	
1771, with Index -	„ „ 26	Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
1772, with Index - -	„ „ 27	
11 Jan. to 23 June 1773, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 28	
23 June to 16 Sept. 1773	„ „ 29	
16 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1773	„ „ 30	
10 Jan. to 27 June 1774, with Index.	„ „ 31	
6 July to 26 Dec. 1774, with Index.	„ „ 32	
1775, with Index -	„ „ 33	
1776, with Index - -	„ „ 34	
1777, with Index -	„ „ 35	
1778, with Index - -	„ „ 36	
1779, with Index -	„ „ 37	
1780, with Index - -	„ „ 38	

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS IN BOMBAY—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
2 Jan. to 30 July 1781, with Index for the whole year.	Range 417, Vol. 39	
6 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1781 -	„ „ 40	
7 Jan. to 18 April 1782, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 41	
18 April to 30 Dec. 1782	„ „ 42	
13 Jan. to 12 May 1783, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 43	
12 May to 22 Dec. 1783	„ „ 44	
5 Jan. to 30 Aug. 1784, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 45	
30 Aug. to 27 Dec. 1784	„ „ 46	
3 Jan. to 13 June 1785 -	„ „ 47	
13 June to 27 Dec. 1785, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 48	
5 Jan. to 23 Aug. 1786 -	„ „ 49	Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
23 Aug. to 27 Dec. 1786, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 50	
8 Jan. to 9 April 1787 -	„ „ 51	
9 April to 7 Sept. 1787 -	„ „ 52	
7 Sept. to 3 Dec. 1787 -	„ „ 53	
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1787, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 53A	
9 Jan. to 26 May 1788 -	„ „ 54	
26 May to 3 Sept. 1788	„ „ 55	
3 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1788, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 56	
2 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1789 -	„ „ 57	
21 Feb. 1789 - -	„ „ 58	
21 Feb. to 18 Aug. 1789	„ „ 59	

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS IN BOMBAY—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
18 Aug. to 24 Oct. 1789	Range 417, Vol. 60	
24 Oct. to 18 Dec. 1789, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 61	
12 Jan. to 13 April 1790	„ „ 62	
13 April to 14 Sept. 1790	„ „ 63	
14 Sept. to 21 Dec. 1790	Range 418, Vol. 1	
4 Jan. to 15 March 1791	„ „ 2	
15 March to 26 April 1791.	„ „ 3	
26 April to 12 July 1791	„ „ 4	
12 July to 2 Sept. 1791	„ „ 5	
2 Sept. to 1 Nov. 1791 -	„ „ 6	
1 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1791, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 7	
23 Jan. to 20 March 1792	„ „ 8	Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
20 March to 8 May 1792	„ „ 9	
8 May to 19 June 1792	„ „ 10	
19 June to 11 Sept. 1792	„ „ 11	
11 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1792	„ „ 12	
30 Oct. to 18 Dec. 1792, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 13	
8 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1793,	„ „ 14	
19 Feb. to 9 April 1793	„ „ 15	
12 April to 18 June 1793	„ „ 16	
18 June to 23 July 1793	„ „ 17	
30 July to 8 Oct. 1793 -	„ „ 18	
8 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1793, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 19	

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS IN BOMBAY—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
21 Jan. to 4 March 1794	Range 418, Vol. 20	Proceedings of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
4 March to 13 May 1794	„ „ 21	
13 May to 8 July 1794 -	„ „ 22	
8 July to 16 Sept. 1794	„ „ 23	
16 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1794	„ „ 24	
24 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1794	„ „ 25	
25 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1794, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 26	
20 Jan. to 7 April 1795	„ „ 27	
14 April to 5 June 1795	„ „ 28	
9 June to 12 Aug. 1795	„ „ 29	
14 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1795, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 30	
4 Jan. to 26 April 1796	„ „ 31	
3 May to 14 June 1796	„ „ 32	
14 June to 23 Aug. 1796	„ „ 33	
23 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1796	„ „ 34	
21 Oct. to 27 Dec. 1796	„ „ 35	
3 Jan. to 28 March 1797	„ „ 36	
4 April to 30 May 1797	„ „ 37	
6 June to 29 Aug. 1797	„ „ 38	
1 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1797	„ „ 39	
7 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1797	„ „ 40	

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Ecclesiastical Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay General Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1847, with Index -	Range 414, Vol. 17	1859 - - - -	Range 414, Vol. 40
1848, with Index -	„ „ 18	1860, with Abstracts -	„ „ 41
1849, with Index -	„ „ 19	1861, with Index - -	„ „ 42
Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 20	1862 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 43
1850 - - -	„ „ 21	1863 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 44
Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 22	1864 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 45
1851 - - -	„ „ 23	1865 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 46
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 24	1866 (Abstracts only) -	Range 441, Vol. 59
1852 - - -	„ „ 25	1867, with Index - -	„ „ 60
Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 26	1868 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 61
1853 - - -	„ „ 27	1869 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 62
Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 28	1870 (Abstracts only) -	„ „ 63
1854 - - -	„ „ 29	1871 (Abstracts only) -	Vol. 447
Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 30	1872 (Abstracts only) -	„ 448
1855 - - -	„ „ 31	1873 and 1874 (Abstracts only).	„ 449
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 32	1875, with Index - -	„ 449
1856 - - -	„ „ 33	1876 - - -	„ 1110
Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 34	1877 and 1878, with Index.	„ 1110
1857 - - -	„ „ 35	1879 and 1880, with Index.	„ 1434
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 36	1881 to 1883, with Index	„ 1783
Jan. to Sept. 1858 -	„ „ 37	1884, with Index - -	„ 2409
Nov. and Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 38	1885, with Index -	„ 2637
Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 39	1886, with Index - -	„ 2865

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1887, with Index -	Vol. 3101	1894, with Index - -	Vol. 4658
1888, with Index - -	„ 3336	1895, with Index -	„ 4863
1889, with Index -	„ 3557	1896, with Index - -	„ 5083
1890, with Index - -	„ 3794	1897, with Index -	„ 5321
1891, with Index -	„ 4021	1898, with Index - -	„ 5541
1892, with Index - -	„ 4257	1899, with Index -	„ 5771
1893, with Index -	„ 4462	1900, with Index - -	„ 5960

BOMBAY EDUCATION PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
June to Dec. 1825, with Index.	Range 352, Vol. 40	1868, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 56
1826 - - - -	„ „ 41	1869, with Index -	„ „ 57
Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 42	1870, with Index -	„ „ 58
1827, with Index - -	„ „ 43	1871, with Index -	Vol. 444
1828 to 1859 - -	*See under* "Bombay General Proceedings."	1872, with Index -	„ 445
Feb. to Dec. 1860 with Abstracts.	Range 352, Vol. 44	1873–1875, with Index -	„ 446
Jan. to May 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 45	1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1109
June to Dec. 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 46	1879–1880, with Index -	„ 1433
1862, with Abstracts -	„ „ 47	1881–1883, with Index -	„ 1782
1863, with Abstracts -	„ „ 48	1884, with Index -	„ 2409
1864, with Index - -	„ „ 49	1885, with Index -	„ 2638
1865, with Index -	„ „ 50	1886, with Index -	„ 2865
1866, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 54	1887, with Index -	„ 3101
1867, with Index -	„ „ 55	1888, with Index -	„ 3336

BOMBAY EDUCATION PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1889, with Index -	Vol. 3559	1895, with Index -	Vol. 4863
1890, with Index -	„ 3794	1896, with Index -	„ 5083
1891, with Index -	„ 4021	1897, with Index -	„ 5321
1892, with Index -	„ 4257	1898, with Index -	„ 5541
1893, with Index -	„ 4462	1899, with Index -	„ 5771
1894, with Index -	„ 4658	1900, with Index -	„ 5960

FAMINE PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY REVENUE, FAMINE, PROCEEDINGS."

BOMBAY FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1811, with Index.	Range 408, Vol. 14	21 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1815, with Index for the whole year.	Range 408, Vol. 27
2 Jan. to 13 May 1812 -	„ „ 15	3 Jan. to 26 June 1816 -	„ „ 28
18 May to 31 Dec. 1812, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 16	3 July to 31 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 29
6 Jan. to 9 June 1813 -	„ „ 17	Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 30
16 June to 1 Sept. 1813	„ „ 18	8 Jan. to 30 April 1817	„ „ 31
8 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1813	„ „ 19	7 May to 3 July 1817 -	„ „ 32
Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 20	6 Aug. to 8 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 33
5 Jan. to 21 May 1814 -	„ „ 21	13 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1817	„ „ 34
25 May to 31 Aug. 1814	„ „ 22	Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 35
7 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1814	„ „ 23	2 Jan. to 25 March 1818	„ „ 36
Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 24	1 April to 1 July 1818 -	„ „ 37
4 Jan. to 25 April 1815 -	„ „ 25	8 July to 30 Sept. 1818	„ „ 38
3 May to 16 Aug. 1815 -	„ „ 26	7 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 39

BOMBAY FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1818 - -	Range 408, Vol. 40	5 April to 27 Sept. 1826	Range 408, Vol. 65
2 Jan. to 14 April 1819	„ „ 41	4 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 66
14 April to 29 Sept. 1819	„ „ 42	Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 67
2 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 43	3 Jan. to 28 Mar. 1827 -	„ „ 68
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 44	4 April to 4 July 1827 -	Range 409, Vol. 1
5 Jan. to 14 June 1820 -	„ „ 45	11 July to 26 Sept. 1827	„ „ 2
5 July to 31 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 46	3 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 3
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 47	Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 4
3 Jan. to 4 July. 1821 -	„ „ 48	2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 5
11 July to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 49	27 Feb. to 11 June 1828	„ „ 6
Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 50	18 June to 26 Nov. 1828	„ „ 7
2 Jan. to 5 June 1822 -	„ „ 51	3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 8
12 June 31 to Dec. 1822	„ „ 52	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 9
Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 53	7 Jan. to 24 June 1829 -	„ „ 10
8 Jan. to 25 June 1823 -	„ „ 54	8 July to 11 Nov. 1829 -	„ „ 11
2 July to 31 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 55	18 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1829	„ „ 12
Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 56	Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 13
7 Jan. to 29 Sept. 1824 -	„ „ 57	6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1830 -	„ „ 14
6 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 58	3 March to 23 June 1830	„ „ 15
Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 59	30 June to 15 Sept. 1830	„ „ 16
5 Jan. to 30 March 1825	„ „ 60	22 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 17
6 April to 17 Aug. 1825	„ „ 61	Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 18
24 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 62	5 Jan. to 20 April 1831	„ „ 19
Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 63	20 April to 31 Aug. 1831	„ „ 20
4 Jan. to 29 March 1826	„ „ 64	7 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 21

BOMBAY FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1831 - -	Range 409, Vol. 22	8 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1838 -	Range 409, Vol. 47
4 Jan. to 22 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 23	Index for 1838 - -	Range 410, Vol. 1
22 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 24	2 Jan. to 27 March 1839	„ „ 2
Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 25	3 April to 24 July 1839	„ „ 3
2 Jan. to 1 June 1833 -	„ „ 26	31 July to 31 Dec. 1839	„ „ 4
1 June to 28 Aug. 1833	„ „ 27	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 5
4 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 28	2 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 6
Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 29	11 Mar. to 15 April 1840	„ „ 7
2 Jan. to 22 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 30	22 April to 5 Aug. 1840	„ „ 8
3 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 31	19 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1840	„ „ 9
Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 32	Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 10
7 Jan. to 24 June 1835 -	„ „ 33	6 Jan. to 5 May 1841 -	„ „ 11
24 June to 18 Nov. 1835	„ „ 34	19 May to 16 June 1841	„ „ 12
18 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1835	„ „ 35	23 June to 18 Aug. 1841	„ „ 13
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 36	25 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1841	„ „ 14
6 Jan. to 25 May 1836 -	„ „ 37	Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 15
2 June to 31 Aug. 1836	„ „ 38	5 Jan. to 21 April 1842	„ „ 16
7 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 39	27 April to 29 June 1842	„ „ 17
Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 40	6 July to 28 Sept. 1842	„ „ 18
4 Jan. to 26 April 1837 -	„ „ 41	5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 19
26 April to 2 Aug. 1837	„ „ 42	Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 20
16 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1837	„ „ 43	4 Jan. to 29 March 1843	„ „ 21
Index for 1837 - -	„ „ 44	5 April to 28 June 1843	„ „ 22
3 Jan. to 28 Mar. 1838 -	„ „ 45	12 July to 16 Aug. 1843	„ „ 23
4 April to 2 Aug. 1838 -	„ „ 46	23 Aug. to 2 Nov. 1843	„ „ 24

BOMBAY FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1843	Range 410, Vol. 25	15 July to 6 Sept. 1848	Range 410, Vol. 50
Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 26	6 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1848	„ „ 51
3 Jan. to 17 April 1844	„ „ 27	18 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1848	„ „ 52
24 April to 3 July 1844	„ „ 28	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 53
17 July to 28 Aug. 1844	„ „ 29	10 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1849	„ „ 54
4 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1844	„ „ 30	1 March to 18 April 1849	„ „ 55
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 31	2 May to 8 Aug. 1849 -	„ „ 56
8 Jan. to 23 April 1845	„ „ 32	22 Aug. to 18 Oct. 1849	„ „ 57
2 May to 30 July 1845	„ „ 33	31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1849	„ „ 58
13 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1845	„ „ 34	Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 59
2 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 35	4 Jan. to 6 March 1850	„ „ 60
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 36	20 March to 3 May 1850	„ „ 61
7 Jan. to 28 April 1846	„ „ 37	22 May to 10 July 1850	„ „ 62
6 May to 11 Aug. 1846	„ „ 38	31 July to 30 Oct. 1850	„ „ 63
19 Aug. to 11 Nov. 1846	„ „ 39	20 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1850	„ „ 64
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 65
Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 41	8 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 66
6 Jan to 3 March 1847	„ „ 42	12 March to 28 April 1851	„ „ 67
10 March to 13 May 1847	„ „ 43	28 April to 2 July 1851 -	„ „ 68
19 May to 18 Aug. 1847	„ „ 44	9 July to 27 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 69
1 Sept. to 10 Nov. 1847	„ „ 45	3 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 70
17 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1847	„ „ 46	15 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 71
Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 47	Key to Index for 1851 -	„ „ 72
5 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 48	Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 73
4 March to 29 March 1848	„ „ 49	7 Jan. to 31 March 1852	„ „ 74

BOMBAY FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 April to 14 July 1852	Range 410, Vol. 75	2 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1858 -	Range 411, Vol. 20
21 July to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 76	Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 21
Key to Index for 1852 -	„ „ 77	13 Jan. to 3 June 1859 -	„ „ 22
Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 78	3 June to 11 Oct. 1859 -	„ „ 23
5 Jan. to 29 June 1853 -	„ „ 79	11 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 24
9 July to 31 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 80	Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 25
Index for 1853 - -	Range 411, Vol. 1	Jan. to June 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 26
4 Jan. to 21 June 1854 -	„ „ 2	July to Dec. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 27
31 July to 30 Dec. 1854	„ „ 3	Jan. to June 1861, with Index.	„ „ 28
Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 4	July to Dec. 1861, with Index.	„ „ 29
3 March to 30 May 1855	„ „ 5	Jan. to June 1862, with Index.	„ „ 30
13 June to 19 Sept. 1855	„ „ 6	July to Dec. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 31
5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 7	1863, with Index -	„ „ 32
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 8	1864, with Index - -	„ „ 33
2 Jan. to 23 April 1856 -	„ „ 9	1865, with Index -	„ „ 34
10 May to 31 July 1856	„ „ 10	1866, with Index - -	Range 442, Vol. 8
21 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 11	1867, with Index -	„ „ 9
Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 12	1868, with Index - -	„ „ 10
15 Jan. to 16 May 1857 -	„ „ 13	1869, with Index -	„ „ 11
30 May to 15 Aug. 1857	„ „ 14	1870, with Index - -	„ „ 12
25 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1857	„ „ 15	1871, with Index -	Vol. 496
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 16	1872, with Index - -	„ 497
18 Jan. to 27 March 1858	„ „ 17	1873, with Index -	„ 498
7 May to 6 July 1858 -	„ „ 18	1874, with Index - -	„ 499
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 19	1875, with Index -	„ 500

BOMBAY FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1876, with Index -	Vol. 1123	1888, with Index - -	Vol. 3346
1877, with Index - -	„ 1124	1889, with Index -	„ 3568
1878, with Index -	„ 1268	1890, with Index - -	„ 3802
1879, with Index - -	„ 1444	1891, with Index -	„ 4029
1880, with Index -	„ 1593	1892, with Index - -	„ 4265
1881, with Index - -	„ 1798	1893, with Index -	„ 4470
1882, with Index -	„ 1983	1894, with Index - -	„ 4666
1883, with Index - -	„ 2179	1895, with Index -	„ 4871
Jan. to June 1884, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2424	1896, with Index - -	„ 5091
July to Dec. 1884, with Index.	„ 2425	1897, with Index -	„ 5339
1885, with Index -	„ 2653	1898, with Index - -	„ 5551
1886, with Index - -	„ 2876	1899, with Index -	„ 5788
1887, with Index -	„ 3111	1900, with Index - -	„ 5984

FORESTS PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For the period 1864 to 1900, *see under* "Bombay Revenue, Forests, Proceedings."
For Forests Proceedings of earlier date, *see under* "Bombay Revenue Proceedings," and "Bombay Marine Proceedings."

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier General Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Public Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Jan. to 5 March 1823 -	Range 345, Vol. 74	7 Jan. to 3 March 1824	Range 346, Vol. 3
12 March to 30 April 1823.	„ „ 75	10 March to 7 April 1824	„ „ 4
7 May to 25 June 1823	„ „ 76	14 April to 19 May 1824	„ „ 5
2 July to 15 Oct. 1823 -	„ „ 77	26 May to 23 June 1824	„ „ 6
22 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1823	Range 346, Vol. 1	30 June to 4 Aug. 1824	„ „ 7
Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 2	11 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1824	„ „ 8

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1824 -	Range 346, Vol. 9	3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1827 -	Range 346, Vol. 34
6 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 10	7 Feb. to 21 March 1827	„ „ 35
3 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 11	28 March to 18 April 1827.	„ „ 36
8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 12	25 April to 30 May 1827	„ „ 37
Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 13	6 June to 25 July 1827	„ „ 38
5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1825 -	„ „ 14	1 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1827	„ „ 39
2 Feb. to 2 March 1825	„ „ 15	26 Sept. to 21 Nov. 1827	„ „ 40
9 March to 13 April 1825.	„ „ 16	21 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1827	„ „ 41
20 April to 25 May 1825	„ „ 17	Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 42
1 June to 13 July 1825	„ „ 18	2 Jan. to 5 March 1828 -	„ „ 43
20 July to 7 Sept. 1825	„ „ 19	12 March to 16 April 1828.	„ „ 44
14 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1825	„ „ 20	28 April to 28 May 1828	„ „ 45
19 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1825	„ „ 21	4 June to 9 July 1828 -	„ „ 46
23 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 22	16 July to 10 Sept. 1828	„ „ 47
Index for 1825 - - -	„ „ 23	17 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1828 -	„ „ 48
4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 24	12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 49
15 Feb. to 29 March 1826.	„ „ 25	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 50
5 April to 3 May 1826 -	„ „ 26	7 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 51
10 May to 7 June 1826 -	„ „ 27	25 Feb. to 15th April 1829.	„ „ 52
7 June to 5 July 1826 -	„ „ 28	22 April to 27 May 1829	„ „ 53
12 July to 23 Aug. 1826	„ „ 29	3 June to 8 July 1829 -	„ „ 54
30 Aug. to 11 Oct. 1826	„ „ 30	15 July to 19 Aug. 1829	„ „ 55
18 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1826	„ „ 31	26 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1829	„ „ 56
29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1826	„ „ 32	21 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1829	„ „ 57
Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 33	Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 58

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1830 -	Range 346, Vol. 59	Index for 1832 - -	Range 347, Vol. 14
24 Feb. to 7 April 1830	„ „ 60	2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1833 -	„ „ 15
14 April to 23 June 1830	„ „ 61	6 Feb. to 6 March 1833 -	„ „ 16
23 June to 30 June 1830	„ „ 62	13 March to 17 April 1833.	„ „ 17
7 July to 25 Aug. 1830 -	„ „ 63	24 April to 22 May 1833	„ „ 18
1 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1830 -	„ „ 64	1 June to 3 July 1833 -	„ „ 19
20 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1830	„ „ 65	10 July to 28 Aug. 1833	„ „ 20
1 Dec to 31 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 66	4 Sept. to 27 Nov. 1833	„ „ 21
Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 67	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 22
5 Jan. to 1 March 1831 -	„ „ 68	Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 23
9 March to 27 April 1831	„ „ 69	2 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 24
4 May to 15 June 1831 -	„ „ 70	19 Feb. to 2 April 1834	„ „ 25
29 June to 27 July 1831	Range 347, Vol. 1	9 April to 21 May 1834 -	„ „ 26
3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1831	„ „ 2	27 May to 2 July 1834 -	„ „ 27
7 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1831 -	„ „ 3	9 July to 20 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 28
1 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 4	3 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 29
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 5	8 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1834 -	„ „ 30
4 Jan. to 29 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 6	19 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1834	„ „ 31
14 March to 4 April 1832	„ „ 7	Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 32
17 April to 23 May 1832	„ „ 8	7 Jan. to 11 March 1835	„ „ 33
30 May to 11 July 1832	„ „ 9	17 March to 6 May 1835	„ „ 34
18 July to 15 Aug. 1832	„ „ 10	13 May to 17 June 1835	„ „ 35
22 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1832	„ „ 11	24 June to 29 July 1835	„ „ 36
26 Sept. to 7 Nov. 1832	„ „ 12	5 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1835 -	„ „ 37
21 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 13	16 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1835	„ „ 38

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1835 -	Range 347, Vol. 39	Index for 1837 - -	Range 347, Vol. 64
25 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1835	„ „ 40	3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 65
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 41	14 Feb. to 28 March 1838	„ „ 66
6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 42	4 April to 19 May 1838-	„ „ 67
3 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 43	23 May to 4 July 1838 -	„ „ 68
1 March to 30 March 1836	„ „ 44	10 July to 22 Aug. 1838	„ „ 69
6 April to 29 April 1836	„ „ 45	29 Aug. to 24 Oct. 1838	„ „ 70
11 May to 25 May 1836	„ „ 46	31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 71
2 June to 22 June 1836 -	„ „ 47	Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 72
29 June to 29 July 1836	„ „ 48	2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1839 -	„ „ 73
29 July to 31 Aug. 1836	„ „ 59	6 March to 10 April 1839	Range 348, Vol. 1
7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1836 -	„ „ 50	17 April to 29 May 1839	„ „ 2
8 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 51	29 May to 10 July 1839 -	„ „ 3
2 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1836 -	„ „ 52	17 July to 4 Sept. 1839 -	„ „ 4
23 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1836	„ „ 53	11 Sept. to 23 Oct 1839	„ „ 5
Index for 1836 -	„ „ 54	30 Oct. to 4 Dec. 1869 -	„ „ 6
4 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 55	11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1839	„ „ 7
15 Feb. to 8 March 1837	„ „ 56	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 8
15 March to 3 May 1837	„ „ 57	2 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 9
10 May to 21 June 1837	„ „ 58	12 Feb. to 11 March 1840	„ „ 10
5 July to 19 July 1837 -	„ „ 59	19 March to 2 April 1840	„ „ 11
2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 60	8 April to 6 May 1840 -	„ „ 12
13 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 61	13 May to 27 May 1840	„ „ 13
20 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1837	„ „ 62	3 June to 21 June 1840 -	„ „ 14
22 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1837-	„ „ 63	1 July to 5 Aug. 1840 -	„ „ 15

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1840	Range 348, Vol. 16	21 April to 4 May 1842	Range 348, Vol. 41
9 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1840	„ „ 17	4 May to 25 May 1842	„ „ 42
7 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1840	„ „ 18	1 June to 22 June 1842	„ „ 43
11 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1840	„ „ 19	29 June to 27 July 1842	„ „ 44
9 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1840	„ „ 20	3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1842	„ „ 45
Index for 1840	„ „ 21	7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1842	„ „ 46
6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1841	„ „ 22	5 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1842	„ „ 47
3 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1841	„ „ 23	26 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1842	„ „ 48
3 March to 7 April 1841	„ „ 24	23 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1842	„ „ 49
14 April to 19 May 1841	„ „ 25	7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1842	„ „ 50
19 May to 9 June 1841	„ „ 26	Index for 1842	„ „ 51
9 June to 16 June 1841	„ „ 27	4 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1843	„ „ 52
23 June to 28 July 1841	„ „ 28	25 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1843	„ „ 53
28 July to 18 Aug. 1841	„ „ 29	18 Feb. to 8 March 1843	„ „ 54
25 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1841	„ „ 30	8 March to 29 March 1843.	„ „ 55
15 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1841	„ „ 31	5 April to 26 April 1843	„ „ 56
6 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1841	„ „ 32	3 May to 18 May 1843	„ „ 57
3 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1841	„ „ 33	24 May to 28 June 1843	„ „ 58
24 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1841	„ „ 34	12 July to 9 Aug. 1843	„ „ 59
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841	„ „ 35	16 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1843	„ „ 60
Index for 1841	„ „ 36	20 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1843	„ „ 61
5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1842	„ „ 37	18 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1843	„ „ 62
16 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1842	„ „ 38	22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1843	„ „ 63
2 March to 23 March 1842.	„ „ 39	5 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1843	„ „ 64
6 April to 13 April 1842	„ „ 40	Index for 1843	Range 349, Vol. 1

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1844 -	Range 349, Vol. 2	18 Feb. to 25 March 1846	Range 349, Vol. 27
14 Feb. to 20 March 1844	„ „ 3	8 April to 28 April 1846	„ „ 28
27 March to 17 April 1844.	„ „ 4	6 May to 27 May 1846 -	„ „ 29
24 April to 15 May 1844	„ „ 5	24 June 1846 - -	„ „ 30
29 May to 26 June 1844	„ „ 6	24 June to 15 July 1846	„ „ 31
3 July to 7 Aug. 1844 -	„ „ 7	6 Aug. to 11 Aug. 1846	„ „ 32
14 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1844	„ „ 8	19 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1846	„ „ 33
25 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1844	„ „ 9	16 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1846	„ „ 34
23 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1844	„ „ 10	28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1846	„ „ 35
27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1844	„ „ 11	3 Dec. 1846 - -	„ „ 36
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 12	3 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 37
8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 13	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1846	„ „ 38
12 Feb. to 5 March 1845	„ „ 14	Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 39
12 March to 2 April 1845	„ „ 15	6 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 40
9 April to 2 May 1845 -	„ „ 16	10 Feb. to 10 March 1847	„ „ 41
7 May to 28 May 1845 -	„ „ 17	17 March to 8 April 1847	„ „ 42
4 June to 25 June 1845	„ „ 18	14 April to 13 May 1847	„ „ 43
2 July to 30 July 1845 -	„ „ 19	19 May to 2 June 1847 -	„ „ 44
13 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1845	„ „ 20	23 June to 30 June 1847	„ „ 45
10 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1845	„ „ 21	14 July to 11 Aug. 1847	„ „ 46
8 Oct. 5 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 22	11 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1847	„ „ 47
12 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1845	„ „ 23	22 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1847	„ „ 48
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1845	„ „ 24	27 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1847	„ „ 49
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 25	2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 50
7 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 26	Index for 1847 - -	Range 350, Vol. 1

Bombay General Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1848 -	Range 350, Vol. 2	19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1849	Range 350, Vol. 27
2 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 3	Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 28
4 March to 29 March 1848.	„ „ 4	4 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1850 -	„ „ 29
19 April 1848 - -	„ „ 5	20 Feb. 1850 - -	„ „ 30
26 April to 17 May 1848	„ „ 6	6 March to 20 March 1850	„ „ 31
24 May to 15 July 1848	„ „ 7	13 April 1850 - -	„ „ 32
15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 8	3 May 1850 - - -	„ „ 33
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 9	22 May 1850 - -	„ „ 34
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 10	12 June 1850 - -	„ „ 35
20 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 11	10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 36
11 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 12	10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 37
8 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1848	„ „ 13	31 July 1850 - - -	„ „ 38
6 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1848	„ „ 14	21 Aug. 1850 - -	„ „ 39
Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 15	11 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 40
10 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 16	9 Oct. 1850 - -	„ „ 41
22 Feb. to 14 March 1849	„ „ 17	30 Oct. 1850 - -	„ „ 42
21 March to 18 April 1849	„ „ 18	20 Nov. 1850 - -	„ „ 43
2 May to 16 May 1849 -	„ „ 19	4 Dec. 1850 - - -	„ „ 44
30 May 1849 - -	„ „ 20	18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1850	„ „ 45
13 June to 11 July 1849	„ „ 21	Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 46
8 Aug. to 22 Aug 1849 -	„ „ 22	8 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 47
5 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1849	„ „ 23	19 Feb. 1851 - -	„ „ 48
18 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1849	„ „ 24	12 March 1851 - -	„ „ 49
31 Oct. to 21 Nov. 1849	„ „ 25	4 April 1851 - -	„ „ 50
21 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 26	4 April to 28 April 1851	„ „ 51

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
28 April to 16 May 1851	Range 350, Vol. 52	27 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1852	Range 351, Vol. 8
16 May to 28 May 1851	„ „ 53	24 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1852	„ „ 9
28 May to 18 June 1851	„ „ 54	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 10
2 July 1851 - -	„ „ 55	Index for 1852 -	„ „ 11
9 July to 16 July 1851 -	„ „ 56	5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 12
23 July to 6 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 57	16 Feb. to 9 March 1853	„ „ 13
13 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1851	„ „ 58	16 March to 13 April 1853	„ „ 14
3 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1851	„ „ 59	20 April to 11 May 1853	„ „ 15
1 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 60	18 May to 29 June 1853	„ „ 16
22 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1851	„ „ 61	29 June to 9 July 1853	„ „ 17
15 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 62	20 July to 24 Aug. 1853	„ „ 18
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1851	„ „ 63	24 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1853	„ „ 19
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 64	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 20
7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1852 -	„ „ 65	5 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 21
11 Feb. to 5 March 1852	„ „ 66	23 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 22
5 March to 17 March 1852	„ „ 67	15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1853	„ „ 23
31 March to 7 April 1852	„ „ 68	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 24
21 April to 28 April 1852	„ „ 69	4 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 25
5 May to 19 May 1852 -	Range 351, Vol. 1	26 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 26
26 May to 9 June 1852 -	„ „ 2	15 Feb. to 16 March 1854	„ „ 27
30 June to 7 July 1852 -	„ „ 3	29 March to 15 April 1854	„ „ 28
14 July to 21 July 1852	„ „ 4	26 April to 3 May 1854	„ „ 29
28 July to 18 Aug. 1852	„ „ 5	3 May to 29 May 1854 -	„ „ 30
25 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1852	„ „ 6	10 June to 21 June 1854	„ „ 31
29 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1852	„ „ 7	31 July 1854 -	„ „ 32

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
31 July to 31 Aug. 1854	Range 351, Vol. 33	12 July to 31 July 1856	Range 351, Vol. 58
31 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1854	„ „ 34	21 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1856	„ „ 59
13 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1854	„ „ 35	11 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 60
7 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1854 -	„ „ 36	17 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1856	„ „ 61
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 37	15 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 62
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 38	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 63
20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1854	„ „ 39	Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 64
Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 40	15 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1857	„ „ 65
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 41	7 March to 9 April 1857	„ „ 66
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 42	24 April to 7 May 1857	„ „ 67
3 March to 26 March 1855.	„ „ 43	16 May to 9 June 1857 -	„ „ 68
26 March to 1 May 1855	„ „ 44	23 June to 8 July 1857 -	„ „ 69
16 May to 13 June 1855	„ „ 45	22 July to 15 Aug. 1857	„ „ 70
27 June to 25 July 1855	„ „ 46	25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 71
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1855 -	„ „ 47	3 Nov. 1857 - -	Range 352, Vol. 1
19 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 48	16 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1857	„ „ 2
19 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1855	„ „ 49	Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 3
1 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 50	18 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1858	„ „ 4
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 51	27 March 1858 - -	„ „ 5
2 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1856 -	„ „ 52	7 May 1858 - - -	„ „ 6
19 Feb. to 12 March 1856	„ „ 53	7 May to 6 July 1858 -	„ „ 7
12 March to 9 April 1856	„ „ 54	6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 8
23 April to 10 May 1856	„ „ 55	21 Sept. 1858 - - -	„ „ 9
21 May to 11 June 1856	„ „ 56	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 10
28 June to 12 July 1856	„ „ 57	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 11

Bombay General Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Nov. 1858 - -	Range 352, Vol. 12	Jan. to June 1862, with Index.	Range 352, Vol. 35
11 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1858	„ „ 13	July to Dec. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 36
10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1858	„ „ 14	1863, with Index -	„ „ 37
Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 15	1864, with Index - -	„ „ 38
13 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1859-	„ „ 16	1865, with Index -	„ „ 39
21 Feb. to 6 April 1859-	„ „ 17	1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 49
6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 18	1867, with Index -	„ „ 50
6 April to 12 April 1859	„ „ 19	1868, with Index - -	„ „ 51
3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 20	1869, with Index -	„ „ 52
3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 21	1870, with Index - -	„ „ 53
22 June to 4 July 1859 -	„ „ 22	1871, with Index -	Vol. 438
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 23	1872, with Index - -	„ 439
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 24	1873–1875, with Index -	„ 440
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 25	1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1106
10 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1859	„ „ 26	1879, with Index -	„ 1432
25 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 27	1880, with Index - -	„ 1583
Index for 1859 - - -	„ „ 28	1881, with Index -	„ 1781
Jan. to March 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 29	1882, with Index - -	„ 1971
April to Aug. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 30	1883, with Index -	„ 2167
Sept. to Dec. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 31	1884, with Index - -	„ 2408
Jan. 1861, with Abstracts	„ „ 32	1885, with Index -	„ 2637
Feb. and March 1861, with Index.	„ „ 32	1886, with Index - -	„ 2863
April to June 1861, with Index.	„ „ 33	1887, with Index -	„ 3100
July to Dec. 1861, with Index.	„ „ 34	1888, with Index - -	„ 3336

BOMBAY GENERAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1889, with Index -	Vol.. 3557	1895, with Index -	Vol. 4862
1890, with Index - -	„ 3792	1896, with Index - -	„ 5082
1891, with Index -	„ 4020	1897, with Index -	„ 5319
1892, with Index - -	„ 4256	1898, with Index - -	„ 5540
1893, with Index -	„ 4461	1899, with Index -	„ 5769
1894, with Index - -	„ 4657	1900, with Index - -	„ 5958

BOMBAY GENERAL, ARCHÆOLOGY, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Proceedings relating to Archæology, *see* "Bombay General Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1876–1878, with Index -	Vol. 1108	1890, with Index -	Vol. 3792
1879, with Index -	„ 1432	1891, with Index -	„ 4020
1880, with Index -	„ 1583	1892, with Index -	„ 4256
1881, with Index -	„ 1781	1893, with Index -	„ 4461
1882, with Index -	„ 1971	1894, with Index -	„ 4657
1883, with Index -	„ 2167	1895, with Index -	„ 4862
1884, with Index -	„ 2408	1896, with Index -	„ 5082
1885, with Index -	„ 2637	1897, with Index -	„ 5320
1886, with Index -	„ 2863	1898, with Index -	„ 5540
1887, with Index -	„ 3100	1899, with Index -	„ 5769
1888, with Index -	„ 3336	1900, with Index -	„ 5958
1889, with Index -	„ 3557		

BOMBAY GENERAL, LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Proceedings of this series, *see under* "Bombay General, Municipal, Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1893, with Index -	Vol. 4461	1897, with Index -	Vol. 5320
1894, with Index -	„ 4657	1898, with Index -	„ 5540
1895, with Index -	„ 4862	1899, with Index -	„ 5779
1896, with Index -	„ 5082	1900, with Index -	„ 5959

BOMBAY GENERAL, MEDICAL, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Medical Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay General Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1871, with Index - -	Vol. 438	1888, with Index -	Vol. 3336
1872, with Index -	„ 439	1889, with Index - -	„ 3558
1873–1875, with Index -	„ 442	1890, with Index -	„ 3793
1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1107	1891, with Index - -	„ 4020
1879, with Index - -	„ 1432	1892, with Index -	„ 4256
1880, with Index -	„ 1583	1893, with Index - -	„ 4461
1881, with Index - -	„ 1781	1894, with Index - -	„ 4657
1882, with Index -	„ 1971	1895, with Index -	„ 4862
1883, with Index - -	„ 2167	1896, with Index - -	„ 5082
1884, with Index -	„ 2408	1897, with Index -	„ 5320
1885, with Index - -	„ 2639	1898, with Index - -	„ 5540
1886, with Index -	„ 2864	1899, with Index -	„ 5770
1887, with Index - -	„ 3100	1900, with Index - -	„ 5959

BOMBAY GENERAL, MISCELLANEOUS, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Miscellaneous Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay General Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1872, with Index - -	Vol. 439	1889, with Index -	Vol. 3557
1873–1875, with Index -	„ 441	1890, with Index - -	„ 3792
1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1108	1891, with Index -	„ 4020
1879, with Index -	„ 1432	1892, with Index - -	„ 4256
1880, with Index - -	„ 1583	1893, with Index -	„ 4461
1881, with Index -	„ 1781	1894, with Index - -	„ 4657
1882, with Index - -	„ 1971	1895, with Index -	„ 4862
1883, with Index -	„ 2167	1896, with Index - -	„ 5082
1884, with Index - -	„ 2408	1897, with Index -	„ 5320
1885, with Index - -	„ 2637	1898, with Index - -	„ 5540
1886, with Index -	„ 2863	1899, with Index -	„ 5769
1887, with Index - -	„ 3100	1900, with Index - -	„ 5958
1888, with Index -	„ 3336		

BOMBAY GENERAL, MUNICIPAL, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Proceedings of this series, *see under* "Bombay General, Miscellaneous, Proceedings," and for later Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay General, Local Self Government, Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Sept. 1874 to Dec. 1875 with Index.	Vol. 443	1885, with Index -	Vol. 2639
1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1107	1886, with Index - -	„ 2864
1879, with Index -	„ 1432	1887, with Index -	„ 3100
1880, with Index - -	„ 1583	1888, with Index - -	„ 3336
1881, with Index -	„ 1731	1889, with Index -	„ 3558
1882, with Index - -	„ 1971	1890, with Index - -	„ 3793
1883, with Index -	„ 2167	1891, with Index -	„ 4020
1884, with Index - -	„ 2408	1892, with Index - -	„ 4256

BOMBAY GENERAL, PLAGUE, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Proceedings relating to Plague, *see under* "Bombay General Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1898, with Index -	Vol. 5547	Jan. to June 1900, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 5970
January to July 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5779	July to Dec. 1900, with Index.	„ 5971
Aug. to Dec. 1899, with Index.	„ 5780		

BOMBAY INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1869 - - -	Range 442, Vol. 5	1871 - - -	Vol. 494
1870 - - -	„ „ 6	1872 - - -	„ 495

IRRIGATION PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "Bombay Public Works, Irrigation, Proceedings," and "Bombay Revenue, Irrigation, Proceedings."

BOMBAY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1702–1703 -	Range 419, Vol. 107	
Journal, 1704–1705 -	„ „ 108	
Ledger, 1704–1705 -	„ „ 109	
Journal, 1705–1706 -	„ „ 110	
Ledger, 1705–1706 -	„ „ 111	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1706–1707 -	„ „ 112	
Ledger, 1706–1707 -	„ „ 113	
Journal, 1707–1708 -	„ „ 114	
Ledger, 1707–1708 -	„ „ 115	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1708–1709 -	Range 419, Vol. 116	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1708–1709 -	„ „ 117	
Journal, 1709–1710 -	„ „ 118	
Ledger, 1709–1710 -	„ „ 119	
Journal, 1710–1711	„ „ 120	
Ledger, 1710–1711 -	„ „ 121	
Journal, 1711–1712 -	„ „ 122	
Ledger, 1711–1712 -	„ „ 123	
Journal, 1712–1713 -	„ „ 124	
Ledger, 1712–1713 -	„ „ 125	
Journal, 1713–1714 -	„ „ 126	
Ledger, 1713–1714 -	„ „ 127	
Journal, 1714–1715 -	„ „ 128	
Ledger, 1714–1715 -	„ „ 129	
Journal, 1715–1716 -	„ „ 130	
Ledger, 1715–1716 -	„ „ 131	
Journal, 1716–1717 -	„ „ 132	
Ledger, 1716–1717 -	„ „ 133	
Journal, 1717–1718 -	„ „ 134	
Ledger, 1717–1718 -	„ „ 135	
Journal, 1718–1719 -	„ „ 136	
Ledger, 1718–1719 -	„ „ 137	
Journal, 1719–1720 -	„ „ 138	
Ledger, 1719–1720 -	„ „ 139	
Journal, 1720–1721 -	„ „ 140	

BOMBAY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1720–1721 -	Range 419, Vol. 141	
Journal, 1721–1722 -	„ „ 142	
Ledger, 1721–1722 -	Missing - -	
Journal, 1722–1723 -	Range 419, Vol. 143	
Ledger, 1722–1723 -	„ „ 144	
Journal, 1723–1724 -	„ „ 145	
Ledger, 1723–1724 -	„ „ 146	
Journal, 1724–1725 -	„ „ 147	
Ledger, 1724–1725 -	„ „ 148	
Journal, 1725–1726 -	„ „ 149	
Ledger, 1725–1726 -	„ „ 150	
Journal, 1726–1727 -	„ „ 151	
Ledger, 1726–1727 -	„ „ 152	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1727–1728 -	„ „ 153	
Ledger, 1727–1728 -	„ „ 154	
Journal, 1728–1729 -	„ „ 155	
Ledger, 1728–1729 -	„ „ 156	
Journal, 1729–1730 -	„ „ 157	
Ledger, 1729–1730 -	„ „ 158	
Journal, 1730–1731 -	„ „ 159	
Ledger, 1730–1731 -	„ „ 160	
Journal, 1731–1732 -	„ „ 161	
Ledger, 1731–1732 -	„ „ 162	
Journal, 1732–1733 -	„ „ 163	
Ledger, 1732–1733 -	„ „ 164	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1733–1734 -	Range 419, Vol. 165	
Ledger, 1733–1734 -	„ „ 166	
Journal, 1734–1735 -	„ „ 167	
Ledger, 1734–1735 -	Range 420, Vol. 1	
Journal, 1735–1736 -	„ „ 2	
Ledger, 1735–1736 -	„ „ 3	
Journal, 1736–1737 -	„ „ 4	
Ledger, 1736–1737 -	„ „ 5	
Journal, 1737–1738 -	„ „ 6	
Ledger, 1737–1738 -	„ „ 7	
Journal, 1738–1739 -	„ „ 8	
Ledger, 1738–1739 -	„ „ 9	
Journal, 1739–1740 -	„ „ 10	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1739–1740 -	„ „ 11	
Journal, 1740–1741 -	„ „ 12	
Ledger, 1740–1741 -	„ „ 13	
Journal, 1741–1742 -	„ „ 14	
Ledger, 1741–1742 -	„ „ 15	
Journal, 1742–1743 -	„ „ 16	
Ledger, 1742–1743 -	„ „ 17	
Journal, 1743–1744 -	„ „ 18	
Ledger, 1743–1744 -	„ „ 19	
Journal, 1744–1745 -	„ „ 20	
Ledger, 1744–1745 -	„ „ 21	
Journal, 1745–1746 -	„ „ 22	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1745–1746 -	Range 420, Vol. 23	
Journal, 1746–1747 -	„ „ 24	
Ledger, 1746–1747 -	„ „ 25	
Journal, 1747–1748 -	„ „ 26	
Ledger, 1747–1748 -	„ „ 27	
Journal, 1748–1749 -	„ „ 28	
Ledger, 1748–1749 -	„ „ 29	
Journal, 1749–1750 -	„ „ 30	
Ledger, 1749–1750 -	„ „ 31	
Journal, 1750–1751 -	„ „ 32	
Ledger, 1750–1751 -	„ „ 33	
Journal, 1751–1752 -	„ „ 34	
Ledger, 1751–1752 -	„ „ 35	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1752–1753 -	„ „ 36	
Ledger, 1752–1753 -	„ „ 37	
Journal, 1753–1754 -	„ „ 38	
Ledger, 1753–1754 -	„ „ 39	
Journal, 1754–1755 -	„ „ 40	
Ledger, 1754–1755 -	„ „ 41.	
Journal, 1755–1756 -	„ „ 42	
Ledger, 1755–1756 -	„ „ 43	
Journal, 1756–1757 -	„ „ 44	
Ledger, 1756–1757 -	„ „ 45	
Journal, 1757–1758 -	„ „ 46	
Ledger, 1757–1758 . -	„ „ 47	

BOMBAY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1758–1759 -	Range 420, Vol. 48	
Ledger, 1758–1759 -	„ „ 49	
Journal, 1759–1760 -	„ „ 50	
Ledger, 1759–1760 -	„ „ 51	
Journal, 1760–1761 -	„ „ 52	
Ledger, 1760–1761 -	„ „ 53	
Journal, 1761–1762 -	„ „ 54	
Ledger, 1761–1762 -	„ „ 55	
Journal, 1762–1763 -	„ „ 56	
Ledger, 1762–1763 -	„ „ 57	
Journal, 1763–1764 -	„ „ 58	
Ledger, 1763–1764 -	„ „ 59	
Journal, 1764–1765 -	„ „ 60	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1764–1765 -	„ „ 61	
Journal, 1765–1766 -	„ „ 62	
Ledger, 1765–1766 -	„ „ 63	
Journal, 1766–1767 -	„ „ 64	
Ledger, 1766–1767 -	„ „ 65	
Journal, 1767–1768 -	„ „ 66	
Ledger, 1767–1768 -	„ „ 67	
Journal, 1768–1769 -	„ „ 68	
Ledger, 1768–1769 -	„ „ 69	
Journal, 1769–1770 -	„ „ 70	
Ledger, 1769–1770 -	„ „ 71	
Journal, 1770–1771 -	„ „ 72	

BOMBAY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1770–1771 -	Range 420, Vol. 73	
Journal, 1771–1772 -	„ „ 74	
Ledger, 1771–1772 -	„ „ 75	
Journal, 1772–1773 -	„ „ 76	
Ledger, 1772–1773 -	„ „ 77	
Journal, 1773–1774 -	„ „ 78	
Ledger, 1773–1774 -	„ „ 79	
Journal, 1774–1775 -	„ „ 80	
Ledger, 1774–1775 -	„ „ 81	
Journal, 1775–1776 -	„ „ 82	
Ledger, 1775–1776 -	„ „ 83	
Journal, 1776–1777 -	„ „ 84	
Ledger, 1776–1777 -	„ „ 85	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1777–1778 -	„ „ 86	
Ledger, 1777–1778 -	„ „ 87	
Journal, 1778–1779 -	„ „ 88	
Ledger, 1778–1779 -	„ „ 89	
Journal, 1779–1780 -	„ „ 90	
Ledger, 1779–1780 -	„ „ 91	
Journal, 1780–1781 -	„ „ 92	
Ledger, 1780–1781 -	„ „ 93	
Journal, 1781–1782 -	„ „ 94	
Ledger, 1781–1782 -	„ „ 95	
Journal, 1782–1783 -	„ „ 96	
Ledger, 1782–1783 -	„ „ 97	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal and Ledger, 1783–1784.	Range 421, Vol. 1	
Journal and Ledger, 1784–1785.	„ „ 2	
Journal, 1785–1786 -	„ „ 3	
Ledger, 1785–1786 -	„ „ 4	
Journal, 1786–1787 -	„ „ 5	
Ledger, 1786–1787 -	„ „ 6	
Journal and Ledger, 1787–1788.	„ „ 7	
Journal, 1788–1789 -	„ „ 8	
Ledger, 1788–1789 -	„ „ 9	
Journal, 1789–1790 -	„ „ 10	
Ledger, 1789–1790 -	„ „ 11	
Journal, 1790–1791 -	„ „ 12	
Ledger, 1790–1791 -	„ „ 13	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1791–1792 -	„ „ 14	
Ledger, 1791–1792 -	„ „ 15	
Journal, 1792–1793 -	„ „ 16	
Ledger, 1792–1793 -	„ „ 17	
Journal, 1793–1794 -	„ „ 18	
Ledger, 1793–1794 -	„ „ 19	
Journal, 1794–1795 -	„ „ 20	
Ledger, 1794–1795 -	„ „ 21	
Journal, 1795–1796 -	„ „ 22	
Ledger, 1795–1796 -	„ „ 23	
Journal, 1796–1797 -	„ „ 24	
Ledger, 1796–1797 -	„ „ 25	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1797–1798 -	Range 421, Vol. 26	
Ledger, 1797–1798 -	„ „ 27	
Journal, 1798–1799 -	„ „ 28	
Ledger, 1798–1799 -	„ „ 29	
Journal, 1799–1800 -	„ „ 30	
Ledger, 1799–1800 -	„ „ 31	
Journal, 1800–1801 -	„ „ 32	
Ledger, 1800–1801 -	„ „ 33	
Journal, 1801–1802 -	„ „ 34	
Ledger, 1801–1802 -	„ „ 35	
Journal, 1802–1803 -	„ „ 36	
Ledger, 1802–1803 -	„ „ 37	
Journal, 1803–1804 -	„ „ 38	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1803–1804 -	„ „ 39	
Journal, 1804–1805 -	„ „ 40	
Ledger, 1804–1805 -	„ „ 41	
Journal, 1805–1806 -	„ „ 42	
Ledger, 1805–1806 -	„ „ 43	
Journal, 1806–1807 -	„ „ 44	
Ledger, 1806–1807 -	„ „ 45	
Journal, 1807–1808 -	„ „ 46	
Ledger, 1807–1808 -	„ „ 47	
Journal, 1808–1809 -	„ „ 48	
Journal, 1808–1809 -	„ „ 49	
Ledger, 1808–1809 -	„ „ 50	

BOMBAY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1809–1810 -	Range, 421 Vol. 51	
Ledger, 1809–1810 -	„ „ 52	
Journal, 1810–1811 -	„ „ 53	
Journal, 1810–1811 -	„ „ 54	
Ledger, 1810–1811 -	„ „ 55	
Journal, 1811–1812	„ „ 56	
Ledger, 1811–1812 -	„ „ 57	
Journal, 1812–1813 -	„ „ 58	
Ledger, 1812–1813 -	„ „ 59	
Journal, 1813–1814 -	„ „ 60	
Journal, 1813–1814 -	„ „ 61	
Ledger, 1813–1814 -	„ „ 62	
Journal, 1814–1815 -	„ „ 63	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1814–1815 -	„ „ 64	
Ledger, 1814–1815 -	„ „ 65	
Journal, 1815–1816 -	„ „ 66	
Journal, 1815–1816 -	„ „ 67	
Ledger, 1815–1816 -	„ „ 68	
Journal, 1316–1817 -	„ „ 69	
Journal, 1816–1817 -	„ „ 70	
Ledger, 1816–1817 -	„ „ 71	
Journal, 1817–1818 -	„ „ 72	
Journal, 1817–1818 -	„ „ 73	
Ledger, 1817–1818 -	„ „ 74	
Journal, 1818–1819 -	„ „ 75	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1818–1819 -	Range 421, Vol. 76	
Ledger, 1818–1819 -	„ „ 77	
Journal, 1819–1820 -	„ „ 78	
Ledger, 1819–1820 -	„ „ 79	
Journal, 1820–1821 -	„ „ 80	
Ledger, 1820–1821 -	„ „ 81	
Journal, 1821–1822 -	„ „ 82	
Ledger, 1821–1822 -	Range 422, Vol. 1	
Journal, 1822–1823 -	„ „ 2	
Ledger, 1822–1823 -	„ „ 3	
Journal, 1823–1824 -	„ „ 4	
Ledger, 1823–1824 -	„ „ 5	
Journal, 1824–1825 -	„ „ 6	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1824–1825 -	„ „ 7	
Journal, 1825–1826 -	„ „ 8	
Ledger, 1825–1826 -	„ „ 9	
Journal, 1826–1827 -	„ „ 10	
Ledger, 1826–1827 -	„ „ 11	
Journal, 1827–1828 -	„ „ 12	
Ledger, 1827–1828 -	„ „ 13	
Journal, 1828–1829 -	„ „ 14	
Ledger, 1828–1829 -	„ „ 15	
Journal, 1829–1830 -	„ „ 16	
Ledger, 1829–1830 -	„ „ 17	
Journal, 1830–1831 -	„ „ 18	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1830–1831 -	Range 422, Vol. 19	
Journal, 1831–1832 -	„ „ 20	
Ledger, 1831–1832 -	„ „ 21	
Journal, 1832–1833 -	„ „ 22	
Ledger, 1832–1833 -	„ „ 23	
Journal, 1833–1834 -	„ „ 24	
Ledger, 1833–1834 -	„ „ 25	
Journal, 1834–1835 -	„ „ 26	
Ledger, 1834–1835 -	„ „ 27	
Journal, 1835–1836 -	„ „ 28	
Ledger, 1835–1836 -	„ „ 29	
Journal, 1836–1837 -	„ „ 30	
Ledger, 1836–1837 -	„ „ 31	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1837–1838 -	„ „ 32	
Ledger, 1837–1838 -	„ „ 33	
Journal, 1838–1839 -	„ „ 34	
Ledger, 1838–1839 -	„ „ 35	
Journal, 1839–1840 -	„ „ 36	
Ledger, 1839–1840 -	„ „ 37	
Journal, 1840–1841 -	„ „ 38	
Ledger, 1840–1841 -	„ „ 39	
Journal, 1841–1842 -	„ „ 40	
Ledger, 1841–1842 -	„ „ 41	
Journal, 1842–1843 -	„ „ 42	
Ledger, 1842–1843 -	„ „ 43	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1843–1844 -	Range 422, Vol. 44	
Ledger, 1843–1844 -	„ „ 45	
Journal, 1844–1845 -	„ „ 46	
Ledger, 1844–1845 -	„ „ 47	
Journal, 1845–1846 -	„ „ 48	
Ledger, 1845–1846 -	„ „ 49	
Journal, 1846–1847 -	„ „ 50	
Ledger, 1846–1847 -	„ „ 51	
Journal, 1847–1848 -	„ „ 52	
Ledger, 1847–1848 -	„ „ 53	
Journal, 1848–1849 -	„ „ 54	
Ledger, 1848–1849 -	„ „ 55	
Journal, 1849–1850 -	„ „ 56	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1849–1850 -	„ „ 57	
Journal, 1850–1851 -	„ „ 58	
Ledger, 1850–1851 -	„ „ 59	
Journal, 1851–1852 -	„ „ 60	
Ledger, 1851–1852 -	„ „ 61	
Journal, 1852–1853 -	„ „ 62	
Ledger, 1852–1853 -	„ „ 63	
Journal, 1853–1854 -	„ „ 64	
Ledger, 1853–1854 -	„ „ 65	
Journal, 1854–1855 -	„ „ 66	
Ledger, 1854–1855 -	„ „ 67	
Journal, 1855–1856 -	„ 68	

BOMBAY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1855–1856 -	Range 422, Vol. 69	
Journal, 1856–1857 -	„ „ 70	
Ledger, 1856–1857 -	„ „ 71	
Journal, 1857–1858 -	„ „ 72	
Ledger, 1857–1858 -	„ „ 73	
Journal, 1858–1859 -	„ „ 74	
Ledger, 1858–1859 -	„ „ 75	
Journal, 1859–1860 -	„ „ 76	
Ledger, 1859–1860 -	„ „ 77	
Journal and Ledger, 1860–1861.	„ „ 78	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal and Ledger, 1861–1862.	„ „ 79	
Journal and Ledger, 1862–1863.	„ „ 80	
Journal and Ledger, 1863–1864.	„ „ 81	
Journal and Ledger, 1864–1865.	„ „ 82	
Journal and Ledger, 1865–1866.	Range 442, Vol. 18	
Journal and Ledger, 1866–1867.	„ „ 19	
Journal and Ledger, 1867–1868.	„ „ 20	
Journal and Ledger, 1868–1869.	„ „ 21	
Journal and Ledger, 1869–1870.	„ „ 22	
Journal and Ledger, 1870–1871.	Range 443, Vol. 30	
Journal and Ledger, 1871–1872.	„ „ 31	
Journal and Ledger, 1871–1872.	„ „ 32	Provincial Service Journal and Ledger.
Journal and Ledger, 1872–1873.	„ „ 34	
Journal and Ledger, 1872–1873..	„ „ 33	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal and Ledger, 1873–1874.	„ „ 35	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal and Ledger, 1874–1875.	Range 443, Vol. 36	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1875–1876 -	„ „ 70	
Ledger, 1875–1876 -	„ „ 71	
Journal and Ledger, 1876–1877.	„ „ 72	
Journal and Ledger, 1877–1878.	„ „ 72A	
1824–1826 - -	Range 423, Vol. 81	Journals and Ledgers of the Political Agent, Kattiawar.
1826–1832 - -	„ „ 82	
1832–1833 - -	„ „ 83	
1833–1835 - -	„ „ 84	
1835–1837 - -	„ „ 85	
1837–1838 - -	„ „ 86	
1838–1839 - -	„ „ 87	
1839–1840 - -	„ „ 88	
1840–1841 - -	„ „ 89	
1841–1842 - -	„ „ 90	
1842–1843 - -	„ „ 91	
1843–1844 - -	„ „ 92	
1844–1845 - -	„ „ 93	
1845–1846 - -	„ „ 94	
1846–1847 - -	„ „ 95	
1847–1848 - -	„ „ 96	
1848–1849 - -	„ „ 97	
1849–1850 - -	„ „ 98	
1850–1851 - -	„ „ 99	
1851–1852 - -	„ „ 100	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1852–1853 - -	Range 424, Vol. 1	
1853–1854 - -	„ „ 2	
1854–1855 - - -	„ „ 3	Journals and Ledgers of the Political Agent Kattiawar.
1855–1856 - -	„ „ 4	
1856–1857 - -	„ „ 5	
1850–1851 - -	Range 431, Vol. 16	
1851–1852 - -	„ „ 17	
1852–1853 - -	„ „ 18	
1853–1854 - -	„ „ 19	Journals and Ledger of the Collector at Kurrachee.
1854–1855 - - -	Missing - -	
1855–1856 - -	Range 431, Vol. 20	
1856–1857 - -	„ „ 21	
1822–1823 - -	„ „ 22	Journal and Ledger of the Commercial Agent in Malabar.
1822–1824 - -	„ „ 23	Journal and Ledger of the Conservator of Forests in Malabar.
1826–1831 - -	„ „ 24	Journal and Ledger of the Agent for the purchase of timber in Malabar.
Journal, 1859–1860 -	Range 423, Vol. 46	
Ledger, 1859–1860 -	„ „ 47	
Journal, 1860–1861 -	„ „ 48	
Ledger, 1860–1861 -	„ „ 49	
Journal, 1861–1862	„ „ 50	
Ledger, 1861–1862 -	„ „ 51	Marine Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1862–1863 -	„ „ 52	
Ledger, 1862–1863 -	„ „ 53	
Journal and Ledger, 1863–1864.	„ „ 54	
Journal and Ledger, 1864–1865.	„ „ 55	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1749 to 1766 - -	Range 418, Vol. 66	Journals and Ledgers of the Mayor's Court, Bombay.
Journal, 1849–1850 -	Range F, Vol. 64	Military Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1849–1850 -	„ „ 65	
Journal, 1850–1851 -	„ „ 66	
Ledger, 1850–1851 -	„ „ 67	
Journal, 1851–1852 -	„ „ 68	
Ledger, 1851–1852 -	„ „ 69	
Journal, 1852–1853 -	„ „ 70	
Ledger, 1852–1853 -	„ „ 71	
Journal, 1853–1854 -	„ „ 72	
Ledger, 1853–1854 -	„ „ 73	
Journal, 1854–1855 -	„ „ 74	
Ledger, 1854–1855 -	„ „ 75	
Journal, 1855–1856 -	„ „ 76	
Ledger, 1855–1856 -	„ „ 77	
Journal, 1856–1857 -	„ „ 78	
Ledger, 1856–1857 -	„ „ 79	
Journal, 1857–1858 -	„ „ 80	
Ledger, 1857–1858 -	„ „ 81	
Journal, 1858–1859 -	„ „ 82	
Ledger, 1858–1859 -	„ „ 83	
Journal, 1859–1860 -	„ „ 84	
Ledger, 1859–1860 -	„ „ 85	
Journal, Vol. 1, 1860–1861.	„ „ 86	
Journal, Vol. 2, 1860–1861.	„ „ 87	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1860–1861 -	Range F, Vol. 88	Military Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1861–1862 -	Range G, Vol. 1	
Ledger, 1861–1862 -	„ „ 2	
Journal, 1862–1863 -	„ „ 3	
Ledger, 1862–1863 -	„ „ 4	
Journal and Ledger, 1863–1864.	„ „ 5	
1829–1833 - -	Range 423, Vol. 56	Mint Master's Journals and Ledgers.
1833–1834 - -	„ „ 57	
1834–1835 - -	„ „ 58	
1835–1837 - -	„ „ 59	
1837–1838 - -	„ „ 60	
1838–1839 - -	„ „ 61	
1839–1840 - -	„ „ 62	
1840–1841 - -	„ „ 63	
1841–1842 - -	„ „ 64	
1842–1843 - -	„ „ 65	
1843–1844 - -	„ „ 66	
1844–1845 - -	„ „ 67	
1845–1846 - -	„ „ 68	
1846–1847 - -	„ „ 69	
1847–1848 - -	„ „ 70	
1848–1849 - -	„ „ 71	
1849–1850 - -	„ „ 72	
1850–1851 - -	„ „ 73	
1851–1852 - -	„ „ 74	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1852–1853 - -	Range 423, Vol. 75	Mint Master's Journals and Ledgers.
1853–1854 - -	„ „ 76	
1854–1855 - -	„ „ 77	
1855–1856 - -	„ „ 78	
1856–1857 - -	„ „ 79	
1857–1858 - -	„ „ 80	
1821–1826 - -	Range 431, Vol. 25	Journals and Ledgers of the Native Agent at Mocha.
1826-1828 - -	„ „ 26	
1821–1822 - -	„ „ 30	Journals and Ledgers of the Collector at Poona.
1822–1823 - -	„ „ 31	
1823–1824 - -	„ „ 32	
1824–1825 - -	„ „ 33	
1825–1826 - -	„ „ 34	
1826–1827 - -	„ „ 35	
1827–1828 - -	„ „ 36	
1828–1829 - -	„ „ 37	
1829–1830 - -	„ „ 38	
1830–1831 - -	„ „ 39	
1831–1832 - -	„ „ 40	
1832–1833 - -	„ „ 41	
1837–1838 - -	Range 423, Vol. 28	Steam Journals and Ledgers.
1838–1839 - -	„ „ 29	
1839–1840 - -	„ „ 30	
1840–1841 - -	„ „ 31	
1841–1842 - -	„ „ 32	

Bombay Journals and Ledgers—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1842–1843 - -	Range 423, Vol. 33	
1843–1844 - -	„ „ 34	
1844–1845 - -	„ „ 35	
1845–1846 - -	„ „ 36	
1846–1847 - -	„ „ 37	
1847–1848 - -	„ „ 38	
1848–1849 - -	„ „ 39	Steam Journals and Ledgers.
1849–1850 - -	„ „ 40	
1850–1851 - -	„ „ 41	
1851–1852 - -	„ „ 42	
1852–1853 - -	„ „ 43	
1853–1854 - -	„ „ 44	
1854–1855 - -	„ „ 45	

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Judicial Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Law Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Jan. to 30 Dec. 1803 with Index.	Range 397, Vol. 35	3 Jan. to 7 March 1806 -	Range 397, Vol. 42
3 Jan. to 4 May 1804 -	„ „ 36	14 March to 4 June 1806	„ „ 43
11 May to 10 Aug. 1804	„ „ 37	14 June to 8 July 1806 -	„ „ 44
17 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1804 with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 38	8 July to 30 Sept. 1806 -	„ „ 45
5 Jan. to 30 July 1805 -	„ „ 39	4 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1806, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 46
6 Aug. to 15 Oct. 1805 -	„ „ 40	2 Jan. to 8 May 1807 -	„ „ 47
19 Oct. to 27 Dec. 1805 with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 41	8 May to 7 Aug. 1807 -	„ „ 48.

Bombay Judicial Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.
7 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1807, with Index for the whole year.	Range 397, Vol. 49
2 Jan. to 11 March 1808	„ „ 50
11 March to 17 June 1808	„ „ 51
17 June to 24 Sept. 1808	„ „ 52
8 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 53
Index for 1808 - -	„ „ 54
6 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1809 -	„ „ 55
22 Feb. to 16 May 1809 -	„ „ 56
24 May to 21 July 1809	„ „ 57
25 July to 3 Nov. 1809 -	„ „ 58
3 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 59
Index for 1809 - -	„ „ 60
3 Jan. to 20 March 1810	„ „ 61
20 March to 6 June 1810	Range 398, Vol. 1
6 June to 14 Aug. 1810 -	„ „ 2
17 Aug. to 30 Oct. 1810	„ „ 3
30 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 4
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 5
8 Jan. to 8 March 1811 -	„ „ 6
8 March to 17 May 1811	„ „ 7
17 May to 18 Sept. 1811	„ „ 8
24 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1811	„ „ 9
Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 10
2 Jan. to 29 April 1812 -	„ „ 11
6 May to 1 Sept. 1812 -	„ „ 12
1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1812 -	Range 398, Vol. 13
Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 14
6 Jan. to 28 April 1813 -	„ „ 15
5 May to 30 June 1813 -	„ „ 16
7 July to 29 Sept. 1813 -	„ „ 17
29 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1813	„ „ 18
Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 19
5 Jan. to 30 March 1814	„ „ 20
6 April to 13 July 1814 -	„ „ 21
20 July to 26 Oct. 1814	„ „ 22
2 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 23
Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 24
4 Jan. to 25 April 1815 -	„ „ 25
3 May to 21 June 1815 -	„ „ 26
28 June to 26 July 1815	„ „ 27
2 Aug. to 4 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 28
11 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1815 -	„ „ 29
8 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 30
Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 31
3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 32
6 Feb. to 27 March 1816	„ „ 33
3 April to 29 May 1816	„ „ 34
6 June to 21 Aug. 1816	„ „ 35
21 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1816	„ „ 36
4 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 37

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1816 -	Range 398, Vol. 38	26 May to 25 Aug. 1819	Range 398, Vol. 63
Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 39	1 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 64
8 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 40	6 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 65
19 Feb. to 26 March 1817	„ „ 41	1 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 66
2 April to 23 April 1817	„ „ 42	8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 67
23 April to 28 May 1817	„ „ 43	Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 68
3 June to 25 June 1817	„ „ 44	5 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1820 -	„ „ 69
2 July to 13 Aug. 1817 -	„ „ 45	19 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1820	„ „ 70
20 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1817	„ „ 46	23 Feb. to 29 March 1820	„ „ 71
17 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1817	„ „ 47	5 April to 31 May 1820	„ „ 72
5 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1817	„ „ 48	7 June to 28 June 1820	„ „ 73
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 49	5 July to 9 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 74
Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 50	16 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1820	„ „ 75
2 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1818 -	„ „ 51	4 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1820 -	„ „ 76
28 Jan. to 11 March 1818	„ „ 52	25 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1820	„ „ 77
11 March to 26 May 1818	„ „ 53	29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1820	„ „ 78
5 June to 8 July 1818 -	„ „ 54	Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 79
8 July to 29 July 1818 -	„ „ 55	3 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1821 -	„ „ 80
5 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1818	„ „ 56	14 March to 25 April 1821	„ „ 81
30 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1818	„ „ 57	2 May to 23 May 1821 -	„ „ 82
11 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1818	„ „ 58	30 May to 4 July 1821 -	„ „ 83
Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 59	11 July to 15 Aug. 1821	Range 399, Vol. 1
2 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1819 -	„ „ 60	22 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1821	„ „ 2
25 Feb. to 17 March 1819	„ „ 61	12 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1821 -	„ „ 3
24 March to 19 May 1819	„ „ 62	3 Oct. 1821 - -	„ „ 4

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1821 -	Range 399, Vol. 5	7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1824 -	Range 399, Vol. 30
7 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 6	28 Jan. to 10 March 1824	„ „ 31
Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 7	17 March to 14 April 1824	„ „ 32
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1822 -	„ „ 8	21 April to 12 May 1824	„ „ 33
30 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1822	„ „ 9	19 May to 16 June 1824	„ „ 34
27 Feb. 1822 -	„ „ 10	23 June to 7 July 1824	„ „ 35
6 March to 3 April 1822	„ „ 11	14 July to 18 Aug. 1824	„ „ 36
10 April to 1 May 1822 -	„ „ 12	25 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1824	„ „ 37
1 May to 29 May 1822 -	„ „ 13	29 Sept. 1824 -	„ „ 38
5 June to 31 July 1822 -	„ „ 14	6 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1824 -	„ „ 39
7 Aug. to 14 Aug. 1822 -	„ „ 15	24 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1824	„ „ 40
21 Aug. 18 Sept. 1822 -	„ „ 16	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 41
25 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1822	„ „ 17	5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1825 -	„ „ 42
23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 18	26 Jan. to 2 March 1825	„ „ 43
6 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1822 -	„ „ 19	9 March to 6 April 1825	„ „ 44
Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 20	13 April to 25 May 1825	„ „ 45
8 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 21	1 June to 22 June 1825	„ „ 46
5 March to 16 April 1823	„ „ 22	29 June to 20 July 1825	„ „ 47
25 April to 30 April 1823	„ „ 23	27 July to 17 Aug. 1825	„ „ 48
30 April to 28 May 1823	„ „ 24	24 Aug. 19 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 49
4 June to 23 July 1823 -	„ „ 25	26 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1825	„ „ 50
30 July to 24 Sept. 1823	„ „ 26	30 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1825	„ „ 51
1 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1823 -	„ „ 27	21 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 52
5 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 28	Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 53
Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 29	4 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 54

Bombay Judicial Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1826	Range 399, Vol. 55	2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1828 -	Range 400, Vol. 14
1 Feb. to 8 March 1826 -	„ „ 56	6 Feb. to 12 March 1828	„ „ 15
15 March to 29 March 1826.	„ „ 57	19 March to 28 April 1828	„ „ 16
5 April to 26 April 1826	„ „ 58	14 May to 11 June 1828	„ „ 17
26 April to 24 May 1826	„ „ 59	18 June to 16 July 1828	„ „ 18
31 May to 7 June 1826 -	„ „ 60	30 July to 27 Aug. 1828	„ „ 19
14 June to 5 July 1826 -	„ „ 61	3 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 20
12 July to 5 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 62	5 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 21
9 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1826	„ „ 63	Index for 1828 -	„ „ 22
20 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1826	„ „ 64	7 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 23
25 Oct. to 6 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 65	4 March to 1 April 1829	„ „ 24
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1826	„ „ 66	15 April to 29 April 1829	„ „ 25
Index for 1826 - -	Range 400, Vol. 1	13 May to 3 June 1829 -	„ „ 26
3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1827 -	„ „ 2	10 June to 8 July 1829 -	„ „ 27
7 Feb. to 7 March 1827	„ „ 3	15 July to 19 Aug 1829	„ „ 28
14 March to 11 April 1827	„ „ 4	26 Aug. to 8 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 29
18 April to 16 May 1827	„ „ 5	8 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1829 -	„ „ 30
23 May to 27 June 1827	„ „ 6	18 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 31
4 July to 1 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 7	Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 32
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1827 -	„ „ 8	6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1830 -	„ „ 33
12 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 9	3 Feb. to 10 March 1830	„ „ 34
10 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 10	17 March to 14 April 1830	„ „ 35
1 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1827	„ „ 11	21 April to 23 June 1830	„ „ 36
5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 12	23 June 1830 - -	„ „ 37
Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 13	30 June to 25 Aug. 1830	„ „ 38

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1830 -	Range 400, Vol. 39	17 April to 1 June 1833	Range 400, Vol. 64
20 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 40	13 June to 17 July 1833	„ „ 65
Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 41	31 July to 4 Sept. 1833 -	„ „ 66
5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 42	11 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1833	„ „ 67
23 Feb. to 21 March 1831	„ „ 43	23 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1833	„ „ 68
30 March to 4 May 1831	„ „ 44	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 69
18 May to 7 June 1831 -	„ „ 45	Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 70
15 June to 20 July 1831	„ „ 46	2 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 71
27 July to 17 Aug. 1831	„ „ 47	26 Feb. to 19 March 1834	„ „ 72
24 Aug. to 5 Oct. 1831 -	„ „ 48	2 April to 16 April 1834	„ „ 73
12 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1831 -	„ „ 49	23 April to 3 June 1834	„ „ 74
9 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1831	„ „ 50	11 June to 16 July 1834	Range 401, Vol. 1
30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1831	„ „ 51	23 July to 20 Aug. 1834	„ „ 2
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 52	3 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1834	„ „ 3
4 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 53	1 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1834	„ „ 4
29 Feb. to 4 April 1832	„ „ 54	22 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1834	„ „ 5
17 April to 16 May 1832	„ „ 55	19 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1834	„ „ 6
23 May to 25 July 1832	„ „ 56	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1834	„ „ 7
1 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1832	„ „ 57	Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 8
5 Sept. 17 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 58	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 9
24 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 59	18 Feb. to 11 March 1835	„ „ 10
Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 60	17 March to 1 April 1835	„ „ 11
2 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 61	8 April to 29 April 1835	„ „ 12
13 Feb. to 6 March 1833	„ „ 62	29 April to 20 May 1835	„ „ 13
13 March to 3 April 1833	„ „ 63	27 May to 10 June 1835	„ „ 14

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
10 June to 1 July 1835 -	Range 401, Vol. 15	12 April 1837 - -	Range 401, Vol. 40
8 July to 29 July 1835 -	„ „ 16	26 April to 10 May 1837	„ „ 41
5 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1835	„ „ 17	18 May to 31 May 1837-	Range 402, Vol. 1
2 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1835	„ „ 18	6 June to 21 June 1837	„ „ 2
7 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1835	„ „ 19	5 July to 19 July 1837 -	„ „ 3
5 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1835	„ „ 20	2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 4
2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 21	30 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1837	„ „ 5
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 22	20 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 6
6 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 23	20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1837	„ „ 7
24 Feb. to 16 March 1836	„ „ 24	10 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1837	„ „ 8
23 March to 12 April 1836	„ „ 25	6 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1837 -	„ „ 9
20 April to 29 April 1836	„ „ 26	Index for 1837 - -	„ „ 10
11 May to 25 May 1836	„ „ 27	3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 11
2 June to 15 June 1836	„ „ 28	14 Feb. to 7 March 1838	„ „ 12
22 June to 20 July 1836	„ „ 29	14 March to 18 April 1838	„ „ 13
29 July to 17 Aug. 1836	„ „ 30	25 April to 9 May 1838 -	„ „ 14
24 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1836	„ „ 31	9 May to 30 May 1838 -	„ „ 15
21 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1836	„ „ 32	6 June to 27 June 1838-	„ „ 16
26 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1836	„ „ 33	4 July to 25 July 1838 -	„ „ 17
16 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1836	„ „ 34	2 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1838-	„ „ 18
7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 35	15 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1838	„ „ 19
Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 36	22 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1838	„ „ 20
4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1837 -	„ „ 37	19 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 21
1 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 38	3 Oct. 1838 - -	„ „ 22
1 March to 29 March 1837.	„ „ 39	3 Oct. 1838 - -	„ „ 23

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Oct. 1838 - -	Range 402, Vol. 24	15 July to 5 Aug. 1840 -	Range 402, Vol. 49
3 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 25	5 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1840 -	„ „ 50
7 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1838 -	„ „ 26	2 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1840	„ „ 51
5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 27	7 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 52
Index for 1838, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 28	28 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1840	„ „ 53
Index for 1838, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 29	2 Dec to 31 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 54
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 30	Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 55
6 Feb. to 13 March 1839	„ „ 31	6 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 56
13 March to 24 April 1839	„ „ 32	10 Feb. to 3 March 1841	„ „ 57
1 May to 15 May 1839 -	„ „ 33	10 March to 14 April 1841	„ „ 58
29 May to 26 June 1839	„ „ 34	17 April to 5 May 1841	„ „ 59
10 July to 31 July 1839	„ „ 35	19 May to 9 June 1841 -	„ „ 60
14 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1839	„ „ 36	9 June to 23 June 1841 -	„ „ 61
18 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1839 -	„ „ 37	30 June to 28 July 1841	„ „ 62
9 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1839 -	„ „ 38	4 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1841 -	„ „ 63
6 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1839 -	„ „ 39	8 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1841	„ „ 64
Index for 1839, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 40	6 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1841 -	Range 403, Vol. 1
Index for 1839, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 41	10 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1841	„ „ 2
2 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 42	8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 3
14 Feb. to 19 March 1840	„ „ 43	Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 4
25 March to 15 April 1840	„ „ 44	5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 5
22 April to 13 May 1840	„ „ 45	23 Feb. to 23 March 1842	„ „ 6
20 May to 3 June 1840 -	„ „ 46	6 April to 27 April 1842	„ „ 7
10 June to 17 June 1840	„ „ 47	4 May to 25 May 1842 -	„ „ 8
24 June to 15 July 1840	„ „ 48	1 June to 29 June 1842 -	„ „ 9

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 July to 10 Aug. 1842	Range 403, Vol. 10	16 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1844	Range 403, Vol. 35
17 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1842	„ „ 11	27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1844	„ „ 36
28 Sept. to 16 Nov. 1842	„ „ 12	Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 37
23 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1842	„ „ 13	8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 38
Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 14	29 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1845	„ „ 39
4 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1843 -	„ „ 15	5 March to 2 April 1845	„ „ 40
8 March to 29 March 1843	„ „ 16	9 April to 23 April 1845	„ „ 41
5 April to 3 May 1843 -	„ „ 17	23 April to 14 May 1845	„ „ 42
10 May to 14 June 1843	„ „ 18	21 May to 9 June 1845 -	„ „ 43
21 June to 12 July 1843	„ „ 19	25 June 1845 - -	„ „ 44
21 July to 16 Aug. 1843	„ „ 20	25 June 1845 - -	„ „ 45
23 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1843	„ „ 21	2 July to 23 July 1845 -	„ „ 46
20 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1843	„ „ 22	30 July to 20 Aug. 1845	„ „ 47
2 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 23	20 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1845	„ „ 48
6 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 24	2 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 49
Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 25	29 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1845	„ „ 50
3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1844 -	„ „ 26	19 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1845	„ „ 51
24 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 27	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1845	„ „ 52
1 March to 27 March 1844	„ „ 28	Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 53
27 March to 24 April 1844	„ „ 29	7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 54
8 May to 29 May 1844 -	„ „ 30	4 Feb. to 18 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 55
29 May to 26 June 1844	„ „ 31	11 March to 18 March 1846.	„ „ 56
3 July to 31 July 1844 -	„ „ 32	25 March to 22 April 1846	„ „ 57
7 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1844	„ „ 33	28 April to 13 May 1846	„ „ 58
18 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 34	27 May to 24 June 1846	Range 404, Vol. 1

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.			Date.	Classification.		
24 June to 15 July 1846	Range 404, Vol.		2	5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1848 -	Range 404, Vol.		27
6 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1846 -	„	„	3	2 Feb. to 9 Feb. 1848 -	„	„	28
1 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1846	„	„	4	16 Feb. to 10 March 1848	„	„	29
7 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1846 -	„	„	5	16 March to 19 April 1848	„	„	30
28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1846	„	„	6	19 April to 1 May 1848 -	„	„	31
3 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1846 -	„	„	7	1 May to 24 May 1848 -	„	„	32
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1846	„	„	8	24 May to 29 May 1848	„	„	33
Index for 1846 - -	„	„	9	15 July 1848 - -	„	„	34
6 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1847 -	„	„	10	15 July 1848 - -	„	„	35
23 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1847	„	„	11	6 Sept. 1848 - -	„	„	36
18 Feb. to 10 March 1847	„	„	12	6 Sept. 1848 - -	„	„	37
17 March to 1 April 1847	„	„	13	6 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1848	„	„	38
7 April to 14 April 1847	„	„	14	20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1848	„	„	39
24 April to 13 May 1847	„	„	15	27 Sept. 1848 - -	„	„	40
19 May to 2 June 1847	„	„	16	4 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1848 -	„	„	41
23 June 1847 - -	„	„	17	18 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1848 -	„	„	42
30 June to 21 July 1847	„	„	18	8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1848	„	„	43
28 July to 11 Aug. 1847	„	„	19	22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1848	„	„	44
18 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1847	„	„	20	6 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1848 -	„	„	45
22 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1847 -	„	„	21	20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1848	„	„	46
20 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1847 -	„	„	22	Index for 1848 - -	„	„	47
3 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1847	„	„	23	10 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1849	„	„	48
24 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1847	„	„	24	24 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1849	„	„	49
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1847	„	„	25	22 Feb. to 7 March 1849	„	„	50
Index for 1847 - -	„	„	26	14 March to 21 March 1849.	„	„	51

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 April to 18 April 1849	Range 405, Vol. 52	9 Oct. 1850 - -	Range 405, Vol. 10
2 May to 16 May 1849 -	„ „ 53	30 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1850	„ „ 11
30 May to 13 June 1849	„ „ 54	20 Nov. 1850 - -	„ „ 12
27 June to 11 July 1849	„ „ 55	4 Dec. 1850 - -	„ „ 13
8 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 56	18 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1850	„ „ 14
22 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1849	„ „ 57	Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 15
26 Sept. 1849 - -	„ „ 58	8 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1851 -	„ „ 16
18 Oct. 1849 - -	„ „ 59	6 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 17
31 Oct. 1849 - -	„ „ 60	12 March 1851 - -	„ „ 18
14 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1849	„ „ 61	4 April 1851 - -	„ „ 19
5 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 62	4 April 1851 - -	„ „ 20
31 Dec. 1849 - -	„ „ 63	28 April 1851 - -	„ „ 21
Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 64	28 April to 16 May 1851	„ „ 22
4 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1850 -	„ „ 65	28 May 1851 - -	„ „ 23
20 Feb. 1850 - -	„ „ 66	18 June 1851 - -	„ „ 24
20 Feb. to 6 March 1850	„ „ 67	2 July to 16 July 1851 -	„ „ 25
20 March 1850 - -	Range 405, Vol. 1	23 July to 6 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 26
13 April 1850 - -	„ „ 2	13 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1851	„ „ 27
13 April to 3 May 1850	„ „ 3	25 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1851	„ „ 28
22 May 1850 - -	„ „ 4	24 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 29
12 June 1850 - -	„ „ 5	8 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 30
10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 6	15 Nov. 1851 - -	„ „ 31
31 July 1850 - -	„ „ 7	26 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 32
21 Aug. 1850 - -	„ „ 8	13 Dec. 1851 - -	„ „ 33
11 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1850	„ „ 9	31 Dec. 1851 - -	„ „ 34

Bombay Judicial Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1851 - -	Range 405, Vol. 35	1 June to 29 June 1853	Range 405, Vol. 60
7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1852 -	„ „ 36	29 June to 20 July 1853	„ „ 61
11 Feb. to 5 March 1852	„ „ 37	24 Aug. 1853 - -	„ „ 62
5 March to 17 March 1852	„ „ 38	24 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1853	„ „ 63
31 March 1852 - -	„ „ 39	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 64
7 April to 21 April 1852	„ „ 40	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 65
28 April to 19 May 1852	„ „ 41	5 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1853 -	„ „ 66
26 May to 9 June 1852	„ „ 42	9 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1853	„ „ 67
30 June 1852 - -	„ „ 43	7 Dec. to 26 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 68
30 June to 14 July 1852	„ „ 44	26 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1853	„ „ 69
21 July to 4 Aug. 1852 -	„ „ 45	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 70
11 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1852	„ „ 46	4 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 71
8 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1852	„ „ 47	26 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1854 -	Range 406, Vol. 1
22 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1852	„ „ 48	15 Feb. to 4 March 1854	„ „ 2
13 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1852	„ „ 49	11 March to 29 March 1854.	„ „ 3
24 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1852	„ „ 50	4 April 1854 - -	„ „ 4
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 51	15 April 1854 - -	„ „ 5
Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 52	26 April to 3 May 1854	„ „ 6
5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 53	3 May 1854 - -	„ „ 7
16 Feb. to 2 March 1853	„ „ 54	13 May 1854 - -	„ „ 8
2 March to 16 March 1853	„ „ 55	13 May to 29 May 1854	„ „ 9
23 March to 6 April 1853	„ „ 56	10 June to 16 June 1854	„ „ 10
13 April to 27 April 1853	„ „ 57	21 June to 31 July 1854	„ „ 11
4 May 1853 - -	„ „ 58	31 July 1854 - -	„ „ 12
11 May to 1 June 1853	„ „ 59	31 July 1854 - -	„ „ 13

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
31 July 1854 - -	Range 406, Vol. 14	27 June 1855 - -	Range 406, Vol. 39
31 July 1854 - -	„ „ 15	11 July to 25 July 1855	„ „ 40
31 July 1854 - -	„ „ 16	8 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1855	„ „ 41
31 Aug. 1854 - -	„ „ 17	22 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1855	„ „ 42
31 Aug. 1854 - -	„ „ 18	19 Sept. 1855 - -	„ „ 43
31 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1854	„ „ 19	5 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 44
23 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1854	„ „ 20	3 Nov. 1855 - -	„ „ 45
7 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1854 -	„ „ 21	17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1855	„ „ 46
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 22	1 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 47
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 23	31 Dec. 1855 - -	„ „ 48
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 24	Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 49
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 25	2 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1856 -	„ „ 50
20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1854	„ „ 26	19 Feb. to 12 March 1856	„ „ 51
Index for 1854 -	„ „ 27	26 March to 9 April 1856	„ „ 52
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 28	23 April to 10 May 1856	„ „ 53
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 29	10 May to 21 May 1856	„ „ 54
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 30	11 June 1856 - -	„ „ 55
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 31	28 June to 12 July 1856	„ „ 56
26 March 1855 - -	„ „ 32	12 July to 31 July 1856	„ „ 57
26 March 1855 - -	„ „ 33	31 July to 21 Aug. 1856	„ „ 58
7 April to 1 May 1855 -	„ „ 34	21 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1856	„ „ 59
1 May 1855 - -	„ „ 35	11 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1856	„ „ 60
16 May 1855 - -	„ „ 36	17 Oct. 1856 - -	„ „ 61
30 May 1855 - -	„ „ 37	15 Nov. 1856 - -	„ „ 62
13 June 1855 - -	„ „ 38	24 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1856	„ „ 63

BOMBAY JUDICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1856	Range 406, Vol. 64	6 July 1858 - - -	Range 407, Vol. 11
Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 65	6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 12
15 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 66	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 13
19 Feb. to 7 March 1857	„ „ 67	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 14
7 March to 25 March 1857	„ „ 68	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 15
9 April 1857 - -	„ „ 69	21 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1858 -	„ „ 16
24 April 1857 - -	„ „ 70	2 Nov. 1858 - - -	„ „ 17
7 May 1857 - -	„ „ 71	2 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1858 -	„ „ 18
16 May to 30 May 1857	„ „ 72	10 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 19
9 June to 23 June 1857 -	„ „ 73	10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1858	„ „ 20
23 June to 22 July 1857	„ „ 74	Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 21
22 July 1857 - -	„ „ 75	13 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1859	„ „ 22
15 Aug. 1857 - -	„ „ 76	21 Feb. 1859 - -	„ „ 23
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 77	21 Feb. to 6 April 1859 -	„ „ 24
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 78	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 25
3 Nov. 1857 - -	Range 407, Vol. 1	6 April to 12 April 1859	„ „ 26
3 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1857	„ „ 2	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 27
12 Dec. 1857 - -	„ „ 3	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 28
31 Dec. 1857 - -	„ „ 4	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 29
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 5	22 June to 4 July 1859 -	„ „ 30
18 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1858	„ „ 6	4 July to 11 Oct. 1859 -	„ „ 31
27 March 1858 - -	„ „ 7	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 32
27 March to 7 May 1858	„ „ 8	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 33
7 May 1858 - - -	„ „ 9	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 34
6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 10	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 35

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
11 Oct. 1859 - -	Range 407, Vol. 36	Sept. 1861, with Index -	Range 407, Vol. 61
11 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1859 -	„ „ 37	Oct. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 62
10 Nov. 1859 - -	„ „ 38	Nov. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 63
25 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 39	Dec. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 64
31 Dec. 1859 - -	„ „ 40	Jan. to June 1862, with Index.	„ „ 65
Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 41	July to Dec. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 66
Jan. 1860 - -	„ „ 42	Jan. to June 1863, with Index.	„ „ 67
Feb. 1860 - - -	„ „ 43	July to Dec. 1863, with Index.	„ „ 68
March 1860 - -	„ „ 44	1864, with Index - -	„ „ 69
April 1860 - - -	„ „ 45	1865, with Index -	„ „ 70
May 1860 - -	„ „ 46	1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 101
June 1860 - - -	„ „ 47	1867, with Index -	Range 442, Vol. 1
July and August 1860 -	„ „ 48	1868, with Index - -	„ „ 2
Sept. 1860 - -	„ „ 49	1869, with Index -	„ „ 3
Oct. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 50	1870, with Index - -	„ „ 4
Nov. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 51	1871, with Index -	Vol. 483.
Dec. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 52	1872, with Index - -	„ 484.
Jan. 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 53	1873, with Index - -	„ 485.
Feb. 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 54	1874, with Index - -	„ 486
March 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 55	1875, with Index -	„ 487
April 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 56	1876, with Index - -	„ 1125
May 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 57	1877, with Index -	„ 1126
June 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 58	1878, with Index -	„ 1267
July 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 59	1879, with Index -	„ 1441
Aug. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 60	1880, with Index -	„ 1591

BOMBAY JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1881, with Index -	Vol. 1796	1894, with Index -	Vol. 4665
Jan. to June 1882, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1980	Jan. to June 1895, with Index for the whole year.	„ 4869
July to Dec. 1882, with Index.	„ 1981	July to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4870
Jan. to June 1883, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2177	Jan. to June 1896, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5089
July to Dec. 1883, with Index.	„ 2178	July to Dec. 1896, with Index.	„ 5090
Jan. to June 1884, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2422	Jan. to June 1897, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5328
July to Dec. 1884, with Index.	„ 2423	July to Dec. 1897, with Index.	„ 5329
Jan. to May 1885, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2651	Jan. to June 1898, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5549
June to Dec. 1885, with Index.	„ 2652	July to Dec. 1898, with Index.	„ 5550
1886, with Index -	„ 2875	Jan. to June 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5785
1887, with Index -	„ 3110	July to Sept. 1899, with Index.	„ 5786
1888, with Index - -	„ 3345	Oct. to Dec. 1899, with Index.	„ 5787
1889, with Index -	„ 3567	Jan to March 1900 -	„ 5979
1890, with Index - -	„ 3801	April to June 1900 -	„ 5980
1891, with Index -	„ 4028	July to Sept. 1900 -	„ 5981
1892, with Index -	„ 4264	Oct. to Dec. 1900 -	„ 5982
1893, with Index - -	„ 4469	Index for 1900 - -	„ 5983

LANDS PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY REVENUE, LANDS, PROCEEDINGS."

BOMBAY LAW PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For later Law Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Judicial Proceedings," and "Bombay Legislative Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 March to 29 Dec. 1795 with Index.	Range 407, Vol. 90	8 Feb. to 13 June 1799, with Index for the period 1st Jan. to 13 June 1799.	Range 408, Vol. 6
1 Jan. to 7 June 1796 -	„ „ 91	14 June to 31 Dec. 1799, with Index.	„ „ 7
7 June to 14 Oct. 1796 -	„ „ 92	7 Jan. to 27 May 1800 -	„ „ 8
14 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 93	4 June to 31 Dec. 1800, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 9
3 Jan. to 21 March 1797	Range 408, Vol. 1	7 Jan. to 7 Aug. 1801 -	„ „ 10
22 Mar. to 26 Dec. 1797, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 2	14 Aug. to 15 Dec. 1801, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 11
1 Jan. to 26 June 1798 -	„ „ 3	1 Jan. to 25 June 1802, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 12
26 June to 28 Dec. 1798, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 4	14 July to 28 Dec. 1802	„ „ 13
1 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1799 -	„ „ 5		

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Legislative Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Judicial Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1874–1875, with Index -	Vol. 488	1891, with Index - -	Vol. 4021
1876–1880, with Index -	„ 1442	1892, with Index -	„ 4257
1881–1883, with Index -	„ 1797	1893, with Index - -	„ 4462
1884, with Index - -	„ 2409	1894, with Index -	„ 4658
1885, with Index -	„ 2637	1895, with Index - -	„ 4863
1886, with Index -	„ 2865	1896, with Index -	„ 5083
1887, with Index -	„ 3101	1897, with Index - -	„ 5321
1888, with Index - -	„ 3345	1898, with Index -	„ 5541
1889, with Index -	„ 3557	1899, with Index - -	„ 5772
1890, with Index -	„ 3794	1900, with Index -	„ 5961

LETTERS RECEIVED BY AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1775, with Index - -	Range 418, Vol. 41	Letters received by the Governor of Bombay from other parts of India and elsewhere.
1776, with Index -	„ „ 42	
1777, with Index - -	„ „ 43	
1778, with Index -	„ „ 44	
1779, with Index -	„ „ 45	
1780, with Index - -	„ „ 46	
1781, with Index -	„ „ 47	
1782, with Index - -	„ „ 48	
1783, with Index -	„ „ 49	
1784, with Index - -	„ „ 50	
1785, with Index -	„ „ 51	
1786, with Index - -	„ „ 52	
1747, with Index -	„ „ 53	Letters sent by the Governor of Bombay to other parts of India and elsewhere.
1748 to 1774 - -	Missing - -	
1775, with Index -	Range 418, Vol. 54	
1776 and 1777, with Index.	„ „ 55	
1777, with Index -	„ „ 56	
1778, with Index - -	„ „ 57	
1779, with Index -	„ „ 58	
1780, with Index - -	„ „ 59	
1781, with Index - -	„ „ 60	
1782, with Index -	„ „ 61	
1783, with Index - -	„ „ 62	
1784, with Index -	„ „ 63	

LETTERS RECEIVED BY AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.		Remarks.
1785, with Index - -	Range 418, Vol. 64		Letters sent by the Governor of Bombay to other parts of India and elsewhere.
1786, with Index -	„ „ 65		
1846, with Index -	Range 419, Vol. 13	Received	Diary of Mahratta and Guzerattee Letters.
1847, with Index -	„ „ 14	„	
1846, with Index - -	„ „ 15	Sent	
1847, with Index -	„ „ 16	„	
1848, with Index - -	„ „ 17	Received	Diary of Mahratta, Guźerattee and Canarese Letters.
1848, with Index -	„ „ 18	Sent	
1849, with Index - -	„ „ 19	Received	
1849, with Index - -	„ „ 20	Sent	
1850, Vol. 1 - -	„ „ 21	Received	
1850, Vol. 2 - -	„ „ 22	„	
1850, Vol. 3, with Index	„ „ 23	„	
1850, with Index -	„ „ 24	Sent	
1851, Vol. 1 - -	„ „ 25	Received	
1851, Vol. 2, with Index	„ „ 26	„	
1851, with Index -	„ „ 27	Sent	
1852, Vol. 1 - -	„ „ 28	Received	
1852, Vol. 2 - -	„ „ 29	„	
1852, Vol. 3, with Index	„ „ 30	„	
1852, with Index - -	„ „ 31	Sent	
1853, Vol. 1 - -	„ „ 32	Received	
1853, Vol. 2, with Index	„ „ 33	„	
1853, with Index - -	„ „ 34	Sent	

Letters Received by and sent to the Governor of Bombay—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.				Remarks.
1854, with Index -	Range 419, Vol.		35	Received	
1854, with Index - -	„	„	36	Sent	Register of Mahratta, Guzerattee and Canarese Letters.
1855, with Index -	„	„	37	Received	
1855, with Index - -	„	„	38	Sent	
1846, with Index -	Range 418, Vol.		67	Received	
1847, with Index - -	„	„	68	„	Diary of Persian and Arabic Letters.
1846, with Index -	„	„	69	Sent	
1847, with Index - -	„	„	70	„	
1848, with Index -	„	„	71	Received	
1848, with Index - -	„	„	72	Sent	
1849, with Index -	„	„	73	Received	
1849, with Index - -	„	„	74	Sent	
1850, with Index -	Range 419, Vol.		1	Received	
1850, with Index - -	„	„	2	Sent	Diary of Persian, Arabic and Hindostani Letters.
1851, with Index -	„	„	3	Received	
1851, with Index - -	„	„	4	Sent	
1852, with Index -	„	„	5	Received	
1852, with Index - -	„	„	6	Sent	
1853, with Index -	„	„	7	Received	
1853, with Index - -	„	„	8	Sent	
1854, with Index -	„	„	9	Received	
1854, with Index - -	„	„	10	Sent	Register of Persian, Arabic and Hindostani Letters.
1855, with Index -	„	„	11	Received	
1855, with Index - -	„	„	12	Sent	

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY GENERAL, LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, PROCEEDINGS."

BOMBAY MARINE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Jan. to 8 April 1818 -	Range 411, Vol. 58	14 May to 20 Aug. 1823	Range 411, Vol. 81
15 April to 3 June 1818	„ „ 59	20 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1823	„ „ 82
3 June to 26 Aug. 1818-	„ „ 60	Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 83
2 Sept. to 18 Nov. 1818	„ „ 61	7 Jan. to 9 June 1824 -	„ „ 84
25 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1818	„ „ 62	16 June to 27 Oct. 1824	„ „ 85
Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 63	3 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 86
2 Jan. to 31 March 1819	„ „ 64	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 87
7 April to 28 July 1819-	„ „ 65	5 Jan. to 20 July 1825 -	„ „ 88
4 Aug. to 6 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 66	27 July to 31 Dec. 1825-	„ „ 89
9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 67	Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 90
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 68	4 Jan. to 10 May 1826 -	„ „ 91
5 Jan. to 12 April 1820 -	„ „ 69	17 May to 5 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 92
19 April to 28 June 1820	„ „ 70	9 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 93
5 July to 31 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 71	Index for 1826 -	„ „ 94
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 72	3 Jan. to 21 March 1827	„ „ 95
3 Jan. to 6 June 1821 -	„ „ 73	28 March to 16 May 1827	„ „ 96
13 June to 22 Aug. 1821	„ „ 74	23 May to 12 Sept. 1827	„ „ 97
29 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 75	19 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1827	Range 412, Vol. 1
Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 76	Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 2
2 Jan. to 26 June 1822 -	„ „ 77	2 Jan. to 28 April 1828 -	„ „ 3
3 July to 31 Dec. 1822 -	„ „ 78	14 May to 20 Aug. 1828	„ „ 4
Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 79	27 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 5
8 Jan. to 7 May 1823 -	„ „ 80	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 6

Bombay Marine Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Jan. to 4 March 1829	Range 412, Vol. 7	3 July to 25 Sept. 1833 -	Range 412, Vol. 32
18 March to 27 May 1829	„ „ 8	2 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 33
3 June to 29 July 1829 -	„ „ 9	Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 34
5 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 10	2 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 35
21 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1829	„ „ 11	5 March to 9 April 1834	„ „ 36
Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 12	16 April to 27 May 1834	„ „ 37
6 Jan. to 21 April 1830 -	„ „ 13	3 June to 23 July 1834	„ „ 38
23 June 1830 - -	„ „ 14	6 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1834	„ „ 39
30 June to 8 Sept. 1830 -	„ „ 15	17 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1834	„ „ 40
15 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 16	22 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1834	„ „ 41
Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 17	Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 42
5 Jan. to 20 April 1831 -	„ „ 18	7 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 43
27 April to 1 June 1831 -	„ „ 19	18 Feb. to 29 April 1835	„ „ 44
7 June to 17 Aug. 1831 -	„ „ 20	6 May to 15 July 1835 -	„ „ 45
24 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1831	„ „ 21	22 July to 30 Sept. 1835	„ „ 46
7 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 22	7 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 47
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 23	2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 48
4 Jan. to 16 May 1832 -	„ „ 24	Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 49
23 May to 11 July 1832 -	„ „ 25	6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 50
18 July to 5 Sept. 1832 -	„ „ 26	1 March to 11 May 1836	„ „ 51
12 Sept. to 24 Oct. 1832	„ „ 27	18 May to 29 July 1836	„ „ 52
31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 28	3 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 53
Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 29	2 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 54
2 Jan. to 27 March 1833	„ „ 30	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 55
3 April to 26 June 1833	„ „ 31	*4 Jan. to 1 March 1837	„ „ 56

* N.B.—For the years 1837 to 1839, *see also* "Bombay Steam Proceedings."

Bombay Marine Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 March to 3 May 1837	Range 412, Vol. 57	22 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1841	Range 413, Vol. 8
10 May to 21 June 1837	„ „ 58	Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 9
5 July to 16 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 59	5 Jan. to 25 March 1842	„ „ 10
30 Aug. to 4 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 60	6 April to 29 June 1842	„ „ 11
20 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1837 -	„ „ 61	6 July to 28 Sept. 1842 -	„ „ 12
Index for 1837 - -	„ „ 62	5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 13
3 Jan. to 9 May 1838 -	„ „ 63	Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 14
19 May to 22 Aug. 1838	„ „ 64	4 Jan. to 29 March 1843	„ „ 15
29 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1838	„ „ 65	5 April to 12 July 1843	„ „ 16
Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 66	21 July to 18 Oct. 1843	„ „ 17
2 Jan. to 1 May 1839 -	„ „ 67	2 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1843	„ „ 18
15 May to 31 July 1839	„ „ 68	Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 19
14 Aug. to 23 Oct. 1839 -	„ „ 69	3 Jan. to 27 March 1844	„ „ 20
30 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1839	„ „ 70	3 April to 26 June 1844	„ „ 21
Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 71	3 July to 25 Sept. 1844	„ „ 22
2 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 72	1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 23
12 Feb. to 29 April 1840	„ „ 73	Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 24
6 May to 8 July 1840 -	„ „ 74	8 Jan. to 26 March 1845	„ „ 25
15 July to 27 Aug. 1840	Range 413, Vol. 1	2 April to 25 June 1845 -	„ „ 26
2 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 2	2 July to 24 Sept. 1845 -	„ „ 27
4 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 3	2 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 28
Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 4	Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 29
6 Jan. to 24 March 1841	„ „ 5	7 Jan. to 25 March 1846	„ „ 30
7 April to 23 June 1841	„ „ 6	8 April to 28 April 1846	„ „ 31
30 June to 15 Sept. 1841	„ „ 7	6 May to 26 Aug. 1846 -	„ „ 32

Bombay Marine Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1846 -	Range 113, Vol. 33	31 July to 9 Oct. 1850 -	Range 413, Vol. 58
11 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1846	„ „ 34	30 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1850	„ „ 59
Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 35	Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 60
6 Jan. to 24 March 1847	„ „ 36	8 Jan. to 4 April 1851 -	„ „ 61
7 April to 26 May 1847	„ „ 37	28 April to 2 July 1851 -	„ „ 62
2 June to 21 July 1847 -	„ „ 38	9 July to 1 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 63
28 July to 22 Sept. 1847	„ „ 39	8 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 64
29 Sept. to 10 Nov. 1847	„ „ 40	Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 65
17 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1847	„ „ 41	7 Jan. to 31 March 1852	„ „ 66
Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 42	7 April to 28 July 1852	„ „ 67
5 Jan. to 4 March 1848 -	„ „ 43	4 Aug. to 27 Oct. 1852 -	„ „ 68
10 March to 10 May 1848	„ „ 44	10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 69
13 May to 6 Sept. 1848 -	„ „ 45	Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 70
6 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 46	5 Jan. to 20 April 1853 -	„ „ 71
11 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1848	„ „ 47	27 April to 29 June 1853	„ „ 72
29 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1848	„ „ 48	9 July to 29 Sept. 1853	„ „ 73
Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 49	5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 74
10 Jan. to 4 April 1849 -	„ „ 50	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 75
18 April to 13 June 1849	„ „ 51	4 Jan. to 29 March 1854	„ „ 76
27 June to 22 Aug. 1849	„ „ 52	4 April to 21 June 1854	„ „ 77
5 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1849 -	„ „ 53	31 July to 30 Sept. 1854	„ „ 78
31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1849	„ „ 54	7 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 79
Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 55	Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 80
4 Jan. to 13 April 1850 -	„ „ 56	3 March to 26 March 1855.	„ „ 81
3 May to 10 July 1850 -	„ „ 57	7 April to 27 June 1855	„ „ 82

Bombay Marine Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.
11 July to 22 Aug. 1855	Range 413, Vol. 83
5 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 84
3 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 85
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 86
23 Jan. to 9 April 1856	„ „ 87
23 April to 12 July 1856	„ „ 88
31 July to 17 Oct. 1856	„ „ 89
15 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 90
Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 91
8 Sept. 1856 to 5 Jan. 1857 (Proceedings of Military Board).	Range 414, Vol. 7
12 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1857, with Index (Proceedings of Military Board).	„ „ 8
15 Jan. to 25 March 1857	Range 413, Vol. 92
9 April to 30 May 1857 -	„ „ 93
9 June to 25 Sept. 1857	„ „ 94
25 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1857	„ „ 95
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 96
18 Jan. to 27 March 1858	„ „ 97
7 May to 6 July 1858 -	„ „ 98
21 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1858	„ „ 99
Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 100
13 Jan. to 13 June 1859	„ „ 101
22 June to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 102
Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 103
Jan. to June 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 104

Date.	Classification.
July to Dec. 1860, with Abstracts.	Range 414, Vol. 1
1861, with Index -	„ „ 2
1862, with Index -	„ „ 3
1863, with Index -	„ „ 4
1864, with Index -	„ „ 5
1865, with Index -	„ „ 6
1866, with Index -	Range 442, Vol. 13
1867, with Index -	„ „ 14
1868, with Index -	„ „ 15
1869, with Index -	„ „ 16
1870, with Index -	„ „ 17
1871, with Index -	Vol. 501
1872, with Index -	„ 502
1873, with Index -	„ 503
1874–1875, with Index	„ 504
1876–1877, with Index -	„ 1130
1878, with Index -	„ 1270
1879–1880, with Index -	„ 1445
1881–1882, with Index -	„ 1799
1883, with Index -	„ 2180
1884, with Index -	„ 2426
1885, with Index -	„ 2654
1886, with Index -	„ 2877
1887, with Index -	„ 3112
1888, with Index -	„ 3347

BOMBAY MARINE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1889, with Index	Vol. 3569	1895, with Index	Vol. 4063
1890, with Index	„ 3803	1896, with Index	„ 5083
1891, with Index	„ 4030	1897, with Index	„ 5321
1892, with Index	„ 4257	1898, with Index	„ 5541
1893, with Index	„ 4462	1899, with Index	„ 5772
1894, with Index	„ 4658	1900, with Index	„ 5961

MEDICAL PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY GENERAL, MEDICAL, PROCEEDINGS."

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Military Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Public Consultations."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 June 1788 to 29 Dec. 1789, with Index.	Range 353, Vol. 54	2 April to 27 June 1796	Range 353, Vol. 65
1790, with Index	„ „ 55	27 June to 23 Sept. 1796	„ „ 66
1791, with Index	„ „ 56	23 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 67
1792, with Index	„ „ 57	1 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1797	„ „ 68
2 Jan. to 29 June 1793	„ „ 58	1 March to 14 July 1797	„ „ 69
2 July to 31 Dec. 1793, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 59	Index, 1 Jan. to 14 July 1797.	„ „ 68
3 Jan. to 29 July 1794	„ „ 60	18 July to 29 Dec. 1797, with Index.	Range 354, Vol. 1
29 July to 30 Dec. 1794, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 61	1 Jan. to 20 March 1797, with Index.	„ „ 2
6 Jan. to 21 July 1795	„ „ 62	23 March to 29 June 1798	„ „ 3
21 July to 29 Dec. 1795, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 63	3 July to 9 Nov. 1798	„ „ 4
1 Jan. to 2 April 1796	„ „ 64	13 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1798, with Index for the period 23 March to 28 Dec. 1798.	„ „ 5
		1 Jan. to 26 March 1799	„ „ 6

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
29 March to 13 June 1799, with Index for the period 1 Jan. to 13 June 1799.	Range 354, Vol. 7	7 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1803 -	Range 354, Vol. 31
		10 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1803	„ „ 32
14 June to 24 Sept. 1799	„ „ 8	Index for 1803 - -	Range 355, Vol. 1
27 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1799, with Index for the period 14 June to 31 Dec. 1799.	„ „ 9	3 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1804 -	„ „ 2
3 Jan. to 15 April 1800	„ „ 10	10 Feb. to 13 April 1804	„ „ 3
18 April to 29 Aug. 1800	„ „ 11	20 April to 28 May 1804	„ „ 4
5 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1800 -	„ „ 12	1 June to 3 Aug. 1804 -	„ „ 5
Index for 1800 - -	„ „ 13	10 Aug. to 19 Oct. 1804	„ „ 6
7 Jan. to 20 March 1801	„ „ 14	19 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1804	„ „ 7
27 March to 26 June 1801	„ „ 15	30 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1804	„ „ 8
3 July to 9 Oct. 1801 -	„ „ 16	Index for 1804 - -	„ „ 9
16 Oct. to 22 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 17	5 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1805 -	„ „ 10
Index for 1801 - -	„ „ 18	26 Feb. to 13 April 1805	„ „ 11
1 Jan. to 26 March 1802	„ „ 19	16 April to 14 June 1805	„ „ 12
26 March to 28 May 1802	„ „ 20	21 June to 14 Aug. 1805	„ „ 13
4 June to 23 July 1802	„ „ 21	17 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1805	„ „ 14
23 July to 16 Sept. 1802	„ „ 22	27 Sept. to 12 Nov. 1805	„ „ 15
16 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1802 -	„ „ 23	19 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1805	„ „ 16
5 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1802 -	„ „ 24	Index for 1805 - -	„ „ 17
Index for 1802 - -	„ „ 25	3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1806 -	„ „ 18
2 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1803 -	„ „ 26	7 Feb. to 21 March 1806	„ „ 19
1 March to 29 April 1803	„ „ 27	25 March to 29 April 1806	„ „ 20
6 May to 17 June 1803 -	„ „ 28	2 May to 1 July 1806 -	„ „ 21
21 June to 29 July 1803	„ „ 29	1 July to 2 Sept. 1806 -	„ „ 22
6 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1803	„ „ 30	2 Sept. to 1 Nov. 1806 -	„ „ 23

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1806 -	Range 355, Vol. 24	26 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1808	Range 355, Vol. 49
Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 25	10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1808	„ „ 50
2 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1807 -	„ „ 26	Index for 1808 - -	„ „ 51
17 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1807 -	„ „ 27	6 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1809 -	„ „ 52
6 March to 3 April 1807	„ „ 28	7 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1809 -	„ „ 53
11 April to 8 May 1807 -	„ „ 29	25 Feb. to 14 April 1809	„ „ 54
15 May to 30 June 1807	„ „ 30	14 April to 2 June 1809 -	„ „ 55
7 July to 21 Aug. 1807 -	„ „ 31	10 June to 27 July 1809	„ „ 56
21 Aug. to 25 Sept. 1807	„ „ 32	5 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 57
29 Sept. to 10 Nov. 1807	„ „ 33	8 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1809 -	„ „ 58
10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1807	„ „ 34	20 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1809	„ „ 59
Index for 1807 - -	„ „ 35	2 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 60
2 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 36	Index for 1809 - -	„ „ 61
9 Feb. to 4 March 1808 -	„ „ 37	3 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 62
8 March to 11 March 1808	„ „ 38	17 Feb. to 27 March 1810	„ „ 63
11 March to 25 March 1808.	„ „ 39	27 March to 18 April 1810	„ „ 64
31 March to 25 April 1808	„ „ 40	24 April to 25 May 1810	„ „ 65
25 April to 3 June 1808	„ „ 41	25 May to 19 June 1810	Range 356, Vol. 1
3 June to 1 July 1808 -	„ „ 42	29 June to 24 July 1810	„ „ 2
9 July to 29 July 1808 -	„ „ 43	31 July to 28 Aug. 1810	„ „ 3
6 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1808 -	„ „ 44	2 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1810	„ „ 4
26 Aug. to 4 Oct. 1808 -	„ „ 45	29 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1810	„ „ 5
8 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1808 -	„ „ 46	30 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1810	„ „ 6
28 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1808	„ „ 47	23 Nov. to 14 Dec. 1810	„ „ 7
18 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1808	„ „ 48	14 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1810	„ „ 8

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1810 - -	Range 356, Vol. 9	2 June to 30 June 1813	Range 356, Vol. 34
8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1811 -	„ „ 10	7 July to 18 Aug. 1813 -	„ „ 35
4 Feb. to 13 March 1811	„ „ 11	18 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1813	„ „ 36
13 March to 19 April 1811	„ „ 12	29 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1813	„ „ 37
19 April to 17 May 1811	„ „ 13	10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1813	„ „ 38
24 May to 19 June 1811	„ „ 14	Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 39
26 June to 19 July 1811	„ „ 15	1 Jan. to 16 March 1814	„ „ 40
22 July to 6 Sept. 1811	„ „ 16	23 March to 27 April 1814	„ „ 41
10 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1811	„ „ 17	27 April to 25 May 1814	„ „ 42
22 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1811	„ „ 18	4 June to 22 June 1814 -	„ „ 43
27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1811	„ „ 19	22 June to 13 July 1814	„ „ 44
Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 20	13 July to 10 Aug. 1814	„ „ 45
2 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1812 -	„ „ 21	10 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1814	„ „ 46
19 Feb. to 1 April 1812	„ „ 22	28 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1814	„ „ 47
8 April to 13 May 1812 -	„ „ 23	2 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1814	„ „ 48
13 May to 1 July 1812 -	„ „ 24	7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 49
8 July to 5 Aug. 1812 -	„ „ 25	Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 50
11 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1812	„ „ 26	4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1815 -	„ „ 51
27 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1812	„ „ 27	22 Feb. to 5 April 1815	„ „ 52
28 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1812	„ „ 28	5 April to 3 May 1815 -	„ „ 53
2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 29	10 May to 7 June 1815 -	„ „ 54
Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 30	14 June to 16 July 1815	„ „ 55
6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 31	19 July to 16 Aug. 1815	„ „ 56
3 March to 21 April 1813	„ „ 32	21 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1815	„ „ 57
21 April to 26 May 1813	„ „ 33	4 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1815 -	„ „ 58

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1815	Range 356, Vol. 59	Index for 1817 - -	Range 357, Vol. 13
Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 60	2 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1818 -	„ „ 14
3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 61	5 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 15
6 Feb. to 13 March 1816	„ „ 62	4 March to 18 March 1818	„ „ 16
20. March to 1 May 1816	„ „ 63	18 March to 15 April 1818	„ „ 17
8 May to 12 June 1816 -	„ „ 64	22 April to 13 May 1818	„ „ 18
19 June to 17 July 1816	„ „ 65	13 May to 26 May 1818 -	„ „ 19
24 July to 28 Aug. 1816	„ „ 66	3 June to 24 June 1818	„ „ 20
28 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1816	„ „ 67	1 July to 22 July 1818 -	„ „ 21
25 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1816	„ „ 68	29 July to 19 Aug. 1818	„ „ 22
29 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1816	„ „ 69	19 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1818	„ „ 23
27 Nov. to 18 Dec. 1816	„ „ 70	30 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1818	„ „ 24
18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1816	„ „ 71	4 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1818	„ „ 25
Index for 1816 - -	Range 357, Vol. 1	2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 26
1 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1817 -	„ „ 2	Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 27
5 Feb. to 5 March 1817 -	„ „ 3	2 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1819 -	„ „ 28
12 March to 9 April 1817	„ „ 4	10 Feb. to 10 March 1819	„ „ 29
16 April to 28 May 1817	„ „ 5	17 March to 7 April 1819	„ „ 30
3 June to 16 July 1817 -	„ „ 6	14 April to 12 May 1819	„ „ 31
23 July to 30 July 1817	„ „ 7	19 May to 16 June 1819	„ „ 32
6 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1817 -	„ „ 8	16 June to 7 July 1819 -	„ „ 33
3 Sept. to 29 Sept 1817 -	„ „ 9	14 July to 11 Aug. 1819	„ „ 34
1 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 10	11 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1819	„ „ 35
5 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 11	20 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1819	„ „ 36
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 12	27 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1819	„ „ 37

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
10 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1819	Range 357, Vol. 38	1 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1821 -	Range 357, Vol. 63
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1819	„ „ 39	12 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1821	„ „ 64
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 40	17 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1821	„ „ 65
5 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 41	21 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 66
16 Feb. to 8 March 1820	„ „ 42	Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 67
15 March to 12 April 1820	„ „ 43	2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1822 -	„ „ 68
19 April to 17 May 1820	„ „ 44	30 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1822-	„ „ 69
17 May to 31 May 1820	„ „ 45	27 Feb. to 3 April 1822 -	„ „ 70
7 June to 14 June 1820	„ „ 46	10 Apr. to 24 Apr. 1822	„ „ 71
21 June to 12 July 1820	„ „ 47	1 May to 29 May 1822 -	„ „ 72
19 July to 9 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 48	5 June to 26 June 1822 -	„ „ 73
16 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1820	„ „ 49	3 July to 24 July 1822 -	„ „ 74
20 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1820	„ „ 50	31 July to 14 Aug. 1822	„ „ 75
18 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1820 -	„ „ 51	21 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1822	„ „ 76
8 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 52	25 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1822	„ „ 77
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1820	„ „ 53	30 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1822	Range 358, Vol. 1
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 54	27 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1822	„ „ 2
3 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1821 -	„ „ 55	18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1822	„ „ 3
31 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1821 -	„ „ 56	Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 4
28 Feb. to 14 March 1821	„ „ 57	8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 5
21 March to 4 April 1821	„ „ 58	5 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 6
11 April to 2 May 1821 -	„ „ 59	5 March to 26 March 1823	„ „ 7
9 May to 13 June 1821 -	„ „ 60	2 April to 30 April 1823	„ „ 8
20 June to 4 July 1821 -	„ „ 61	7 May to 21 May 1823 -	„ „ 9
11 July to 25 July 1821	„ „ 62	28 May to 25 June 1823	„ „ 10

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 July to 6 Aug. 1823 -	Range 358, Vol. 11	5 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1825 -	Range 358, Vol. 36
13 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1823 .	„ „ 12	2 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 37
10 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1823	„ „ 13	7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 38
22 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1823	„ „ 14	Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 39
26 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1823	„ „ 15	4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 40
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1823	„ „ 16	1 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 41
Index for 1823, Vol. I. -	„ „ 17	1 March to 15 March 1826	„ „ 42
Index for 1823, Vol. II. -	„ „ 18	22 March to 19 April 1826	„ „ 43
7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1824 -	„ „ 19	26 April to 17 May 1826	„ „ 44
11 Feb. to 17 March 1824	„ „ 20	24 May to 14 June 1826	„ „ 45
24 March to 14 April 1824	„ „ 21	21 June to 19 July 1826	„ „ 46
21 April to 19 May 1824	„ „ 22	5 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1826	„ „ 47
26 May to 30 June 1824	„ „ 23	30 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1826	„ „ 48
7 July to 11 Aug. 1824 -	„ „ 24	27 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1826	„ „ 49
18 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1824	„ „ 25	18 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 50
29 Sept. to 10 Nov. 1824	„ „ 26	15 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 51
17 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1824	„ „ 27	13 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1826	„ „ 52
Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 28	Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 53
5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1825 -	„ „ 29	3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1827 -	„ „ 54
23 Feb. to 30 March 1825	„ „ 30	24 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1827	„ „ 55
6 April to 4 May 1825 -	„ „ 31	21 Feb. to 7 March 1827	„ „ 56
11 May to 15 June 1825	„ „ 32	7 March to 28 March 1827	„ „ 57
22 June to 3 Aug. 1825 -	„ „ 33	4 April to 25 April 1827	„ „ 58
10 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1825	„ „ 34	25 April to 16 May 1827	„ „ 59
14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1825	„ „ 35	16 May to 30 May 1827 -	„ „ 60

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 June to 11 July 1827 -	Range 358, Vol. 61	27 May to 17 June 1829	Range 359, Vol. 17
18 July to 8 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 62	24 June to 8 July 1829 -	„ „ 18
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1827 -	„ „ 63	15 July to 22 July 1829	„ „ 19
12 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 64	29 July to 26 Aug. 1829	„ „ 20
10 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 65	26 Aug. 1829 - -	„ „ 21
24 Oct. to 5 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 66	26 Aug. 1829 - -	„ „ 22
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 67	2 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 23
Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 68	8 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 24
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1828 -	„ „ 69	4 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1829 -	„ „ 25
6 Feb. to 5 March 1828 -	Range 359, Vol. 1	18 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1829	„ „ 26
12 March to 2 April 1828	„ „ 2	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1829	„ „ 27
9 April to 28 April 1828	„ „ 3	Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 28
14 May to 28 May 1828 -	„ „ 4	6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1830 -	„ „ 29
4 June to 25 June 1828 -	„ „ 5	3 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1830 -	„ „ 30
9 July to 30 July 1828 -	„ „ 6	3 March to 24 March 1830	„ „ 31
6 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1828 -	„ „ 7	31 March to 21 April 1830	„ „ 32
10 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 8	23 June 1830 - -	„ „ 33
15 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1828	„ „ 9	23 June 1830 - -	„ „ 34
26 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 10	23 June to 7 July 1830 -	„ „ 35
Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 11	14 July to 4 Aug. 1830 -	„ „ 36
7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 12	11 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1830	„ „ 37
11 Feb. to 4 March 1829	„ „ 13	1 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1830	„ „ 38
18 March to 1 April 1829	„ „ 14	6 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 39
1 April to 22 April 1829	„ „ 15	17 Nov. 1830 - -	„ „ 40
29 April to 20 May 1829	„ „ 16	17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 41

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1830 -	Range 359, Vol. 42	24 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1832 -	Range 359, Vol. 67
15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 43	21 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 68
Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 44	12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 69
5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 45	Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 70
9 Feb. to 9 March 1831	„ „ 46	2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1833 -	Range 360, Vol. 1
16 March to 6 April 1831	„ „ 47	23 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1833	„ „ 2
13 April to 18 May 1831	„ „ 48	6 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 3
25 May to 15 June 1831	„ „ 49	25 Feb. to 6 March 1833	„ „ 4
29 June to 20 July 1831	„ „ 50	13 March to 27 March 1833.	„ „ 5
20 July to 17 Aug. 1831	„ „ 51	3 April to 24 April 1833	„ „ 6
24 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1831	„ „ 52	1 May to 15 May 1833 -	„ „ 7
21 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1831	„ „ 53	22 May to 1 June 1833 -	„ „ 8
19 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1831	„ „ 54	1 June to 3 July 1833 -	„ „ 9
23 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1831	„ „ 55	10 July to 31 July 1833	„ „ 10
30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1831	„ „ 56	7 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1833	„ „ 11
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 57	4 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1833	„ „ 12
4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 58	2 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1833 -	„ „ 13
15 Feb. to 28 March 1832	„ „ 59	6 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1833	„ „ 14
4 April to 25 April 1832	„ „ 60	27 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1833	„ „ 15
2 May to 30 May 1832 -	„ „ 61	18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1833	„ „ 16
6 June to 4 July 1832 -	„ „ 62	Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 17
11 July to 8 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 63	2 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1834 -	„ „ 18
15 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1832	„ „ 64	5 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 19
5 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1832	„ „ 65	26 Feb. to 19 March 1834	„ „ 20
3 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 66	2 April to 9 April 1834 -	„ „ 21

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 April to 30 April 1834	Range 360, Vol. 22	16 March to 6 April 1836	Range, 360 Vol. 47
7 May to 27 May 1834 -	„ „ 23	12 April to 11 May 1836	„ „ 48
3 June to 25 June 1834	„ „ 24	18 May to 15 June 1836	„ „ 49
2 July to 23 July 1834 -	„ „ 25	22 June to 13 July 1836	„ „ 50
6 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1834	„ „ 26	20 July to 3 Aug. 1836 -	„ „ 51
3 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1834	„ „ 27	10 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1836	„ „ 52
1 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 28	14 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1836	„ „ 53
29 Oct. to 26 Nov. 1834	„ „ 29	19 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1836	„ „ 54
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 30	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1836	„ „ 55
Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 31	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 56
7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 32	4 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 57
18 Feb. to 11 March 1835	„ „ 33	15 Feb. to 8 March 1837	„ „ 58
17 March to 8 April 1835	„ „ 34	15 March to 12 April 1837	„ „ 59
15 April to 6 May 1835 -	„ „ 35	26 April to 18 May 1837	„ „ 60
13 May to 3 June 1835 -	„ „ 36	24 May to 21 June 1837	„ „ 61
10 June to 1 July 1835 -	„ „ 37	5 July to 16 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 62
8 July to 5 Aug. 1835 -	„ „ 38	30 Aug. to 4 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 63
14 Aug. to 16 Sept. 1835	„ „ 39	20 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1837	„ „ 64
23 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1835	„ „ 40	22 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1837	„ „ 65
5 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1835	„ „ 41	Index for 1837 - -	Range 361, Vol. 1
2 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 42	3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 2
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835	„ „ 43	14 Feb. to 24 March 1838	„ „ 3
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 44	28 March to 18 April 1838	„ „ 4
6 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 45	25 April to 19 May 1838	„ „ 5
24 Feb. to 9 March 1836	„ „ 46	23 May to 27 June 1838	„ „ 6

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 July to 2 Aug. 1838 -	Range 361, Vol. 7	6 May to 20 May 1840 -	Range 361, Vol. 32
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1838 -	„ „ 8	27 May to 10 June 1840	„ „ 33
19 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 9	17 June to 1 July 1840 -	„ „ 34
10 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 10	8 July to 22 July 1840 -	„ „ 35
7 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1838 -	„ „ 11	29 July to 19 Aug. 1840	„ „ 36
5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 12	27 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1840	„ „ 37
Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 13	12 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 38
2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 14	14 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 39
30 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1839	„ „ 15	4 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1840	„ „ 40
6 March to 27 March 1839	„ „ 16	25 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 41
3 April to 24 April 1839	„ „ 17	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1840	„ „ 42
1 May to 29 May 1839 -	„ „ 18	Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 43
29 May to 12 June 1839	„ „ 19	6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1841 -	„ „ 44
19 June to 17 July 1839	„ „ 20	27 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 45
24 July to 4 Sept. 1839 -	„ „ 21	17 Feb. to 10 March 1841	„ „ 46
11 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1839 -	„ „ 22	15 March to 7 April 1841	„ „ 47
23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1839 -	„ „ 23	7 April to 27 April 1841	„ „ 48
6 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1839	„ „ 24	5 May to 19 May 1841 -	„ „ 49
4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1839 -	„ „ 25	26 May to 16 June 1841	„ „ 50
Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 26	23 June to 7 July 1841 -	„ „ 51
2 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1840 -	„ „ 27	14 July to 11 Aug. 1841	„ „ 52
22 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1840	„ „ 28	18 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1841	„ „ 53
14 Feb. to 19 March 1840	„ „ 29	15 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1841	„ „ 54
19 March to 2 April 1840	„ „ 30	20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1841	„ „ 55
8 April to 29 April 1840	„ „ 31	17 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 56

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841 -	Range 361, Vol. 57	18 May to 14 June 1843	Range 362, Vol. 19
Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 58	14 June to 28 June 1843	„ „ 20
5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 59	12 July to 2 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 21
16 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1842	„ 60	9 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 22
2 March to 16 March 1842	„ 61	30 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1843	„ „ 23
16 March to 6 April 1842	„ „ 62	27 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1843	„ „ 24
6 April to 21 April 1842	„ „ 63	18 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 25
21 April to 11 May 1842	Range 362, Vol. 1	8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1843	„ „ 26
18 May to 1 June 1842 -	„ „ 2	29 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1843	„ „ 27
8 June to 29 June 1842	„ „ 3	13 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1843	„ „ 28
6 July to 27 July 1842 -	„ „ 4	Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 29
3 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1842 -	„ „ 5	3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1844 -	„ „ 30
24 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1842	„ „ 6	31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 31
14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1842	„ „ 7	21 Feb. to 6 March 1844	„ „ 32
5 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1842 -	„ „ 8	13 March to 27 March 1844.	„ „ 33
20 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1842 -	„ „ 9	3 April to 17 April 1844	„ „ 34
16 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 10	24 April to 8 May 1844 -	„ „ 35
7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 11	15 May to 5 June 1844 -	„ „ 36
Index for 1842	„ „ 12	12 June to 26 June 1844	„ „ 37
4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1843 -	„ „ 13	3 July to 31 July 1844 -	„ „ 38
31 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1843 -	„ „ 14	7 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1844	„ „ 39
18 Feb. to 8 March 1843	„ „ 15	21 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1844	„ „ 40
15 March to 29 March 1843.	„ „ 16	11 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 41
5 April to 26 April 1843	„ „ 17	9 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 42
3 May to 18 May 1843 -	„ „ 18	30 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1844	„ , 43

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1844 -	Range 362, Vol. 44	8 April to 22 April 1846	Range 363, Vol. 7
11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1844	„ „ 45	22 April to 28 April 1846	„ „ 8
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 46	6 May to 13 May 1846 -	„ „ 9
8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 47	27 May to 24 June 1846	„ „ 10
29 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1845	„ „ 48	24 June to 15 July 1846	„ „ 11
19 Feb. to 5 March 1845	„ „ 49	5 Aug. to 11 Aug. 1846	„ „ 12
12 March to 2 April 1845	„ „ 50	19 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1846 -	„ „ 13
2 April to 23 April 1845	„ „ 51	9 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1846	„ „ 14
2 May to 14 May 1845 -	„ „ 52	16 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1846	„ „ 15
21 May to 4 June 1845 -	„ „ 53	7 Oct. 1846 - -	„ „ 16
9 June to 25 June 1845 -	„ „ 54	7 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 17
2 July to 16 July 1845 -	„ „ 55	28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1846	„ „ 18
23 July to 13 Aug. 1845	„ „ 56	3 Dec. 1486 - -	„ „ 19
20 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1845	„ „ 57	3 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 20
17 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 58	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1846	„ „ 21
16 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 59	Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 22
5 Nov. to 19 Nov. 1845	„ „ 60	6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 23
26 Nov. to 17 Dec. 1845	„ „ 61	23 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1847-	„ „ 24
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1845	„ „ 62	18 Feb. to 3 March 1847 -	„ „ 25
Index for 1845 - -	Range 363, Vol. 1	10 March to 17 March 1847.	„ „ 26
7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 2	24 March to 8 April 1847	„ „ 27
28 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 3	14 April to 21 April 1847	„ „ 28
4 Feb. to 18 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 4	28 April to 5 May 1847 -	„ „ 29
11 March 1846 - -	„ „ 5	13 May to 19 May 1847-	„ „ 30
18 March to 25 March 1846.	„ „ 6	26 May to 2 June 1847 -	„ „ 31

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 June 1847 - -	Range 363, Vol. 32	22 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1848 -	Range 363, Vol. 57
30 June to 14 July 1847	„ „ 33	13 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1848	„ „ 58
21 July to 11 Aug. 1847	„ „ 34	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 59
11 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1847	„ „ 35	10 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1849	„ „ 60
8 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1847	„ „ 36	7 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1849	„ „ 61
29 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1847	„ „ 37	1 Mar. to 21 Mar. 1849 -	„ „ 62
20 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 38	4 April to 11 April 1849	„ „ 63
10 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1847	„ „ 39	18 April to 2 May 1849	„ „ 64
2 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 40	2 May to 16 May 1849 -	„ „ 65
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1847	„ „ 41	30 May to 13 June 1849	„ „ 66
Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 42	27 June to 11 July 1849	„ „ 67
5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1848 -	„ „ 43	11 July to 8 Aug. 1849 -	„ „ 68
26 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 44	8 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1849 -	Range 364, Vol. 1
9 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1848 -	„ 45	22 Aug. to 26 Sept. 1849	„ „ 2
4 March to 29 March 1848	„ „ 46	26 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1849	„ „ 3
19 April to 26 April 1848	„ „ 47	18 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1849	„ „ 4
1 May to 17 May 1848 -	„ „ 48	14 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 5
24 May to 15 July 1848	„ „ 49	5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 6
15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 50	Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 7
15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 51	4 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1850 -	„ „ 8
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 52	20 Feb. 1850 - -	„ „ 9
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 53	20 Feb. to 6 March 1850	„ „ 10
20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1848	„ „ 54	20 March to 13 April 1850	„ „ 11
4 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 55	13 April to 3 May 1850 -	„ „ 12
8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 56	22 May 1850 - -	„ „ 13

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
12 June to 10 July 1850	Range 364, Vol. 14	7 April to 19 May 1852	Range 364, Vol. 39
10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 15	26 May to 30 June 1852	„ „ 40
31 July to 21 Aug. 1850	„ „ 16	30 June to 28 July 1852	„ „ 41
21 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1850	„ „ 17	4 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1852	„ „ 42
9 Oct. 1850 - -	„ „ 18	8 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1852	„ „ 43
30 Oct. 1850 - -	„ „ 19	6 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1852 -	„ „ 44
20 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 20	10 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1852	„ „ 45
18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1850	„ „ 21	15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 46
Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 22	Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 47
8 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 23	5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 48
5 Feb. to 12 March 1851	„ „ 24	16 Feb. to 2 March 1853	„ „ 49
12 March to 4 April 1851	„ „ 25	9 March to 6 April 1853	„ „ 50
28 April to 16 May 1851	„ „ 26	6 April to 4 May 1853 -	„ „ 51
28 May to 18 June 1851	„ „ 27	11 May to 1 June 1853 -	„ „ 52
2 July to 16 July 1851 -	„ „ 28	29 June 1853 - -	„ „ 53
23 July to 13 Aug. 1851	„ „ 29	9 July to 24 Aug. 1853 -	„ „ 54
20 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1851	„ „ 30	24 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1853	„ „ 55
24 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1851	„ „ 31	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 56
22 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1851	„ „ 32	5 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 57
26 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 33	9 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 58
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1851	„ „ 34	15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1853	„ „ 59
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 35	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 60
7 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1852 -	„ „ 36	4 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 61
5 March 1852 - -	„ „ 37	1 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 62
17 March. to 31 March 1852.	„ „ 38	4 March to 4 April 1854	„ „ 63

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 April to 3 May 1854 -	Range 364, Vol. 64	Index for 1855 - -	Range 365, Vol. 16
13 May to 29 May 1854	„ „ 65	23 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1856	„ „ 17
10 June to 16 June 1854	„ „ 66	19 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1856	„ „ 18
21 June to 31 July 1854	„ „ 67	27 Feb. to 26 March 1856	„ „ 19
31 July to 31 Aug. 1854	„ „ 68	9 April to 10 May 1856 -	„ „ 20
31 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1854 -	„ „ 69	10 May to 11 June 1856	„ „ 21
13 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1854	„ „ 70	11 June to 12 July 1856	„ „ 22
7 Oct. to 20 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 71	31 July to 21 Aug. 1856	„ „ 23
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 72	11 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 24
20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1854	„ „ 73	4 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 25
Index for 1854 - -	Range 365, Vol. 1	15 Nov. 1856 - -	„ „ 26
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 2	15 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 27
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 3	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 28
3 March to 26 March 1855	„ „ 4	Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 29
26 March to 7 April 1855	„ „ 5	15 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 30
1 May 1855 - - -	„ „ 6	4 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 31
16 May to 30 May 1855	„ „ 7	19 Feb. to 7 March 1857	„ „ 32
30 May to 13 June 1855	„ „ 8	25 March to 9 April 1857	„ „ 33
27 June to 11 July 1855	„ „ 9	9 April to 24 April 1857	„ „ 34
25 July to 8 Aug. 1855 -	„ „ 10	24 April to 7 May 1857 -	„ „ 35
22 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1855	„ „ 11	7 May to 30 May 1857 -	„ „ 36
19 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 12	30 May to 23 June 1857	„ „ 37
19 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1855 -	„ „ 13	23 June to 8 July 1857 -	„ „ 38
17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 14	8 July to 22 July 1857 -	„ „ 39
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1855	„ „ 15	22 July to 15 Aug. 1857	„ „ 40

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Aug. to 25 Sept. 1857	Range 365, Vol. 41	10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1858	Range 365, Vol. 66
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 42	Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 67
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 43	13 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1859	„ „ 68
25 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1857	„ „ 44	21 Feb. 1859 - -	„ „ 69
3 Nov. 1857 - -	„ „ 45	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 70
3 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1857 -	„ „ 46	6 April to 12 April 1859	„ „ 71
16 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1857	„ „ 47	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 72
12 Dec. 1857 - -	„ „ 48	3 June to 22 June 1859	„ „ 73
12 Dec. 1857 - -	„ „ 49	4 July to 11 Oct. 1859 -	„ „ 74
31 Dec. 1857 - -	„ „ 50	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 75
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 51	11 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1859	„ „ 76
18 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1858	„ „ 52	10 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1859	„ „ 77
18 Feb. 1858 - -	„ „ 53	25 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 78
18 Feb. to 27 March 1858	„ „ 54	Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 79
27 March 1858 - -	„ „ 55	Jan. to Feb. 1860, with Index.	„ „ 80
27 March to 7 May 1858	„ „ 56	March to April 1860, with Index.	„ „ 81
7 May to 6 July 1858 -	„ „ 57	May to June 1860, with Index.	„ „ 82
6 July 1858 - - -	„ „ 58	July to Aug. 1860, with Index.	„ „ 83
6 July 1858 - - -	„ „ 59	Sept. to Oct. 1860, with Index.	„ „ 84
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 60	Nov. to Dec. 1860, with Index.	„ „ 85
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 61	Jan. to April 1861, with Index.	Range 366, Vol. 1
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 62	May to June 1861, with Index.	„ „ 2
2 Nov. 1858 - -	„ „ 63	July to Sept. 1861, with Index.	„ „ 3
2 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1858	„ „ 64	Oct. to Dec. 1861, with Index.	„ „ 4
10 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 65	1862, with Index -	„ „ 5

Bombay Military Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.
1863, with Index - -	Range 366, Vol. 6
1864, with Index -	„ „ 7
1865, with Index -	„ „ 8
1866, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 71
Jan. to June 1867, with Index.	„ „ 72
July to Dec. 1867, with Index.	„ „ 73
1868, with Index - -	„ „ 74
Jan. to June 1869, with Index.	„ „ 75
July to Dec. 1869, with Index.	„ „ 76
1870, with Index -	„ „ 77
1871, with Index - -	Vol. 457
1872, with Index - -	„ 458
1873, with Index -	„ 459
1874, with Index -	„ 460
1875, with Index -	„ 461
Jan. to June 1876, with Index.	„ 1114
July to Dec. 1876, with Index.	„ 1115
Jan. to June 1877, with Index.	„ 1116
July to Dec. 1877, with Index.	„ 1117
Jan. to June 1878, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1263
July to Dec. 1878 -	„ 1264
Jan. to June 1879, with Index.	„ 1438
July to Dec. 1879, with Index.	„ 1438A
Jan. to June 1880, with Index.	„ 1587
July to Dec. 1880, with Index.	Vol. 1588
Jan. to April 1881, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1784
May to Aug. 1881, with Index.	„ 1785
Sept. to Dec. 1881, with Index.	„ 1786
Jan. to March 1882, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1975
April to July 1882, with Index.	„ 1976
Aug. to Sept. 1882, with Index.	„ 1977
Oct. to Dec. 1882, with Index.	„ 1978
Jan. to March 1883, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2171
April to July 1883, with Index.	„ 2172
Aug. to Dec. 1883, with Index.	„ 2173
Jan. to April 1884, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2414
May to Aug. 1884, with Index.	„ 2415
Sept. to Dec. 1884, with Index.	„ 2416
Jan. to April 1885, with Index.	„ 2643
May to Aug. 1885, with Index.	„ 2644
Sept. to Dec. 1885, with Index.	„ 2645
Jan. to April 1886, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2869
May to Aug. 1886, with Index.	„ 2870
Sept. to Dec. 1886, with Index.	„ 2871
Jan. to June 1887, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3105
July to Dec. 1887, with Index.	„ 3106

BOMBAY MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to June 1888, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 3339	1891, with Index - -	Vol. 4024
July to Dec. 1888, with Index.	„ 3340	1892, with Index - -	„ 4260
Jan. to June 1889, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3562	1893, with Index - -	„ 4465
July to Dec. 1889, with Index.	„ 3563	1894, with Index - -	„ 4661
1890, with Index - -	„ 3797	Jan. to March 1895, with Index.	„ 4863

BOMBAY MINT PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier and later Mint Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Financial Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1814, with Index - -	Range 411, Vol. 35	1827, with Index - -	Range 411, Vol. 46
1815, with Index -	„ „ 36	1828, with Index -	„ „ 47
1816 and 1817, with Index.	„ „ 37	1829, with Index - -	„ „ 48
1818, with Index - -	„ „ 38	1830, with Index -	„ „ 49
1819, with Index - -	„ „ 39	1831, with Index - -	„ „ 50
1820 and 1821, with Index.	„ „ 40	1832, with Index -	„ „ 51
1822–1823, with Index -	„ „ 41	1833, with Index - -	„ „ 52
1824, with Index - -	„ „ 42	1834, with Index -	„ „ 53
10 May to 23 Dec. 1824, with Index (Proceedings relating to the New Mint.)	„ „ 43	1835 - - - -	„ „ 54
		Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 55
1825, with Index - -	„ „ 44	1836 - - - -	„ „ 56
1826, with Index -	„ „ 45	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 57

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "Bombay General, Miscellaneous, Proceedings," and "Bombay Revenue, Miscellaneous, Proceedings."

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY GENERAL, MUNICIPAL, PROCEEDINGS."

PLAGUE PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY GENERAL, PLAGUE PROCEEDINGS."

BOMBAY POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier and later Police Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Judicial Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1852 -	Range 407, Vol. 71	29 Sept. 1853 - -	Range 407, Vol. 81
15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 72	5 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 82
Index for the period Oct. to Dec. 1852.	„ „ 73	23 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1853	„ „ 83
5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 74	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 84
16 Feb. to 16 March 1853	„ „ 75	4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 85
23 March to 27 April 1853	„ „ 76	25 Feb. to 29 March 1854	„ „ 86
4 May to 1 June 1853 -	„ „ 77	4 April to 26 April 1854	„ „ 87
29 June 1853 - -	„ „ 78	3 May to 10 June 1854 -	„ „ 88
29 June to 20 July 1853	„ „ 79	Index, Jan. to May 1854	„ „ 89
24 Aug. 1853 - -	„ „ 80		

BOMBAY POLITICAL, SECRET, AND SELECT COMMITTEE CONSULTATIONS.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
10 March to 22 July 1755, without Index.	Range D, Vol. 48	Select Committee Consultations.
16 Sept. 1755 to 5 April 1758, with Index.	„ „ 49	
8 April 1758 to 15 Aug. 1762, with Index.	„ „ 50	
12 July 1763 to 31 Jan. 1764, without Index.	„ „ 51	
Feb. 1764 to Aug. 1767 -	Missing - -	
28 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1767, with Index.	Range D, Vol. 52	

Bombay Political, Secret, and Select Committee Consultations—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.			Remarks.
1768, with Index - -	Range D, Vol.		53	Select Committee Consultations.
1769, with Index -	„	„	54	
9 Jan. 1770 to 29 Nov. 1772, with Index.	„	„	55	
1 Jan. 1772 to 30 Nov. 1774, with Index.	„	„	56	
1774, with Index -	„	„	57	
1775, with Index - -	„	„	58	
1776, with Index -	„	„	59	Secret Consultations.
1777, with Index - -	„	„	60	
2 Jan. to 16 July 1778, with Index.	„	„	61	
16 July to 30 Dec. 1778, with Index.	„	„	62	Select Committee Consultations.
1 Jan. to 7 June 1779 -	„	„	63	
9 June to 31 Dec. 1779, with Index for the whole year.	„	„	64	
1780, with Index -	„	„	65	
1781, with Index - -	„	„	66	
2 Jan. to 14 July 1782 -	„	„	67	
14 July to 31 Dec. 1782, with Index for the whole year.	„	„	68	
3 Jan. to 17 June 1783, with Index for the whole year.	„	„	69	
17 June to 28 Dec. 1783	„	„	70	
1784, with Index -	„	„	71	
1785, with Index - -	„	„	72	Political and Secret Consultations.
1786, with Index -	„	„	73	
1787, with Index - -	„	„	74	
1788, with Index -	„	„	75	
1789, with Index - -	Range E, Vol.		1	

Bombay Political, Secret, and Select Committee Consultations—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
25 Feb. to 31 Dec. 1790, with Index.	Range E, Vol. 2	Secret Consultations.
1 Jan. to 14 Dec. 1790, with Index.	„ „ 3	Political and Secret Consultations.
1791, with Index - -	„ „ 4	
1792, with Index -	„ „ 5	
1793, with Index - -	„ „ 6	

BOMBAY POLITICAL AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1794, with Index -	Range E, Vol. 7	1 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1799 -	Range 380, Vol. 75
1795, with Index -	„ „ 8	15 Feb. to 13 March 1799	Range 381, Vol. 1
1 Jan. to 8 May 1796 -	„ „ 9	15 March to 12 April 1799	„ „ 2
10 May to 10 Aug. 1796	„ „ 10	16 April to 31 May 1799	„ „ 3
17 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 11	5 June to 12 July 1799 -	„ „ 4
7 Jan. to 16 April 1797	Range 380, Vol. 65	16 July to 13 Sept. 1799	„ „ 5
16 April to 18 Aug. 1797	„ „ 66	17 Sept. to 8 Nov. 1799	„ „ 6
22 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1797, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 67	12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1799	„ „ 7
		Index for 1799 -	„ „ 8
1 Jan. to 30 March 1798 with Index.	„ „ 68	1 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1800 -	„ „ 9
3 April to 29 May 1798	„ „ 69	26 Feb. to 4 April 1800	„ „ 10
1 June to 31 July 1798	„ „ 70	8 April to 11 April 1800	„ „ 11
1 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1798	„ „ 71	11 April to 17 June 1800	„ „ 12
24 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1798	„ „ 72	17 June to 25 July 1800	„ „ 13
2 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1798	„ „ 73	29 July 1800 - -	„ „ 14
4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1798, with Index from April to Dec. 1798.	„ „ 74	1 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1800	„ „ 15

BOMBAY POLITICAL AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 Sept. to 19 Nov. 1800	Range 381, Vol. 16	4 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1803 -	Range 381, Vol. 41
28 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1880	„ „ 17	1 March to 9 April 1803	„ „ 42
Index for 1800 - -	„ „ 18	15 April to 13 May 1803	„ „ 43
7 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1801 -	„ „ 19	20 May to 3 June 1803 -	„ „ 44
6 March to 10 April 1801	„ „ 20	10 June to 28 June 1803	„ „ 45
17 April to 15 May 1801	„ „ 21	1 July to 29 July 1803 -	„ „ 46
19 May to 5 June 1801	„ „ 22	6 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1803	„ „ 47
9 June to 17 July 1801 -	„ „ 23	26 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1803	„ „ 48
24 July to 31 July 1801	„ „ 24	16 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1803	„ „ 49
7 Aug. to 25 Sept. 1801	„ „ 25	20 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1803	„ „ 50
3 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1801 -	„ „ 26	2 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1803 -	„ „ 51
10 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1801	„ „ 27	Index for 1803 - -	„ „ 52
Index for 1801 - -	„ „ 28	3 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1804 -	„ „ 53
1 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1802 -	„ „ 29	18 Feb. to 16 March 1804	„ „ 54
5 March to 2 April 1802	„ „ 30	23 March to 11 May 1804	„ „ 55
10 April to 28 May 1802	„ „ 31	18 May to 22 June 1804	„ „ 56
28 May to 25 June 1802	„ „ 32	29 June to 3 Aug. 1804	„ „ 57
14 July to 27 Aug. 1802	„ „ 33	10 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1804	„ „ 58
3 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1802	„ „ 34	14 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1804	„ „ 59
1 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1802 -	„ „ 35	29 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1804	Range 382, Vol. 1
30 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1802	„ „ 36	Index for 1804 - -	„ „ 2
23 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1802 -	„ „ 37	5 Jan. to 6 March 1805 -	„ „ 3
10 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1802	„ „ 38	8 March to 19 April 1805	„ „ 4
Index for 1802 - -	„ „ 39	26 April to 14 June 1805	„ „ 5
2 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1803 -	„ „ 40	21 June to 30 July 1805	„ „ 6

BOMBAY POLITICAL AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1805 -	Range 382, Vol. 7	14 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1807	Range 382, Vol. 32
13 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1805	„ „ 8	18 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1807	„ „ 33
16 Oct. to 28 Nov. 1805	„ „ 9	23 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1807	„ „ 34
7 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1805 -	„ „ 10	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1807	„ „ 35
17 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1805	„ „ 11	Index for 1807 - -	„ „ 36
Index for 1805 - -	„ „ 12	1 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1808 -	„ „ 37
3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1806 -	„ „ 13	25 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1808	„ „ 38
7 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1806 -	„ „ 14	16 Feb. 1808 - -	„ „ 39
7 March to 14 March 1806	„ „ 15	16 Feb. to 4 March 1808	„ „ 40
21 March to 2 April 1806	„ „ 16	4 March to 18 March 1808	„ „ 41
8 April to 29 April 1806	„ „ 17	25 March to 31 March 1808.	„ „ 42
2 May to 30 May 1806 -	„ „ 18	1 April to 14 April 1808	„ „ 43
3 June to 20 June 1806	„ „ 19	16 April to 5 May 1808	„ „ 44
24 June to 26 Aug. 1806	„ „ 20	10 May to 21 May 1808	„ „ 45
2 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1806	„ „ 21	27 May to 10 June 1808	„ „ 46
30 Sept. to 8 Nov. 1806	„ „ 22	17 June to 24 June 1808	„ „ 47
8 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1806 -	„ „ 23	1 July to 19 July 1808 -	„ „ 48
Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 24	22 July to 29 July 1808	„ „ 49
2 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1807 -	„ „ 25	6 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1808	„ „ 50
6 Feb. to 6 March 1807	„ „ 26	2 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1808	„ „ 51
10 March to 3 April 1807	„ „ 27	27 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1808	„ „ 52
11 April to 29 April 1807	„ „ 28	28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1808	„ „ 53
8 May to 5 June 1807 -	„ „ 29	18 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1808	„ „ 54
9 June to 7 July 1807 -	„ „ 30	3 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 55
10 July to 11 Aug. 1807	„ „ 31	23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1808	„ „ 56

BOMBAY POLITICAL AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1808 - -	Range 382, Vol. 57	17 June to 11 July 1809	Range 283, Vol. 6
6 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1809 -	„ „ 58	15 July to 27 July 1809	„ „ 7
27 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1809	„ „ 59	5 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 8
24 Feb. to 21 March 1809	Range 383, Vol. 1	8 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1809	„ „ 9
24 March to 7 April 1809	„ „ 2	6 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1809 -	„ „ 10
14 April to 6 May 1809	„ „ 3	*3 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1809	„ „ 11
9 May to 24 May 1809 -	„ „ 4	Index for 1809 - -	„ „ 12
2 June to 10 June 1809	„ „ 5		

* N.B.—For the period 25 Nov. 1809 to 31 Dec. 1857 the "Bombay Secret Proceedings" appear as a separate series.

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1810 -	Range 383, Vol. 13	3 May to 24 May 1811 -	Range 383, Vol. 26
22 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1810	„ „ 14	24 May to 12 July 1811	„ „ 27
2 March to 18 April 1810	„ „ 15	12 July to 10 Sept. 1811	„ „ 28
18 April to 16 May 1810	„ „ 16	18 Sept. to 27 Nov. 1811	„ „ 29
22 May to 30 June 1810	„ „ 17	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 30
3 July to 17 Aug. 1810 -	„ „ 18	Index for 1811 -	„ „ 31
17 Aug. to 26 Sept. 1810	„ „ 19	2 Jan. to 18 March 1812	„ „ 32
29 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1810	„ „ 20	25 March to 27 May 1812	„ „ 33
6 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1810	„ „ 21	27 May to 8 July 1812 -	„ „ 34
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 22	8 July to 29 July 1812 -	„ „ 35
8 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1811 -	„ „ 23	5 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1812 -	„ „ 36
19 Feb. to 27 March 1811	„ „ 24	14 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1812	„ „ 37
27 March to 3 May 1811	„ „ 25	Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 38

Bombay Political Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1813 -	Range 383, Vol. 39	30 Aug. to 11 Oct. 1815	Range 383, Vol. 64
24 Feb. to 24 March 1813	„ „ 40	11 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1815	Range 384, Vol. 1
24 March to 21 April 1813	„ „ 41	22 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1815	„ „ 2
21 April to 2 June 1813	„ „ 42	Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 3
9 June to 18 Aug. 1813	„ „ 43	3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 4
18 Aug. to 6 Oct. 1813 -	„ „ 44	31 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1816	„ „ 5
6 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1813 -	„ „ 45	28 Feb. to 10 April 1816	„ „ 6
17 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1813	„ „ 46	10 April to 29 May 1816	„ „ 7
Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 47	6 June to 31 July 1816 -	„ „ 8
5 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 48	6 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1816 -	„ „ 9
16 Feb. to 25 March 1814	„ „ 49	21 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1816	„ „ 10
25 March to 20 April 1814	„ „ 50	18 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1816	„ „ 11
20 April to 4 June 1814	„ „ 51	23 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1816	„ „ 12
4 June to 27 July 1814	„ „ 52	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 13
3 Aug. to 5 Oct. 1814 -	„ „ 53	Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 14
5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 54	1 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1817 -	„ „ 15
Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 55	5 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 16
4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1815 -	„ „ 56	5 March to 26 March 1817	„ „ 17
15 Feb. to 8 March 1815	„ „ 57	2 April to 21 May 1817	„ „ 18
15 March to 11 April 1815	„ „ 58	21 May to 30 July 1817	„ „ 19
11 April to 10 May 1815	„ „ 59	6 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1817	„ „ 20
10 May to 14 June 1815	„ „ 60	29 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1817	„ „ 21
21 June to 19 July 1815	„ „ 61	5 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 22
19 July to 26 July 1815	„ „ 62	10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817	„ „ 23
2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1815	„ „ 63	Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 24

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1818 -	Range 384, Vol. 25	1 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1819 -	Range 384, Vol. 50
21 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1818	„ „ 26	1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1819	„ „ 51
18 Feb. to 11 March 1818	„ „ 27	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1819	„ „ 52
18 March to 8 April 1818	„ „ 28	Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 53
8 April to 22 April 1818	„ „ 29	5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1820 -	„ „ 54
29 April to 20 May 1818	„ „ 30	26 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 55
26 May to 17 June 1818	„ „ 31	9 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 56
24 June to 8 July 1818 -	„ „ 32	23 Feb. 1820 - -	„ „ 57
8 July to 19 Aug. 1818 -	„ „ 33	23 Feb. to 8 March 1820	„ „ 58
19 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1818	„ „ 34	8 March to 22 March 1820	„ „ 59
30 Sept. to 11 Nov. 1818	„ „ 35	22 March to 12 April 1820	„ „ 60
18 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1818	„ „ 36	19 April to 3 May 1820	„ „ 61
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1818	„ „ 37	10 May to 24 May 1820	„ „ 62
Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 38	31 May to 7 June 1820 -	„ „ 63
2 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1819 -	„ „ 39	14 June to 28 June 1820	„ „ 64
3 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1819 -	„ „ 40	5 July to 2 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 65
17 Feb. to 3 March 1819	„ „ 41	2 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 66
10 March to 17 March 1819.	„ „ 42	23 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1820	„ „ 67
24 March to 7 April 1819	„ „ 43	13 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1820	„ „ 68
14 April to 5 May 1819	„ „ 44	4 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1820 -	„ „ 69
12 May to 9 June 1819 -	„ „ 45	11 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1820 -	„ „ 70
16 June to 4 Aug. 1819	„ „ 46	8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1820	„ „ 71
4 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1819	„ „ 47	29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1820	„ „ 72
29 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 48	Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 73
13 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 49	3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1821 -	Range 385, Vol. 1

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Feb. to 14 March 1821	Range 385, Vol. 2	30 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1822	Range, 385 Vol. 27
21 March to 28 March 1821.	„ „ 3	27 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1822	„ „ 28
4 April to 2 May 1821 -	„ „ 4	11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1822	„ „ 29
9 May to 30 May 1821 -	„ „ 5	Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 30
6 June 1821 -	„ „ 6	8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 31
13 June to 20 June 1821	„ „ 7	5 Feb. to 5 March 1823	„ „ 32
27 June to 18 July 1821	„ „ 8	12 March to 2 April 1823	„ „ 33
25 July to 15 Aug. 1821	„ „ 9	9 April to 16 April 1823	„ „ 34
22 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1821	„ „ 10	25 April to 14 May 1823	„ „ 35
12 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1821	„ „ 11	21 May to 18 June 1823	„ „ 36
10 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1821	„ „ 12	25 June to 16 July 1823	„ „ 37
31 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1821	„ „ 13	23 July to 20 Aug. 1823	„ „ 38
14 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 14	27 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1823	„ „ 39
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 15	17 Sept. to 26 Nov. 1823	„ „ 40
Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 16	26 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1823	„ „ 41
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1822 -	„ „ 17	Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 42
6 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1822 -	„ „ 18	7 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1824 -	„ „ 43
6 March to 20 March 1822	„ „ 19	11 Feb. to 10 March 1824	„ „ 44
20 March to 27 March 1822.	„ „ 20	17 March to 31 March 1824.	„ „ 45
3 April to 24 April 1822	„ „ 21	7 April to 21 April 1824	„ „ 46
1 May to 22 May 1822 -	„ „ 22	28 April to 12 May 1824	„ „ 47
29 May to 12 June 1822	„ „ 23	19 May to 30 June 1824	„ „ 48
19 June to 10 July 1822	„ „ 24	7 July to 11 Aug. 1824 -	„ „ 49
17 July to 28 Aug. 1822	„ „ 25	18 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1824	„ „ 50
4 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 26	29 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1824	„ „ 51

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
10 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1824	Range 385, Vol. 52	6 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1826	Range 386, Vol. 11
1 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1824	„ „ 53	18 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1826	„ „ 12
Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 54	29 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1826	„ „ 13
5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1825 -	„ „ 55	20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1826	„ „ 14
9 Feb. to 2 March 1825	„ „ 56	Index for 1826, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 15
9 March to 30 March 1825	„ „ 57	Index for 1826, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 16
6 April to 27 April 1825	„ „ 58	3 Jan. to 24 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 17
4 May to 25 May 1825 -	„ „ 59	31 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1827-	„ „ 18
1 June to 22 June 1825	„ „ 60	21 Feb. to 7 March 1827	„ „ 19
29 June to 20 July 1825	„ „ 61	14 March to 28 March 1827.	„ „ 20
27 July to 31 Aug. 1825	„ „ 62	4 April to 25 April 1827 -	„ „ 21
7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1825	„ „ 63	2 May to 16 May 1827 -	„ „ 22
5 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 64	23 May to 30 May 1827	„ „ 23
2 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1825	„ „ 65	6 June 1827 - -	„ „ 24
30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 66	13 June to 16 July 1827	„ „ 25
Index for 1825, Vol. 1 -	Range 386, Vol. 1	18 July to 25 July 1827	„ „ 26
Index for 1825, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 2	1 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1827	„ „ 27
4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 3	29 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1827	„ „ 28
1 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 4	19 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1827	„ „ 29
1 March to 22 March 1826	„ „ 5	17 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 30
29 March to 26 April 1826	„ „ 6	1 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 31
3 May to 24 May 1826 -	„ „ 7	12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1827	„ „ 32
31 May to 28 June 1826	„ „ 8	Index for 1827, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 33
5 July to 5 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 9	Index for 1827, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 34
9 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1826	„ „ 10	2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1828 -	„ „ 35

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.			Date.	Classification.		
6 Feb. to 19 March 1828	Range 386, Vol.		36	10 Feb. to 10 March 1830	Range 386, Vol.		61
26 March to 28 April 1828	„	„	37	17 March to 31 March 1830.	„	„	62
14 May to 4 June 1828 -	„	„	38	7 April to 23 June 1830	„	„	63
11 June to 16 July 1828	„	„	39	23 June 1830 - -	„	„	64
30 July to 10 Sept. 1828	„	„	40	23 June 1830 - -	„	„	65
17 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1828	„	„	41	23 June to 30 June 1830	Range 387, Vol.		1
22 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1828	„	„	42	7 July to 4 Aug. 1830 -	„	„	2
19 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1828	„	„	43	11 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1830	„	„	3
10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1828 -	„	„	44	29 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1830	„	„	4
Index for 1828 - -	„	„	45	3 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1830	„	„	5
7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1829	„	„	46	1 Dec. 1830 - -	„	„	6
4 Feb. 1829 - -	„	„	47	8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1830 -	„	„	7
11 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1829	„	„	48	*Index for 1830* - -	„	„	8
4 March to 18 March 1829	„	„	49	5 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1831 -	„	„	9
1 April to 15 April 1829	„	„	50	16 Feb. to 30 March 1831	„	„	10
22 April to 3 June 1829	„	„	51	6 April to 27 April 1831	„	„	11
10 June to 15 July 1829	„	„	52	4 May to 7 June 1831 -	„	„	12
22 July to 29 July 1829	„	„	53	15 June to 27 July 1831	„	„	13
5 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1829 -	„	„	54	3 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1831 -	„	„	14
2 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1829 -	„	„	55	31 Aug. to 12 Oct. 1831	„	„	15
8 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1829 -	„	„	56	19 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1831 -	„	„	16
21 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1829	„	„	57	9 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1831	„	„	17
2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1829 -	„	„	58	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1831	„	„	18
Index for 1829 - -	„	„	59	Index for 1831 - -	„	„	19
6 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1830 -	„	„	60	4 Jan to 8 Feb. 1832	„	„	20

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1832	Range 387, Vol. 21	19 June to 3 July 1833 -	Range 387, Vol. 46
14 March to 4 April 1832	„ „ 22	10 July to 17 July 1833	„ „ 47
4 April to 25 April 1832	„ „ 23	31 July to 23 Aug. 1833	„ „ 48
25 April to 2 May 1832 -	„ „ 24	4 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1833 -	„ „ 49
2 May to 23 May 1832 -	„ „ 25	23 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1833	„ „ 50
30 May to 13 June 1832	„ „ 26	27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 51
13 June to 4 July 1832 -	„ „ 27	Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 52
11 July to 1 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 28	2 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1834 -	„ „ 53
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 29	5 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 54
22 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1832	„ „ 30	5 March to 19 March 1834	„ „ 55
19 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1832	„ „ 31	2 April to 16 April 1834 -	„ „ 56
17 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 32	23 April to 30 April 1834	„ „ 57
7 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 33	7 May to 21 May 1834 -	„ „ 58
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 34	21 May to 25 June 1834	„ „ 59
Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 35	2 July to 23 July 1834 -	„ „ 60
2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1833 -	„ „ 36	6 Aug. to 13 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 61
16 Jan. 1833 - -	„ „ 37	20 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1834	„ „ 62
16 Jan. 1833 - -	„ „ 38	10 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 63
16 Jan. 1833 - -	„ „ 39	8 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 64
16 Jan. 1833 - -	„ „ 40	29 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1834	„ „ 65
16 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 41	26 Nov. 1834 - -	„ „ 66
13 Feb. to 20 March 1833	„ „ 42	3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 67
20 March to 17 April 1833	„ „ 43	Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 68
17 April to 15 May 1833	„ „ 44	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 69
22 May to 13 June 1833	„ „ 45	18 Feb. to 11 March 1835	„ „ 70

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
11 March to 1 April 1835	Range 387, Vol. 71	6 July to 20 July 1836 -	Range 388, Vol. 21
8 April 1835 - -	„ „ 72	29 July to 3 Aug. 1836 -	„ „ 22
15 April to 13 May 1835	„ „ 73	10 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1836	„ „ 23
20 May to 3 June 1835 -	„ „ 74	31 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1836 -	„ „ 24
10 June to 22 July 1835	„ „ 75	14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1836	„ „ 25
29 July 1835 - -	Range 388, Vol. 1	8 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 26
5 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1835 -	„ „ 2	12 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 27
2 Sept. to 9 Sept. 1835 -	„ „ 3	2 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1836 -	„ „ 28
9 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1835 -	„ „ 4	16 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1836	„ „ 29
30 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1835	„ „ 5	30 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 30
21 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 6	12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1836	„ „ 31
12 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1835	„ „ 7	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 32
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835	„ „ 8	4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 33
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 9	22 Feb. to 1 March 1837	„ „ 34
6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 10	8 March to 22 March 1837	„ „ 35
27 Jan. 1836 - -	„ „ 11	22 March to 12 April 1837	„ „ 36
3 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 12	12 April to 3 May 1837 -	„ „ 37
1 March to 16 March 1836	„ „ 13	10 May to 18 May 1837	„ „ 38
23 March to 30 March 1836.	„ „ 14	24 May to 31 May 1837	„ „ 39
30 March to 12 April 1836	„ „ 15	6 June to 21 June 1837	„ „ 40
20 April 1836 - -	„ „ 16	5 July to 19 July 1837 -	„ „ 41
29 April to 11 May 1836	„ „ 17	2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 42
11 May to 25 May 1836	„ „ 18	16 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1837	„ „ 43
2 June to 8 June 1836 -	„ „ 19	30 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1837	„ „ 44
15 June to 29 June 1836	„ „ 20	20 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 45

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 Oct. 1837 - -	Range 388, Vol. 46	7 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1838 -	Range 389, Vol. 1
20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1837	„ „ 47	28 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1838	„ „ 2
10 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1837	„ „ 48	26 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1838	„ „ 3
22 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1837	„ „ 49	Index for 1838, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 4
13 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1837	„ „ 50	Index for 1838, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 5
Index for 1837, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 51	2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 6
Index for 1837, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 52	30 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1839	„ „ 7
3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 53	20 Feb. to 6 March 1839	„ „ 8
24 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 54	13 March to 20 March 1839.	„ „ 9
14 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1838	„ „ 55	27 March to 10 April 1839	„ „ 10
21 Feb. 1838 - -	„ „ 56	17 April to 15 May 1839	„ „ 11
21 Feb. to 21 March 1838	„ „ 57	29 May to 31 May 1839	„ „ 12
28 March to 18 April 1838	„ „ 58	31 May to 26 June 1839	„ „ 13
25 April to 9 May 1838 -	„ „ 59	10 July to 17 July 1839	„ „ 14
19 May to 6 June 1838 -	„ „ 60	24 July to 14 Aug. 1839	„ „ 15
13 June to 20 June 1838	„ „ 61	21 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1839	„ „ 16
27 June to 11 July 1838	„ „ 62	25 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1839	„ „ 17
11 July to 25 July 1838	„ „ 63	23 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1839	„ „ 18
25 July 1838 - -	„ „ 64	20 Nov. to 18 Dec. 1839	„ „ 19
2 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1838	„ „ 65	31 Dec. 1839 - -	„ „ 20
22 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1838	„ „ 66	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 21
5 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1838	„ „ 67	2 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1840 -	„ „ 22
26 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1838	„ „ 68	29 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1840	„ „ 23
15 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 69	26 Feb. to 11 March 1840	„ „ 24
31 Oct. 1838 - -	„ „ 70	19 March to 8 April 1840	„ „ 25

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 April to 6 May 1840	Range 389, Vol. 26	26 May to 9 June 1841 -	Range 389, Vol. 51
13 May to 20 May 1840	„ „ 27	9 June to 16 June 1841 -	„ „ 52
27 May to 10 June 1840	„ „ 28	23 June to 30 June 1841	„ „ 53
10 June to 1 July 1840	„ „ 29	7 July to 14 July 1841 -	„ „ 54
1 July to 15 July 1840 -	„ „ 30	14 July to 28 July 1841	„ „ 55
22 July to 5 Aug. 1840 -	„ „ 31	28 July to 11 Aug. 1841	„ „ 56
5 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1840	„ „ 32	18 Aug to 25 Aug. 1841	„ „ 57
27 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1840	„ „ 33	7 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1841	„ „ 58
2 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1840	„ „ 34	15 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1841	„ „ 59
23 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 35	29 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1841	„ „ 60
14 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 36	13 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1841 -	„ „ 61
28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1840	„ „ 37	27 Oct. 1841 - -	Range 390, Vol. 1
11 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 38	3 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1841 -	„ „ 2
9 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 39	24 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 3
23 Dec. 1840 - -	„ „ 40	8 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 4
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1840	„ „ 41	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 5
Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 42	Index for 1841, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 6
6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1841 -	„ „ 43	Index for 1841, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 7
27 Jan. 1841 - -	„ „ 44	5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1842 -	„ „ 8
3 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 45	19 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 9
25 Feb. to 15 March 1841	„ „ 46	16 Feb. 1842 - -	„ „ 10
24 March to 7 April 1841	„ „ 47	23 Feb. to 9 March 1842	„ „ 11
7 April to 27 April 1841	„ „ 48	16 March to 23 March 1842.	„ „ 12
27 April to 19 May 1841	„ „ 49	6 April 1842 - -	„ „ 13
19 May 1841 - -	„ „ 50	6 April to 21 April 1842	„ „ 14

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
27 April to 4 May 1842	Range 390, Vol. 15	14 June to 28 June 1843	Range 390, Vol. 40
11 May to 18 May 1842 -	„ „ 16	28 June to 12 July 1843	„ „ 41
25 May to 1 June 1842 -	„ „ 17	12 July to 26 July 1843	„ „ 42
1 June to 9 June 1842 -	„ „ 18	2 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1843	„ „ 43
9 June to 29 June 1842	„ „ 19	23 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1843	„ „ 44
6 July to 20 July 1842 -	„ „ 20	13 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1843	„ „ 45
20 July 1842 - -	„ „ 21	27 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1843	„ „ 46
20 July 1842 - -	„ „ 22	11 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 47
27 July to 10 Aug. 1842	„ „ 23	2 Nov. 1843 - -	„ „ 48
17 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1842	„ „ 24	2 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 49
7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1842	„ „ 25	22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1843	„ „ 50
5 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1842 -	„ „ 26	6 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 51
20 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1842 -	„ „ 27	20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1843	„ „ 52
9 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 28	Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 53
2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 29	3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1844 -	„ „ 54
Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 30	24 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 55
4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1843 -	„ „ 31	14 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 56
31 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1843	„ „ 32	1 March to 13 March 1844	„ „ 57
18 Feb. to 8 March 1843	„ „ 33	20 March to 27 March 1844.	„ „ 58
15 March to 22 March 1843.	„ „ 34	3 April to 17 April 1844	„ „ 59
29 March to 12 April 1843	„ „ 35	17 April to 24 April 1844	„ „ 60
19 April to 26 April 1843	„ „ 36	24 April to 8 May 1844 -	„ „ 61
3 May to 24 May 1843 -	„ „ 37	8 May to 29 May 1844 -	„ „ 62
31 May to 14 June 1843	„ „ 38	29 May to 5 June 1844 -	„ „ 63
14 June 1843 - -	„ „ 39	12 June to 26 June 1844	„ „ 64

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 July to 17 July 1844 -	Range 390, Vol. 65	25 June to 9 July 1845 -	Range 391, Vol. 25
24 July to 14 Aug. 1844	Range 391, Vol. 1	9 July to 23 July 1845 -	„ „ 26
14 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1844	„ „ 2	30 July 1845 - -	„ „ 27
28 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1844	„ „ 3	13 Aug. 1845 - -	„ „ 28
11 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 4	13 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1845	„ „ 29
1 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 5	3 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1845	„ „ 30
9 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 6	10 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1845	„ „ 31
6 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1844	„ „ 7	24 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 32
4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 8	8 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 33
Index for 1844, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 9	22 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 34
Index for 1844, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 10	5 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 35
8 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 11	12 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1845	„ „ 36
22 Jan. 1845 - -	„ „ 12	3 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 37
29 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1845	„ „ 13	24 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1845	„ „ 38
12 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1845	„ „ 14	Index for 1845, Vol 1 -	„ „ 39
19 Feb. to 5 March 1845	„ „ 15	Index for 1845, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 40
12 March to 14 March 1845.	„ „ 16	7 Jan. 1846 - - -	„ „ 41
19 March to 26 March 1845.	„ „ 17	21 Jan. 1846 - -	„ „ 42
2 April to 9 April 1845	„ „ 18	28 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 43
16 April to 23 April 1845	„ „ 19	11 Feb. to 11 March 1846	„ „ 44
2 May 1845 - -	„ „ 20	11 March 1846 - -	„ „ 45
7 May to 21 May 1845 -	„ „ 21	11 March to 18 March 1846.	„ „ 46
28 May to 4 June 1845 -	„ „ 22	25 March to 8 April 1846	„ „ 47
4 June to 25 June 1845 -	„ „ 23	8 April 1846 - -	„ „ 48
25 June 1845 -	„ „ 24	22 April 1846 - -	„ „ 49

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
22 April to 28 April 1846	Range 391, Vol. 50	8 April to 21 April 1847	Range 392, Vol. 15
28 April 1846 - -	„ „ 51	21 April to 28 April 1847	„ „ 16
6 May to 27 May 1846 -	„ „ 52	28 April to 5 May 1847 -	„ „ 17
27 May to 24 June 1846	„ „ 53	13 May to 19 May 1847	„ „ 18
24 June 1846 - -	„ „ 54	19 May 1847 - -	„ „ 19
24 June to 15 July 1846	„ „ 55	19 May to 2 June 1847 -	„ „ 20
15 July to 6 Aug. 1846 -	„ „ 56	23 June 1847 - -	„ „ 21
6 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1846 -	„ „ 57	23 June 1847 - -	„ „ 22
26 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1846	„ „ 58	30 June to 14 July 1847	„ „ 23
9 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1846	„ „ 59	21 July to 11 Aug. 1847	„ „ 24
7 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 60	11 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1847	„ „ 25
14 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1846 -	Range 392, Vol. 1	1 Sept. 1847 - -	„ „ 26
28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1846	„ „ 2	8 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1847	„ „ 27
11 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 3	22 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1847 -	„ „ 28
3 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 4	6 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1847 -	„ „ 29
17 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1846	„ „ 5	20 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1847	„ „ 30
31 Dec. 1846 - -	„ „ 6	27 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 31
Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 7	10 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1847	„ „ 32
6 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 8	24 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 33
20 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 9	2 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 34
23 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1847	„ „ 10	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1847	„ „ 35
13 Feb. to 3 March 1847	„ „ 11	Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 36
10 March to 17 March 1847.	„ „ 12	5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1848 -	„ „ 37
17 March to 7 April 1847	„ „ 13	19 Jan. 1848 - -	„ „ 38
7 April 1847 - -	„ „ 14	26 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 39

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1848	Range 392, Vol. 40	29 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1848	Range 392, Vol. 65
16 Feb. to 4 March 1848	„ „ 41	13 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1848	„ „ 66
4 March to 16 March 1848	„ „ 42	20 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1848	Range 393, Vol. 1
22 March to 29 March 1848.	„ „ 43	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 2
29 March to 19 April 1848	„ „ 44	10 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1849	„ „ 3
19 April 1848 - -	„ „ 45	19 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1849	„ „ 4
26 April to 1 May 1848 -	„ „ 46	7 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 5
1 May 1848 - - -	„ „ 47	1 March to 7 March 1849	„ „ 6
1 May 1848 - -	„ „ 48	14 March to 21 March 1849.	„ „ 7
1 May 1848 - - -	„ „ 49	4 April 1849 - -	„ „ 8
10 May to 24 May 1848 -	„ „ 50	18 April 1849 - -	„ „ 9
29 May to 15 July 1848	„ „ 51	2 May 1849 - -	„ „ 10
15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 52	16 May 1849 - -	„ „ 11
15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 53	30 May 1849 - -	„ „ 12
15 July to 6 Sept. 1848 -	„ „ 54	13 June 1849 - -	„ „ 13
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 55	27 June 1849 - -	„ „ 14
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 56	11 July 1849 - -	„ „ 15
6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 57	8 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 16
6 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1848	„ „ 58	8 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 17
20 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 59	22 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 18
27 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1848	„ „ 60	5 Sept. 1849 - -	„ „ 19
11 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 61	26 Sept. 1849 - -	„ „ 20
18 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 62	26 Sept. 1849 - -	„ „ 21
8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 63	18 Oct. 1849 - -	„ „ 22
22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1848	„ „ 64	18 Oct. 1849 - -	„ „ 23

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
31 Oct. 1849 - -	Range 393, Vol. 24	30 Oct. 1850 - -	Range 393, Vol. 49
14 Nov. 1849 - -	„ „ 25	30 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1850	„ „ 50
14 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1849	„ „ 26	20 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1850	„ „ 51
5 Dec. 1849 - -	„ „ 27	4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 52
5 Dec. 1849 - - -	„ „ 28	18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1850	„ „ 53
19 Dec. 1849 - -	„ „ 29	Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 54
19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1849	„ „ 30	8 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1851 -	„ „ 55
Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 31	5 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 56
4 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1850 -	„ „ 32	19 Feb. to 12 March 1851	„ „ 57
23 Jan. 1850 - -	„ „ 33	12 March to 4 April 1851	„ „ 58
20 Feb. 1850 - -	„ „ 34	4 April to 28 April 1851	„ „ 59
6 March 1850 - -	„ „ 35	28 April 1851 - -	„ „ 60
20 March 1850 - -	„ „ 36	7 May to 28 May 1851 -	„ „ 61
13 April 1850 - -	„ „ 37	28 May to 18 June 1851	„ „ 62
13 April to 3 May 1850	„ „ 38	18 June to 2 July 1851	„ „ 63
22 May 1850 - -	„ „ 39	2 July 1851 - -	„ „ 64
22 May to 12 June 1850	„ „ 40	9 July to 23 July 1851 -	„ „ 65
12 June to 10 July 1850	„ „ 41	30 July to 6 Aug. 1851	„ „ 66
10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 42	13 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1851	„ „ 67
10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 43	20 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1851	„ „ 68
10 July to 31 July 1850	„ „ 44	24 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 69
31 July to 21 Aug. 1850	„ „ 45	8 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 70
21 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1850	„ „ 46	15 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1851	Range 394, Vol. 1
11 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1850	„ „ 47	15 Nov. 1851 - -	„ „ 2
9 Oct. 1850 - -	„ „ 48	15 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1851	„ „ 3

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
26 Nov. 1851 - -	Range 394, Vol. 4	15 Dec. 1852 - -	Range 394, Vol. 29
6 Dec. 1851 - -	„ „ 5	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 30
6 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 6	Index for 1852, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 31
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 7	Index for 1852, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 32
7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1852 -	„ „ 8	5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 33
21 Jan. 1852 - -	„ „ 9	2 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 34
21 Jan. 1852 - -	„ „ 10	16 Feb. to 2 March 1853	„ „ 35
28 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1852	„ „ 11	2 March to 16 March 1853	„ „ 36
5 March 1852 - -	„ „ 12	16 March to 23 March 1853.	„ „ 37
17 March 1852 - -	„ „ 13	6 April 1853 - -	„ „ 38
31 March 1852 - -	„ „ 14	13 April to 27 April 1853	„ „ 39
31 March to 7 April 1852	„ „ 15	4 May to 18 May 1853 -	„ „ 40
21 April to 28 April 1852	„ „ 16	1 June to 29 June 1853	„ „ 41
5 May to 19 May 1852 -	„ „ 17	29 June 1853 - -	„ „ 42
19 May to 26 May 1852	„ „ 18	9 July 1853 - -	„ „ 43
2 June to 30 June 1852	„ „ 19	9 July to 24 Aug. 1853 -	„ „ 44
30 June 1852 - -	„ „ 20	24 Aug. 1853 - -	„ „ 45
7 July to 21 July 1852 -	„ „ 21	24 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1853	„ „ 46
28 July to 11 Aug. 1852	„ „ 22	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 47
18 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1852	„ „ 23	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 48
8 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1852	„ „ 24	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 49
22 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1852	„ „ 25	5 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1853 -	„ „ 50
6 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1852 -	„ „ 26	9 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1853	„ „ 51
20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1852	„ „ 27	23 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1853	„ „ 52
24 Nov. 1852 - -	„ „ 28	7 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 53

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Dec. to 26 Dec. 1853	Range 394, Vol. 54	20 Dec. 1854 - -	Range 395, Vol. 6
26 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1853	„ „ 55	20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 7
Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 56	20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1854	„ „ 8
4 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 57	Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 9
26 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 58	3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 10
8 Feb. 1854 - -	„ „ 59	3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 11
15 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1854	„ „ 60	3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 12
4 March to 29 March 1854	„ „ 61	3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 13
29 March 1854 - -	„ „ 62	3 March to 26 March 1855	„ „ 14
4 April to 15 April 1854	„ „ 63	26 March 1855 - -	„ „ 15
26 April 1854 - -	„ „ 64	26 March to 7 April 1855	„ „ 16
3 May to 13 May 1854 -	„ „ 65	7 April to 1 May 1855 -	„ „ 17
13 May to 19 May 1854	„ „ 66	1 May 1855 - -	„ „ 18
29 May to 10 June 1854	„ „ 67	16 May 1855 - -	„ „ 19
10 June to 21 June 1854	„ „ 68	16 May to 30 May 1855	„ „ 20
30 June 1854 - -	„ „ 69	30 May to 13 June 1855	„ „ 21
31 July 1854 - -	„ „ 70	13 June 1855 - -	„ „ 22
31 July to 31 Aug. 1854	„ „ 71	27 June 1855 - -	„ „ 23
31 Aug. 1854 - -	„ „ 72	27 June to 11 July 1855	„ „ 24
31 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1854 -	„ „ 73	11 July to 25 July 1855	„ „ 25
13 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1854	Range 395, Vol. 1	8 Aug. 1855 - -	„ „ 26
30 Sept. 1854 - -	„ „ 2	8 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1855 -	„ „ 27
7 Oct. to 20 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 3	22 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1855	„ „ 28
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 4	5 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1855	„ „ 29
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 5	19 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 30

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1855 -	Range 395, Vol. 31	11 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1856 -	Range 395, Vol. 56
19 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1855 -	„ „ 32	4 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 57
17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 33	17 Oct. 1856 - -	„ „ 58
1 Dec. 1855 - - -	„ „ 34	15 Nov. 1856 - -	„ „ 59
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1855	„ „ 35	15 Nov. 1856 - -	„ „ 59A
31 Dec. 1855 - -	„ „ 36	15 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1856	„ „ 60
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 37	24 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 61
2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1856 -	„ „ 38	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 62
19 Feb. 1856 - -	„ „ 39	31 Dec. 1856 - -	„ „ 63
19 Feb. to 12 March 1856	„ „ 40	Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 64
12 March 1856 - -	„ „ 41	15 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 65
26 March to 9 April 1856	„ „ 42	4 Feb. 1857 - -	„ „ 66
9 April to 23 April 1856	„ „ 43	19 Feb. 1857 - -	„ „ 67
23 April to 10 May 1856	„ „ 44	1 March 1857 - -	„ „ 68
10 May 1856 - -	„ „ 45	7 March 1857 - -	„ „ 69
10 May to 21 May 1856	„ „ 46	25 March 1857 - -	„ „ 70
21 May to 11 June 1856	„ „ 47	25 March 1857 - -	„ „ 71
11 June 1856 - -	„ „ 48	9 April 1857 - -	„ „ 72
11 June to 28 June 1856	„ „ 49	9 April 1857 - -	„ „ 73
28 June 1856 - -	„ „ 50	24 April 1857 - -	„ „ 74
12 July 1856 - -	„ „ 51	7 May 1857 - -	„ „ 75
31 July 1856 - -	„ „ 52	16 May to 30 May 1857 -	„ „ 76
31 July 1856 - -	„ „ 53	30 May 1857 - -	„ „ 77
21 Aug. 1856 - -	„ „ 54	9 June 1857 - -	Range 396, Vol. 1
11 Sept. 1856 - -	„ „ 55	9 June to 23 June 1857 -	„ „ 2

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 July 1857 - - -	Range 396, Vol. 3	21 Sept. 1858 - -	Range 396, Vol. 28
22 July to 15 Aug. 1857	„ „ 4	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 29
15 Aug. 1857 - -	„ „ 5	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 30
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 6	2 Nov. 1858 - -	„ „ 31
25 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1857 -	„ „ 7	2 Nov. 1858 - - -	„ „ 32
3 Nov. 1857 - - -	„ „ 8	2 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1858 -	„ „ 33
16 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1857	„ „ 9	10 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 34
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1857	„ „ 10	10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 35
Index for 1857, A to K -	„ „ 11	31 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 36
Index for 1857, K to P -	„ „ 12	Index for 1858, A to K -	„ „ 37
Index for 1857, P to Z -	„ „ 13	Index for 1858, K to P -	„ „ 38
18 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1858	„ „ 14	Index for 1858, P to Z -	„ „ 39
18 Feb. 1858 - -	„ „ 15	13 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1859 -	„ „ 40
18 Feb. to 27 March 1858	„ „ 16	21 Feb. 1859 - -	„ „ 41
27 March 1858 - -	„ „ 17	21 Feb. 1859 - -	„ „ 42
27 March to 7 May 1858	„ „ 18	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 43
7 May 1858 - - -	„ „ 19	6 April 1859 - - -	„ „ 44
7 May 1858 - -	„ „ 20	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 45
7 May to 6 July 1858 -	„ „ 21	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 46
6 July 1858 - - -	„ „ 22	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 47
6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 23	6 April to 12 April 1859	„ „ 48
6 July 1858 - - -	„ „ 24	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 49
6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 25	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 50
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 26	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 51
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 27	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 52

BOMBAY POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 June 1859 - -	Range 396, Vol. 53	Jan. 1860, with Abstracts	Range 397, Vol. 12
3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 54	Feb. 1860, with Abstracts	„ „ 13
3 June to 22 June 1859	„ „ 55	March 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 14
22 June 1859 - -	„ „ 56	April 1860, with Abstracts	„ „ 15
22 June 1859 - -	„ „ 57	May to July 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 16
22 June to 4 July 1859 -	„ „ 58	Aug. to Oct. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 17
4 July to 11 Oct. 1859 -	„ „ 59	Nov. and Dec. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 18
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 60	Jan. and Feb. 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 19
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 61	March to May 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 20
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 62	June to Sept. 1861, with Abstracts.	„ „ 21
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 63	Oct. to Dec. 1861, with Index.	„ „ 22
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 64	Jan. to March 1862, with Index.	„ „ 23
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 65	April to Aug. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 24
11 Oct. 1859 - -	Range 397, Vol. 1	Sept. to Dec. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 25
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 2	Jan. to March 1863, with Index.	„ „ 26
11 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1859	„ „ 3	April to June 1863, with Index.	„ „ 27
10 Nov. 1859 - -	„ „ 4	July to Sept. 1863, with Index.	„ „ 28
10 Nov. 1859 - -	„ „ 5	Oct. to Dec. 1863, with Index.	„ „ 29
10 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1859	„ „ 6	Index and Abstracts for 1863.	„ „ 30
25 Nov. 1859 - -	„ „ 7	1864 - - -	„ „ 31
25 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1859 -	„ „ 8	Index and Abstracts for 1864.	„ „ 32
31 Dec. 1859 - -	„ „ 9	1865, with Index - -	„ „ 33
31 Dec. 1859 - -	„ „ 10	1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 96
31 Dec. 1859 - -	„ „ 11	1867, with Index - -	„ „ 97
Index for 1859 - -	Missing.	1868, with Index - -	„ „ 98

Bombay Political Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.
1869, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 99
1870, with Index -	„ „ 100
Jan. to May 1871, with Index.	Vol. 478
June 1871 - -	Missing.
July to Dec. 1871 -	Vol. 478
1872, with Index - -	„ 479
1873, with Index -	„ 480
1874, with Index - -	„ 481
1875, with Index -	„ 482
1876, with Index - -	„ 1127
1877, with Index - -	„ 1128
1878, with Index -	„ 1266
1879, with Index - -	„ 1443
1880, with Index -	„ 1592
1881, with Index - -	„ 1795
1882, with Index -	„ 1982
1883, with Index - -	„ 2176
1884, with Index - -	„ 2421
1885, with Index -	„ 2650
1886, with Index - -	„ 2874
1887, with Index -	„ 3109
Jan. to June 1888, with Index.	„ 3343
July to Dec. 1888, with Index.	Vol. 3344
1889, with Index -	„ 3566
1890, with Index -	„ 3800
1891, with Index - -	„ 4027
1892, with Index -	„ 4263
1893, with Index - -	„ 4468
1894, with Index -	„ 4664
1895, with Index - -	„ 4868
1896, with Index -	„ 5088
1897, with Index - -	„ 5327
1898, with Index -	„ 5548
Jan. to June 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5781
July and Aug. 1899, with Index.	„ 5782
Sept. and Oct. 1899, with Index.	„ 5783
Nov. and Dec. 1899, with Index.	„ 5784
Jan. and Feb. 1900, with Index.	„ 5972
March and April 1900, with Index.	„ 5973
May and June 1900, with Index.	„ 5974
July and Aug. 1900, with Index.	„ 5975
Sept. and Oct. 1900, with Index.	„ 5976
Nov. and Dec. 1900, with Index.	„ 5977
Index for 1900 - -	„ 5978

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Nov. 1704 to 22 July 1707.	Range 341, Vol. 2	1762, with Index -	Range 341, Vol. 25
12 Aug. 1707 to 16 Nov. 1708.	„ „ 3	1763, with Index - -	„ „ 26
20 Jan. 1709 to 8 Jan. 1720.	„ „ 4	1764, with Index -	„ „ 27
1 Jan. 1721 to 25 Nov. 1724.	„ „ 5	1765, with Index - -	„ „ 28
2 Jan. 1725 to 25 Dec. 1729.	„ „ 6	1766, with Index -	„ „ 29
2 Jan. 1730 to 30 Dec. 1732, with Index.	„ „ 7	1767, with Index - -	„ „ 30
1733–1734 - -	Missing.	1768, with Index -	„ „ 31
2 Jan. 1735 to 30 Dec. 1736.	Range 341, Vol. 8	1769, with Index -	„ „ 32
5 Jan. 1737 to 28 Dec. 1738.	„ „ 9	1770, with Index -	„ „ 33
1739, with Index - -	„ „ 10	2 Jan. to 5 June 1771 -	„ „ 34
1740 - - -	„ „ 11	9 June to 12 Sept. 1771	„ „ 35
1741 - - - -	„ „ 12	12 Sept. to 27 Dec. 1771, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 36
1742–1743, with Index -	„ „ 13	2 Jan. to 9 June 1772 -	„ „ 37
1743–1744, with Index -	„ „ 14	10 June to 31 Dec. 1772, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 38
1745 - - -	Missing.	1773, with Index -	„ „ 39
1746–1748, with Index -	Range 341, Vol. 15	1774, with Index -	„ „ 40
1749, with Index - -	„ „ 16	1775, with Index - -	„ „ 41
1750, with Index -	„ „ 17	1 Jan. to 3 May 1776 -	„ „ 42
1751–1752, with Index -	„ „ 18	3 May to 31 Dec. 1776, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 43
1753–1754, with Index -	„ „ 19	1777, with Index -	„ „ 44
1755–1756, with Index -	„ „ 20	1778, with Index - -	„ „ 45
1757–1758, with Index -	„ „ 21	1779, with Index -	„ „ 46
1759, with Index - -	„ „ 22	1780, with Index - -	„ „ 47
1760, with Index -	„ „ 23	1781, with Index -	„ „ 48
1761, with Index - -	„ „ 24		

Bombay Public Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1782, with Index - -	Range 341, Vol. 49	1 Jan. to 18 April 1796 -	Range 342, Vol. 22
1783, with Index -	„ „ 50	18 April to 27 June 1796	„ „ 23
1 Jan. to 30 July 1784 -	Range 342, Vol. 1	1 July to 22 Aug. 1796 -	„ „ 24
30 July to 31 Dec. 1784, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 2	22 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1796	„ „ 25
2 Jan. to 7 Aug. 1785, with Index.	„ „ 3	31 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 26
8 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1785, with Index.	„ „ 4	1 Jan. to 3 April 1797 -	„ „ 27
1 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1786, with Index.	„ „ 5	4 April to 14 July 1797	„ „ 28
1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1786, with Index.	„ „ 6	Index from 1 Jan. to 14 July 1797.	„ „ 27
1 Jan. to 9 July 1787 -	„ „ 7	18 July to 29 Dec. 1797, with Index for that period.	„ „ 29
9 July to 31 Dec. 1787, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 8	1 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1798 -	„ „ 30
1 Jan. to 31 May 1788, with Index.	„ „ 9	2 March to 29 May 1798	„ „ 31
1 June to 30 Dec. 1788, with Index.	„ „ 10	1 June to 18 Sept. 1798	„ „ 32
1789, with Index -	„ „ 11	18 Sept. to 28 Dec. 1798	„ „ 33
1790, with Index - -	„ „ 12	Index for 1798 - -	„ „ 34
1791, with Index -	„ „ 13	1 Jan. to 29 March 1799	„ „ 35
1792, with Index -	„ „ 14	2 April to 13 June 1799	„ „ 36
1 Jan. to 8 July 1793 -	„ „ 15	14 June to 2 Aug. 1799	„ „ 37
8 July to 31 Dec. 1793, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 16	7 Aug. to 25 Oct. 1799 -	„ „ 38
3 Jan. to 8 Sept. 1794 -	„ „ 17	1 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1799 -	„ „ 39
9 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1794, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 18	Index for 1799 - -	„ „ 40
6 Jan. to 24 April 1795 -	„ „ 19	3 Jan. to 2 April 1800 -	„ „ 41
24 April to 15 Sept. 1795	„ „ 20	2 April to 1 July 1800 -	„ „ 42
15 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1795, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 21	1 July to 17 Oct. 1800	„ „ 43
		24 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1800	„ „ 44

BOMBAY PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1800 - -	Range 342, Vol. 45	4 May to 29 June 1804 -	Range 343, Vol. 13
7 Jan. to 4 April 1801 -	„ „ 46	7 July to 31 Aug. 1804 -	„ „ 14
10 April to 26 June 1801	„ „ 47	7 Sept. to 9 Nov. 1804 -	„ „ 15
3 July to 8 Sept. 1801 -	„ „ 48	16 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1804	„ „ 16
14 Sept. to 11 Nov. 1801	„ „ 49	Index for 1804 - -	„ „ 17
13 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1801	„ „ 50	5 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1805 -	„ „ 19
Index for 1801 - -	„ „ 51	9 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1805 -	„ „ 20
1 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1802 -	„ „ 52	5 March to 5 April 1805	„ „ 21
5 March to 7 May 1802	„ „ 53	13 April to 14 May 1805	„ „ 22
7 May to 29 July 1802 -	„ „ 54	21 May to 14 June 1805	„ „ 23
4 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1802	„ „ 55	21 June to 12 July 1805	„ „ 24
3 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1802 -	„ „ 56	13 July to 30 Aug. 1805	„ „ 25
8 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1802 -	„ „ 57	4 Sept. to 24 Oct. 1805 -	„ „ 26
25 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1802	Range 343, Vol. 1	1 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1805 -	„ „ 27
Index for 1802 - -	„ „ 2	Index for 1805 - -	„ „ 28
2 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1803 -	„ „ 3	3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1806 -	„ „ 29
25 Feb. to 22 April 1803	„ „ 4	7 Feb. to 25 March 1806	„ „ 30
29 April to 28 June 1803	„ „ 5	28 March to 2 May 1806	„ „ 31
1 July to 29 July 1803 -	„ „ 6	2 May to 3 June 1806 -	„ „ 32
6 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1803	„ „ 7	4 June to 14 July 1806 -	„ „ 33
7 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1803 -	„ „ 8	14 July to 29 July 1806	„ „ 34
1 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1803 -	„ „ 9	29 July to 26 Aug. 1806	„ „ 35
Index for 1803 - -	„ „ 10	2 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1806	„ „ 36
2 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1804 -	„ „ 11	4 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1806 -	„ „ 37
2 March to 4 May 1804	„ „ 12	10 Nov. to 5 Dec 1806 -	„ „ 38

BOMBAY PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
12 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1806	Range 343, Vol. 39	14 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1808 -	Range 344, Vol. 3
Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 40	4 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 4
3 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1807 -	„ „ 41	10 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1808	„ „ 5
3 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1807 -	„ „ 42	Index for 1808 - -	„ „ 6
6 March to 10 March 1807	„ „ 43	6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1809 -	„ „ 7
20 March to 21 April 1807	„ „ 44	27 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1809	„ „ 8
29 April to 30 May 1807	„ „ 45	3 March to 24 March 1809	„ „ 9
5 June to 30 June 1807	„ „ 46	1 April to 14 April 1809	„ „ 10
7 July to 7 Aug. 1807 -	„ „ 47	22 April to 16 May 1809	„ „ 11
11 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1807	„ „ 48	24 May to 30 June 1809	„ „ 12
1 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1807	„ „ 49	5 July to 27 July 1809 -	„ „ 13
6 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1807 -	„ „ 50	5 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1809 -	„ „ 14
10 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 51	1 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1809	„ „ 15
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1807	„ „ 52	29 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1809	„ „ 16
Index for 1807 - -	„ „ 53	20 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1809	„ „ 17
2 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 54	3 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 18
9 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 55	8 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 19
20 Feb. to 11 March 1808	„ „ 56	Index for 1809 - -	„ „ 20
18 March to 18 April 1808	„ „ 57	3 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1810 -	„ „ 21
25 April to 10 May 1808	„ „ 58	6 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 22
12 May to 3 June 1808 -	„ „ 59	2 March to 10 April 1810	„ „ 23
10 June to 9 July 1808 -	„ „ 60	10 April to 9 May 1810 -	„ „ 24
15 July to 6 Aug. 1808 -	„ „ 61	9 May to 8 June 1810 -	„ „ 25
13 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1808	Range 344, Vol. 1	15 June to 3 July 1810 -	„ „ 26
13 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1808 -	„ „ 2	10 July to 14 July 1810	„ „ 27

BOMBAY PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 July to 8 Aug. 1810 -	Range 344, Vol. 28	11 Aug. to 16 Sept. 1812	Range 344, Vol. 53
14 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1810	„ „ 29	23 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1812	„ „ 54
11 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1810	„ „ 30	21 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1812	„ „ 55
20 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1810 -	„ „ 31	2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 56
6 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1810 -	„ „ 32	Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 57
23 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 33	6 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 58
14 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1810	„ „ 34	17 Feb. to 24 March 1813	„ „ 59
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 35	24 March to 28 April 1813	„ „ 60
8 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1811 -	„ „ 36	5 May to 9 June 1813	„ „ 61
15 Feb. to 1 March 1811	„ „ 37	16 June to 14 July 1813	„ „ 62
8 March to 27 March 1811	„ „ 38	21 July to 18 Aug. 1813	„ „ 63
2 April to 27 April 1811	„ „ 39	25 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1813	„ „ 64
3 May to 31 May 1811 -	„ „ 40	29 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1813	„ „ 65
7 June to 26 June 1811	„ „ 41	3 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 66
2 July to 23 July 1811 -	„ „ 42	8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 67
2 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1811	„ „ 43	Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 68
18 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1811	„ „ 44	5 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1814 -	„ „ 69
26 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1811	„ „ 45	2 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 70
4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 46	2 March to 30 March 1814	Range 345, Vol. 1
Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 47	6 April to 14 May 1814	„ „ 2
2 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1812 -	„ „ 48	21 May to 22 June 1814	„ „ 3
4 March to 15 April 1812	„ „ 49	22 June to 13 July 1814	„ „ 4
22 April to 27 May 1812	„ „ 50	20 July to 10 Aug. 1814	„ „ 5
3 June to 22 July 1812 -	„ „ 51	17 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1814	„ „ 6
22 July to 11 Aug. 1812	„ „ 52	14 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1814	„ „ 7

Bombay Public Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1814	Range 345, Vol. 8	Index for 1816 - -	Range 345, Vol. 33
7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 9	8 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 34
Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 10	19 March to 26 March 1817.	„ „ 35
4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1815 -	„ „ 11	2 April to 30 April 1817 -	„ „ 36
15 Feb. to 22 March 1815	„ „ 12	7 May to 11 June 1817 -	„ „ 37
22 March to 25 April 1815	„ „ 13	18 June to 23 July 1817	„ „ 38
3 May to 31 May 1815 -	„ „ 14	30 July to 3 Sept. 1817 -	„ „ 39
7 June to 28 June 1815	„ „ 15	7 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1817	„ „ 40
7 July to 26 July 1815 -	„ „ 16	1 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 41
2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1815 -	„ „ 17	5 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 42
6 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 18	3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 43
4 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1815 -	„ „ 19	Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 44
12 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 20	2 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 45
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1815	„ „ 21	4 March to 8 April 1818	„ „ 46
Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 22	15 April to 1 July 1818 -	„ „ 47
3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 23	8 July to 30 Sept. 1818 -	„ „ 48
31 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1816	„ „ 24	7 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 49
6 March to 24 April 1816	„ „ 25	Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 50
1 May to 15 May 1816 -	„ „ 26	2 Jan. to 17 March 1819	„ „ 51
15 May to 19 June 1816 -	„ „ 27	24 March to 26 May 1819	„ „ 52
26 June to 31 July 1816	„ „ 28	2 June to 25 Aug. 1819	„ „ 53
6 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1816	„ „ 29	1 Sept to 27 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 54
18 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 30	1 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 55
16 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1816	„ „ 31	Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 56
4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 32	1 Jan. to 29 March 1820	„ „ 57

BOMBAY PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 April to 7 June 1820 -	Range 345, Vol. 58	Index for 1821 - -	Range 345, Vol. 66
14 June to 27 Sept. 1820	„ „ 59	2 Jan. to 24 April 1822 -	„ „ 67
4 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 60	1 May 26 June 1822 -	„ „ 68
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 61	3 July to 31 July 1822 -	„ „ 69
3 Jan. to 2 May 1821 -	„ „ 62	7 Aug. to 25 Sept. 1822 -	„ „ 70
9 May to 11 July 1821 -	„ „ 63	2 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1822	„ „ 71
13 July to 12 Sept. 1821	„ „ 64	27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1822	„ „ 72
19 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 65	Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 73

N.B.—For continuation, *see* under "Bombay General Proceedings."

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Proceedings relating to "Public Works," *see under* "Bombay General Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 March to 1 May 1855 -	Range 352, Vol. 51	10 May to 11 June 1856	Range 352, Vol. 63
16 May to 13 June 1855	„ „ 52	11 June to 28 June 1856	„ „ 64
27 June to 25 July 1855	„ „ 53	12 July to 31 July 1856	„ „ 65
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1855 -	„ „ 54	21 Aug. 1856 - -	„ „ 66
19 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 55	11 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 67
19 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1855	„ „ 56	4 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 68
17 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1855	„ „ 57	15 Nov. 1856 - -	„ „ 69
31 Dec. 1855 - -	„ „ 58	15 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 70
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 59	16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 71
2 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1856 -	„ „ 60	Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 72
27 Feb. to 26 March 1856	„ „ 61	15 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 73
9 April to 10 May 1856 -	„ „ 62	4 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 74

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 March to 25 March 1857	Range 352, Vol. 75	10 Dec. 1858 - -	Range 353, Vol. 22
9 April to 24 April 1857	„ „ 76	31 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 23
7 May to 30 May 1857 -	„ „ 77	Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 24
9 June to 23 June 1857	„ „ 78	13 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1859	„ „ 25
8 July to 22 July 1857 -	Range 353, Vol. 1	21 Feb. to 6 April 1859	„ „ 26
15 Aug. 1857 - -	„ „ 2	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 27
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 3	12 April to 3 June 1859	„ „ 28
3 Nov. 1857 - -	„ „ 4	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 29
16 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1857	„ „ 5	22 June to 4 July 1859 -	„ „ 30
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1857	„ „ 6	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 31
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 7	11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 32
18 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1858	„ „ 8	11 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1859	„ „ 33
18 Feb. to 27 March 1858	„ „ 9	10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 34
27 March 1858 - -	„ „ 10	31 Dec. 1859 - -	„ „ 35
27 March to 7 May 1858	„ „ 11	Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 36
7 May 1858 - -	„ „ 12	Feb. and March 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 37
6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 13	April and May 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 38
6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 14	June and July 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 39
6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 15	Aug. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 40
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 16	Sept. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 41
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 17	Oct. and Nov. 1860, with Abstracts.	„ „ 42
21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 18	Dec. 1860, with Abstracts	„ „ 43
2 Nov. 1858 - -	„ „ 19	Jan. to March 1861, with Index.	„ „ 44
2 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1858 -	„ „ 20	April and May 1861, with Index.	„ „ 45
11 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1858	„ „ 21	June and July 1861, with Index.	„ „ 46

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Aug. and Sept. 1861, with Index.	Range 353, Vol. 47	1863, with Index - -	Range 353, Vol. 51
Oct. to Dec. 1861, with Index.	„ „ 48	1864, with Index - -	„ „ 52
Jan. to June 1862, with Index.	„ „ 49	1865, with Index -	„ „ 53
July to Dec. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 50		

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 64	Imperial.
1866, with Index -	„ „ 65	Local.
Jan. to June 1867, with Index.	„ „ 66	
July to Dec. 1867, with Index.	„ „ 67	
1868, with Index -	„ „ 68	
1869, with Index -	„ „ 69	Imperial and Local.
1870, with Index - -	„ „ 70	
1871, with Index -	Vol. 450 - -	
1872, with Index - -	„ 451 -	
1873–1875, with Index -	„ 452 - -	Local.
1873, with Index -	„ 453 - -	
1874, with Index - -	„ 454 - -	
1875, with Index - -	„ 455 - -	Imperial.
1876–1877, with Index -	„ 1111 - -	
1876–1877, with Index -	„ 1112 - -	
1878, with Index -	„ 1261 - -	Local.
1878, with Index - -	„ 1260 - -	
1879, with Index -	„ 1435 - -	Imperial.
1879, with Index -	Missing - -	Local.

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1880, with Index - -	Vol. 1584 - -	Imperial and Local.
1881, with Index -	„ 1787 - -	Imperial.
1881–1883, with Index -	„ 1788 - -	Local.
1882, with Index - -	„ 1972 - -	Imperial.
1883, with Index -	„ 2168 - -	
1884, with Index - -	„ 2410 - -	
1884, with Index -	„ 2411 - -	Local.
1885, with Index -	„ 2640 - -	Imperial and Local.
1886, with Index - -	„ 2866 - -	
1887, with Index -	„ 3102 - -	
1888, with Index - -	„ 3337 - -	
1889, with Index -	„ 3560 - -	
1890, with Index -	„ 3795 - -	
1891, with Index -	„ 4022	
1892, with Index - -	„ 4258	Imperial.
1892, with Index -	„ 4259	Local.
1893, with Index - -	„ 4463	Imperial.
1893, with Index -	„ 4464	Local.
1894, with Index - -	„ 4659	Imperial.
1894, with Index -	„ 4660	Local.
1895, with Index - -	„ 4864	Imperial.
1895, with Index -	„ 4865	Local.
1896, with Index - -	„ 5084	Imperial.
1896, with Index -	„ 5085	Local.
1897, with Index - -	„ 5322	Imperial.

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1897, with Index -	Vol. 5323	Local.
1898, with Index - -	„ 5542	Imperial.
1898, with Index -	„ 5543	Local.
Jan. to June 1899, with Index.	„ 5773	Imperial.
Jan. to June 1899, with Index.	„ 5775	Local.
July to Dec. 1899, with Index.	„ 5774	Imperial and Local.
Jan. to May 1900, with Index.	„ 5962	
June to Dec. 1900, with Index.	„ 5963	

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier and later Irrigation Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Public Works (Imperial) Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Aug. 1873 to Dec. 1875, with Index.	Vol. 456	1882, with Index -	Vol. 1974
1876–1877, with Index -	„ 1113	1883, with Index - -	„ 2170
1878, with Index -	„ 1262	1884, with Index -	„ 2413
1879, with Index - -	„ 1437	1885, with Index - -	„ 2642
1880, with Index -	„ 1585	1886, with Index -	„ 2858
1881, with Index - -	„ 1789	Jan. to Sept. 1887 -	„ 3104

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Proceedings relating to Railways, *see under* "Bombay Public Works Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1870, with Index - -	Range 442, Vol. 7	1873, with Index -	Vol. 491
1871 - - -	Vol. 489	1874, with Index - -	„ 492
1872, with Index - -	„ 490	1875, with Index -	„ 493

BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1876-1877, with Index -	Vol. 1129	1890, with Index - -	Vol. 3796
1878, with Index - -	„ 1269	1891, with Index -	„ 4023
1879, with Index -	„ 1436	1892, with Index - -	„ 4259
1880, with Index - -	„ 1586	1893, with Index -	„ 4464
1881, with Index -	„ 1790	1894, with Index - -	„ 4660
1882, with Index - -	„ 1973	1895, with Index -	„ 4865
1883, with Index -	„ 2169	1896, with Index - -	„ 5085
1884, with Index - -	„ 2412	1897, with Index -	„ 5323
1885, with Index -	„ 2641	1898, with Index - -	„ 5543
1886, with Index - -	„ 2867	1899, with Index -	„ 5775
1887, with Index -	„ 3103	Jan. to Oct. 1900, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5964
1888, with Index - -	„ 3338	Nov. and Dec. 1900, with Index.	„ 5965
1889, with Index -	„ 3561		

REGISTRATION PROCEEDINGS. *See under* "BOMBAY REVENUE, REGISTRATION, PROCEEDINGS."

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 30 Dec. 1779, with Index.	Range 366, Vol. 9	4 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1793, with Index.	Range 366, Vol. 15
1 Jan. 1780 to 26 Dec. 1781, with Index.	„ „ 10	3 Jan to 30 Dec. 1794, with Index.	„ „ 16
16 Jan. 1782 to 2 Nov. 1784, with Index.	„ „ 11	6 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1795, with Index.	„ „ 17
1785, with Index - -	Missing.	1 Jan. to 27 June 1796 -	„ „ 18
4 Sept. 1786 to 27 Dec. 1789, with Index.	Range 366, Vol. 12	7 July to 30 Dec. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 19
15 Jan. to 24 Dec. 1790, with Index.	„ „ 13	3 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1797, with Index.	„ „ 20
18 Jan. 1791 to 31 Dec. 1792, with Index.	„ „ 14		

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued*.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1798, with Index.	Range 366, Vol. 21	5 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1805 -	Range 366, Vol. 45
8 March to 4 Sept. 1798	„ „ 22	26 Feb. to 5 July 1805 -	„ „ 46
4 Sept. to 28 Dec. 1798, with Index for the period 8th March to 28 Dec. 1798.	„ „ 23	12 July to 28 Dec. 1805	„ „ 47
		Index for 1805 - -	„ „ 48
1 Jan. to 13 June 1799, with Index.	„ „ 24	3 Jan. to 14 March 1806	„ „ 49
14 June to 31 Dec. 1799, with Index.	„ „ 25	21 March to 25 April 1806	„ „ 50
3 Jan. to 10 June 1800 -	„ „ 26	25 April to 22 July 1806	„ „ 51
17 June to 26 Dec. 1800	„ „ 27	29 July to 16 Sept. 1806	„ „ 52
Index for 1800 - -	„ „ 28	16 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1806	„ „ 53
7 Jan. to 17 April 1801	„ „ 29	Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 54
21 April to 14 Aug. 1801	„ „ 30	2 Jan. to 21 April 1807 -	„ „ 55
14 Aug. to 22 Dec. 1801	„ „ 31	29 April to 21 Aug. 1807	„ „ 56
Index for 1801 - -	„ „ 32	28 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1807	„ „ 57
1 Jan. to 26 June 1802	„ „ 33	Index for 1807 - -	„ „ 58
14 July to 15 Oct. 1802	„ „ 34	2 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 59
22 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1802	„ „ 35	9 Feb. to 31 March 1808	„ „ 60
Index for 1802 - -	„ „ 36	1 April to 24 June 1808 -	„ „ 61
2 Jan. to 19 Aug. 1803 -	„ „ 37	1 July to 22 July 1808 -	„ „ 62
26 Aug. to 23 Nov. 1803	„ „ 38	22 July to 4 Nov. 1808 -	„ „ 63
23 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1803	„ „ 39	4 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 64
Index for 1803 - -	„ „ 40	Index for 1808 - -	„ „ 65
2 Jan. to 6 April 1804 -	„ „ 41	6 Jan. to 6 May 1809 -	„ „ 66
6 April to 3 Aug. 1804 -	„ „ 42	6 May to 29 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 67
10 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1804	„ „ 43	29 Sept. to 30 Dec. 1809	„ „ 68
Index for 1804 - -	„ „ 44	Index for 1809 - -	„ „ 69

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Jan. to 6 June 1810 -	Range 366, Vol. 70	25 March to 6 July 1814	Range 367, Vol. 18
6 June to 20 Oct. 1810 -	„ „ 71	13 July to 14 Sept. 1814	„ „ 19
30 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 72	14 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1814 -	„ „ 20
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 73	9 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 21
8 Jan. to 6 April 1811 -	„ „ 74	Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 22
13 April to 26 June 1811	„ „ 75	4 Jan. to 15 March 1815	„ „ 23
2 July to 27 Aug. 1811 -	„ „ 76	15 March to 25 April 1815	„ „ 24
2 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1811 -	„ „ 77	25 April to 24 May 1815	„ „ 25
22 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	Range 367, Vol. 1	31 May to 19 July 1815 -	„ „ 26
Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 2	26 July to 30 Aug. 1815	„ „ 27
2 Jan. to 25 March 1812	„ „ 3	30 Aug. to 25 Oct. 1815	„ „ 28
1 April to 1 July 1812 -	„ „ 4	1 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 29
8 July to 26 Aug. 1812 -	„ „ 5	20 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 30
26 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1812	„ „ 6	Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 31
14 Aug. to 18 Nov. 1812	„ „ 7	2 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 32
25 Nov. 31 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 8	6 March to 24 April 1816	„ „ 33
Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 9	1 May to 26 June 1816 -	„ „ 34
6 Jan. to 31 March 1813	„ „ 10	3 July to 28 Aug. 1816 -	„ „ 35
7 April to 19 May 1813 -	„ „ 11	4 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 36
19 May to 14 July 1813 -	„ „ 12	6 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1816	„ „ 37
21 July to 15 Sept. 1813	„ „ 13	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1816	„ „ 38
15 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1813	„ „ 14	Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 39
3 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 15	1 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1817 -	„ „ 40
Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 16	5 Feb. to 19 March 1817	„ „ 41
5 Jan. to 23 March 1814	„ „ 17	26 March to 2 April 1817	„ „ 42

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 April to 30 April 1817	Range 367, Vol. 43	2 June to 18 Aug. 1819	Range 367, Vol. 68
7 May to 18 June 1817 -	„ „ 44	25 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1819	„ „ 69
25 June to 23 July 1817	„ „ 45	2 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 70
23 July to 20 Aug. 1817	„ „ 46	1 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1819	„ „ 71
27 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1817	„ „ 47	1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 72
17 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1817	„ „ 48	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1819	„ „ 73
5 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1817	„ „ 49	Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 74
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 50	5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1820 -	„ „ 75
Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 51	2 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 76
2 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1818 -	„ „ 52	1 March to 29 March 1820	„ „ 77
5 Feb. to 11 March 1818	„ „ 53	5 April to 10 May 1820	„ „ 78
18 March to 8 April 1818	„ „ 54	17 May to 14 June 1820	„ „ 79
15 April to 6 May 1818	„ „ 55	14 June to 5 July 1820 -	„ „ 80
13 May to 17 June 1818	„ „ 56	12 July to 26 July 1820	„ „ 81
24 June to 29 July 1818	„ „ 57	2 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1820	Range 368, Vol. 1
5 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1818	„ „ 58	30 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1820	„ „ 2
2 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1818	„ „ 59	20 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1820 -	„ „ 3
30 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1818	„ „ 60	11 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1820 -	„ „ 4
28 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1818	„ „ 61	15 Nov. to 22 Nov 1820	„ „ 5
2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 62	29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1820	„ „ 6
Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 63	Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 7
2 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1819 -	„ „ 64	3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1821 -	„ „ 8
10 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1819	„ „ 65	31 Jan. to 21 March 1821	„ „ 9
3 March to 31 March 1819	„ „ 66	28 March to 30 May 1821	„ „ 10
7 April to 26 May 1819	„ „ 67	6 June to 25 July 1821 -	„ „ 11

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1821 -	Range 368, Vol. 12	26 March 1823 - -	Range 368, Vol. 37
29 Aug. to 26 Sept. 1821	„ „ 13	2 April to 30 April 1823	„ „ 38
3 Oct. to 28 Nov. 1821 -	„ „ 14	7 May to 28 May 1823 -	„ „ 39
5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 15	4 June to 8 July 1823 -	„ „ 40
Index for 1821 -	„ „ 16	16 July to 13 Aug. 1823	„ „ 41
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1822 -	„ „ 17	20 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1823	„ „ 42
30 Jan. 1822 - -	„ „ 18	17 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1823	„ „ 43
30 Jan. 1822 - -	„ „ 19	22 Oct. 1823 - -	„ „ 44
30 Jan. 1822 - -	„ „ 20	22 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1823	„ „ 45
6 Feb. to 13 March 1822	„ „ 21	26 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1823	„ „ 46
13 March to 1 May 1822	„ „ 22	Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 47
8 May to 5 June 1822 -	„ „ 23	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1824 -	„ „ 48
12 June 1822 - -	„ „ 24	11 Feb. to 3 March 1824	„ „ 49
19 June to 24 July 1822	„ „ 25	10 March to 17 March 1824.	„ „ 50
31 July 1822 - -	„ „ 26	24 March to 21 April 1824	„ „ 51
7 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1822	„ „ 27	28 April to 19 May 1824	„ „ 52
18 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1822	„ „ 28	19 May 1824 - -	„ „ 53
30 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1822	„ „ 29	26 May to 9 June 1824 -	„ „ 54
4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1822 -	„ „ 30	16 June to 21 July 1824	„ „ 55
Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 31	28 July to 18 Aug. 1824	„ „ 56
8 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 32	25 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1824	„ „ 57
19 Feb. to 12 March 1823	„ „ 33	29 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1824	„ „ 58
19 March 1823 - -	„ „ 34	27 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1824	„ „ 59
19 March 1823 - -	„ „ 35	10 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 60
19 March 1823 - -	„ „ 36	8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 61

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1824 - -	Range 368, Vol. 62	28 June to 19 July 1826	Range 369, Vol. 22
5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1825 -	„ „ 63	5 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1826	„ „ 23
2 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1825 -	„ „ 64	23 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1826	„ „ 24
2 March to 30 March 1825	„ „ 65	13 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 25
6 April to 27 April 1825	Range 369, Vol. 1	11 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 26
4 May to 8 June 1825 -	„ „ 2	25 Oct. 1826 - -	„ „ 27
15 June to 29 June 1825	„ „ 3	1 Nov. to 8 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 28
6 July to 27 July 1825 -	„ „ 4	15 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 29
3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1825 -	„ „ 5	13 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1826	„ „ 30
7 Sept. 1825 - -	„ „ 6	30 Dec. 1826 - -	„ „ 31
14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1825	„ „ 7	Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 32
5 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 8	3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1827 -	„ „ 33
26 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 9	24 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 34
9 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 10	14 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1827	„ „ 35
23 Nov. to 14 Dec. 1825	„ „ 11	28 Feb. to 7 March 1827	„ „ 36
21 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 12	14 March to 28 March 1827.	„ „ 37
Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 13	4 April to 11 April 1827	„ „ 38
4 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 14	18 April to 25 April 1827	„ „ 39
8 Feb. to 1 March 1826 -	„ „ 15	2 May to 9 May 1827 -	„ „ 40
8 March to 22 March 1826	„ „ 16	16 May to 30 May 1827	„ „ 41
29 March to 19 April 1826	„ „ 17	6 June to 27 June 1827 -	„ „ 42
26 April to 3 May 1826 -	„ „ 18	27 June to 4 July 1827 -	„ „ 43
3 May to 24 May 1826 -	„ „ 19	11 July to 25 July 1827	„ „ 44
24 May to 31 May 1826	„ „ 20	25 July to 8 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 45
7 June to 21 June 1826	„ „ 21	15 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1827	„ „ 46

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1827	Range 369, Vol. 47	Surveys alluded to in Proceedings of 19 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1828.	Range 370, Vol. 4
26 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1827	„ „ 48	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 5
17 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 49	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 6
1 Nov. 1827 - - -	„ „ 50	11 March to 18 March 1829.	„ „ 7
7 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 51	1 April to 15 April 1829	„ „ 8
21 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 52	22 April to 20 May 1829	„ „ 9
12 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1827	„ „ 53	27 May to 3 June 1829 -	„ „ 10
31 Dec. 1827 - -	„ „ 54	10 June to 8 July 1829	„ „ 11
31 Dec. 1827 - -	„ „ 55	15 July to 5 Aug. 1829 -	„ „ 12
Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 56	12 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1829	„ „ 13
2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1828 -	„ „ 57	2 Sept. to 9 Sept. 1829 -	„ „ 14
30 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 58	16 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 15
13 Feb. to 12 March 1828	„ „ 59	8 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 16
19 March to 2 April 1828	„ „ 60	14 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 17
9 April to 28 April 1828	„ „ 61	28 Oct. 1829 - -	„ „ 18
21 April to 21 May 1828	„ „ 62	28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1829	„ „ 19
28 May to 18 June 1828	„ „ 63	18 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 20
25 June to 30 July 1828	„ „ 64	9 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 21
6 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1828	„ „ 65	31 Dec. 1829 - -	„ „ 22
3 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1828	„ „ 66	Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 23
10 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 67	6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1830 -	„ „ 24
8 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 68	27 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1830	„ „ 25
22 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1828 -	Range 370, Vol. 1	17 Feb. to 10 March 1830	„ „ 26
12 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 2	17 March to 31 March 1830.	„ „ 27
10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 3	7 April to 23 June 1830	„ „ 28

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 June 1830 - -	Range 370, Vol. 29	14 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1831	Range 370, Vol. 54
23 June 1830 - -	„ „ 30	19 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1831 -	„ „ 55
23 June 1830 - -	„ „ 31	9 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1831	„ „ 56
23 June to 30 June 1830	„ „ 32	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1831	„ „ 57
7 July to 4 Aug. 1830 -	„ „ 33	Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 58
11 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1830	„ „ 34	4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 59
22 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1830	„ „ 35	8 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 60
20 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1830	„ „ 36	14 March to 28 March 1832.	„ „ 61
17 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1830	„ „ 37	4 April to 17 April 1832	„ „ 62
15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 38	17 April to 25 April 1832	„ „ 63
Index for 1830, Vol. I. -	„ „ 39	2 May to 9 May 1832 -	„ „ 64
Index for 1830, Vol. II.	„ „ 40	16 May to 23 May 1832 -	„ „ 65
5 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1831 -	„ „ 41	30 May to 13 June 1832	„ „ 66
17 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1831	„ „ 42	20 June to 18 July 1832	„ „ 67
2 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 43	25 July to 15 Aug. 1832	„ „ 68
23 Feb. to 1 March 1831	„ „ 44	22 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1832	„ „ 69
1 March to 9 March 1831	„ „ 45	19 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 70
9 March to 21 March 1831	„ „ 46	10 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 71
30 March to 20 April 1831	„ „ 47	31 Oct. to 21 Nov. 1832	„ „ 72
20 April to 18 May 1831	„ „ 48	21 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1832	Range 371, Vol. 1
18 May to 1 June 1831 -	„ „ 49	19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 2
7 June to 29 June 1831	„ „ 50	Index for 1832, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 3
6 July to 3 Aug. 1831 -	„ „ 51	Index for 1832, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 4
3 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1831 -	„ „ 52	2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1833 -	„ „ 5
24 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1831 -	„ „ 53	23 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 6

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1833	Range 371, Vol. 7	25 June to 9 July 1834 -	Range 371, Vol. 32
1 March to 13 March 1833	„ „ 8	16 July 1834 - -	„ „ 33
20 March to 3 April 1833	„ „ 9	23 July to 6 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 34
17 April to 24 April 1833	„ „ 10	13 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1834	„ „ 35
1 May to 15 May 1833 -	„ „ 11	10 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1834	„ „ 36
15 May to 22 May 1833 -	„ „ 12	24 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1834	„ „ 37
1 June to 26 June 1833	„ „ 13	22 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1834	„ „ 38
3 July to 17 July 1833 -	„ „ 14	12 Nov. to 19 Nov. 1834	„ „ 39
31 July 1833 - -	„ „ 15	19 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1834	„ „ 40
31 July to 14 Aug. 1833	„ „ 16	10 Dec. 1834 - -	„ „ 41
21 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1833	„ „ 17	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1834	„ „ 42
11 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1833	„ „ 18	Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 43
2 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1833 -	„ „ 19	7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1835 -	„ „ 44
23 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1833 -	„ „ 20	28 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 45
6 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1833	„ „ 21	18 Feb. to 11 March 1835	„ „ 46
27 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 22	11 March to 1 April 1835	„ „ 47
11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1833	„ „ 23	1 April to 22 April 1835	„ „ 48
Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 24	29 April to 27 May 1835	„ „ 49
2 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1834 -	„ „ 25	3 June to 17 June 1835	„ „ 50
5 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 26	17 June to 1 July 1335 -	„ „ 51
26 Feb. to 12 March 1834	„ „ 27	8 July to 15 July 1835 -	„ „ 52
12 March to 9 April 1834	„ „ 28	15 July to 29 July 1835	„ „ 53
16 April to 30 April 1834	„ „ 29	5 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1835 -	„ „ 54
7 May to 21 May 1834 -	„ „ 30	26 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1835 -	„ „ 55
27 May to 11 June 1834	„ „ 31	9 Sept. 1835 - -	„ „ 56

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1835	Range 371, Vol. 57	26 Oct. 1836 - -	Range 371, Vol. 82
30 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1835	„ „ 58	2 Nov. 1836 - - -	Range 372, Vol. 1
21 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 59	16 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1836	„ „ 2
5 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1835	„ „ 60	30 Nov. 1836 - -	„ „ 3
25 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 61	7 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 4
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835	„ „ 62	21 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1836	„ „ 5
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 63	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 6
6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 64	4 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 7
27 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 65	15 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1837	„ „ 8
10 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1836	„ „ 66	1 March to 8 March 1837	„ „ 9
24 Feb. to 1 March 1836 -	„ „ 67	15 March to 22 March 1837.	„ „ 10
9 March to 16 March 1836	„ „ 68	29 March to 26 April 1837	„ „ 11
23 March to 30 March 1836.	„ „ 69	26 April to 3 May 1837	„ „ 12
6 April to 20 April 1836	„ „ 70	10 May to 31 May 1837	„ „ 13
29 April to 11 May 1836	„ „ 71	6 June to 21 June 1837	„ „ 14
11 May to 25 May 1836	„ „ 72	21 June to 5 July 1837	„ „ 15
2 June to 22 June 1836	„ „ 73	19 July to 2 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 16
29 June to 6 July 1836 -	„ „ 74	2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1837	„ „ 17
13 July 1836 - -	„ „ 75	30 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1837	„ „ 18
20 July to 10 Aug. 1836	„ „ 76	20 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1837	„ „ 19
10 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1836	„ „ 77	20 Oct. 1837 - -	„ „ 20
31 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1836	„ „ 78	20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1837	„ „ 21
14 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1836	„ „ 79	10 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1837	„ „ 22
28 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 80	29 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1837	„ „ 23
8 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 81	13 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1837	„ „ 24

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 Dec. 1837 - -	Range 372, Vol. 25	2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1839 -	Range 372, Vol. 50
Index for 1837 -	„ „ 26	23 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1839	„ „ 51
3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 27	30 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1839	„ „ 52
31 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 28	20 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1839	„ „ 53
14 Feb. to 7 March 1838	„ „ 29	6 March to 13 March 1839	„ „ 54
7 March to 14 March 1838	„ „ 30	20 March to 27 March 1839.	„ „ 55
21 March to 4 April 1838	„ „ 31	3 April to 10 April 1839	„ „ 56
4 April to 18 April 1838	„ „ 32	17 April to 1 May 1839	„ „ 57
25 April to 9 May 1838 -	„ „ 33	15 May to 29 May 1839	„ „ 58
9 May to 19 May 1838 -	„ „ 34	29 May to 31 May 1839	„ „ 59
23 May to 6 June 1838 -	„ „ 35	31 May to 26 June 1839	„ „ 60
13 June to 20 June 1838	„ „ 36	10 July to 17 July 1839	„ „ 61
27 June to 11 July 1838	„ „ 37	17 July to 31 July 1839	Range 373, Vol. 1
18 July 1838 - -	„ „ 38	14 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1839	„ „ 2
25 July to 8 Aug. 1838 -	„ „ 39	4 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1839 -	„ „ 3
15 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1838	„ „ 40	25 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1839	„ „ 4
29 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1838	„ „ 41	23 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1839	„ „ 5
19 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1838	„ „ 42	13 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1839	„ „ 6
3 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 43	11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1839	„ „ 7
24 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 44	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 8
7 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1838 -	„ „ 45	2 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1840 -	„ „ 9
21 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1838	„ „ 46	29 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1840	„ „ 10
5 Dec. to 26 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 47	12 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1840	„ „ 11
26 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1838	„ „ 48	26 Feb. to 11 March 1840	„ „ 12
Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 49	11 March to 25 March 1840.	„ „ 13

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 April to 15 April 1840	Range 373, Vol. 14	14 July to 28 July 1841	Range 373, Vol. 39
22 April to 6 May 1840 -	„ „ 15	28 July to 4 Aug. 1841	„ „ 40
13 May to 20 May 1840	„ „ 16	11 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1841	„ „ 41
20 May to 27 May 1840	„ „ 17	15 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1841	„ „ 42
3 June to 10 June 1840	„ „ 18	13 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1841	„ „ 43
17 June to 24 June 1840	„ „ 19	27 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1841	„ „ 44
1 July to 15 July 1840	„ „ 20	17 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1841	„ „ 45
22 July to 5 Aug. 1840	„ „ 21	8 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 46
19 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1840	„ „ 22	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841	„ „ 47
9 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1840	„ „ 23	Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 48
28 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1840	„ „ 24	5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1842 -	„ „ 49
28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1840	„ „ 25	2 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 50
18 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1840	„ „ 26	23 Feb. to 9 March 1842	„ „ 51
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1840	„ „ 27	16 March to 23 March 1842.	„ „ 52
Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 28	23 March to 6 April 1842	„ „ 53
6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1841 -	„ „ 29	13 April to 21 April 1842	„ „ 54
27 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1841	„ „ 30	27 April to 11 May 1842	„ „ 55
3 March to 15 March 1841	„ „ 31	18 May 1842 - -	„ „ 56
15 March to 7 April 1841	„ „ 32	18 May to 25 May 1842	„ „ 57
7 April to 17 April 1841	„ „ 33	25 May to 8 June 1842	„ „ 58
27 April to 28 April 1841	„ „ 34	9 June to 29 June 1842	„ „ 59
5 May to 19 May 1841 -	„ „ 35	6 July to 3 Aug. 1842 -	„ „ 60
19 May to 9 June 1841	„ „ 36	10 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1842	„ „ 61
9 June to 23 June 1841	„ „ 37	31 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1842	„ „ 62
23 June to 7 July 1841	„ „ 38	21 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1842	Range 374, Vol. 1

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1842 -	Range 374, Vol. 2	Index for 1843 - -	Range 374, Vol. 27
26 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1842	„ „ 3	3 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1844 -	„ „ 28
9 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1842 -	„ „ 4	24 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 29
2 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 5	14 Feb. to 1 March 1844	„ „ 30
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 6	6 March to 3 April 1844	„ „ 31
Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 7	10 April to 8 May 1844	„ „ 32
4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1843 -	„ „ 8	8 May 1844 - -	„ „ 33
31 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1843	„ „ 9	15 May to 29 May 1844	„ „ 34
22 Feb. to 15 March 1843	„ „ 10	5 June to 12 June 1844	„ „ 35
22 March to 5 April 1843	„ „ 11	26 June to 3 July 1844 -	„ „ 36
5 April to 26 April 1843	„ „ 12	3 July to 17 July 1844 -	„ „ 37
3 May to 18 May 1843 -	„ „ 13	24 July to 7 Aug. 1844 -	„ „ 38
24 May to 31 May 1843	„ „ 14	14 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1844	„ „ 39
31 May 1843 - -	„ „ 15	4 Sept. 1844 - -	„ „ 40
14 June to 28 June 1843	„ „ 16	11 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1844	„ „ 41
28 June to 12 July 1843	„ „ 17	25 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 42
21 July to 10 Aug. 1843	„ „ 18	9 Oct to 16 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 43
2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1843	„ „ 19	16 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 44
16 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1843	„ „ 20	6 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1844	„ „ 45
30 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1843	„ „ 21	20 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1844	„ „ 46
20 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1843	„ „ 22	27 Nov. to 18 Dec. 1844	„ „ 47
18 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 23	18 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1844	„ „ 48
2 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1843	„ „ 24	31 Dec. 1844 - -	„ „ 49
22 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 25	Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 50
13 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1843	„ „ 26	8 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 51

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1845	Range 374, Vol. 52	11 March to 18 March 1846.	Range 375, Vol. 19
12 Feb. 1845 - -	„ „ 53	18 March to 8 April 1846	„ „ 20
12 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1845	„ „ 54	8 April 1846 - -	„ „ 21
19 Feb. to 5 March 1845	„ „ 55	8 April to 22 April 1846	„ „ 22
5 March to 19 March 1845	„ „ 56	28 April 1846 - -	„ „ 23
26 March to 9 April 1845	„ „ 57	3 May to 24 June 1846 -	„ „ 24
16 April to 23 April 1845	„ „ 58	24 June to 15 July 1846	„ „ 25
23 April to 2 May 1845	Range 375, Vol. 1	6 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1846 -	„ „ 26
7 May to 28 May 1845 -	„ „ 2	26 Aug. to 7 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 27
28 May to 25 June 1845	„ „ 3	7 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 28
25 June 1845 - -	„ „ 4	28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1846	„ „ 29
2 July to 16 July 1845 -	„ „ 5	3 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 30
23 July to 30 July 1845	„ „ 6	23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1846	„ „ 31
13 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1845	„ „ 7	Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 32
3 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1845	„ „ 8	6 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 33
17 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 9	23 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 34
8 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 10	10 Feb. to 3 March 1847	„ „ 35
29 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1845	„ „ 11	10 March to 7 April 1847	„ „ 36
19 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 12	8 April to 28 April 1847	„ „ 37
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 13	28 April to 5 May 1847 -	„ „ 38
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 14	5 May to 13 May 1847 -	„ „ 39
7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 15	19 May 1847 - -	„ „ 40
21 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 16	26 May 1847 - -	„ „ 41
4 Feb. to 11 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 17	2 June 1847 - -	„ „ 42
18 Feb. to 11 March 1846	„ „ 18	2 June to 23 June 1847 -	„ „ 43

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 June to 14 July 1847 -	Range 375 Vol. 44	13 May to 17 May 1848	Range 376, Vol. 6
14 July to 21 July 1847	„ „ 45	24 May to 29 May 1848	„ „ 7
28 July 1847 - -	„ „ 46	29 May to 15 July 1848	„ „ 8
11 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1847	„ „ 47	15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 9
18 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1847-	„ „ 48	15 July 1848 - -	„ „ 10
1 Sept. 1847 - -	„ „ 49	6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 11
8 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1847 -	„ 50	6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 12
6 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 51	6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 13
3 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 52	6 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 14
10 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1847	„ „ 53	20 Sept. 1848 - -	„ „ 15
24 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 54	20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1848	„ „ 16
8 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 55	27 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 17
22 Dec. 1847 - -	„ „ 56	4 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 18
31 Dec. 1847 - -	„ „ 57	18 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 19
Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 58	8 Nov. 1848 - -	„ „ 20
5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1848 -	„ „ 59	8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1848	„ „ 21
19 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1848	„ „ 60	22 Nov. 1848 - -	„ „ 22
26 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 61	22 Nov. 1848 - -	„ „ 23
2 Feb. to 9 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 62	29 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 24
16 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 63	6 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 25
4 March to 16 March 1848	Range 376, Vol. 1	20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1848	„ „ 26
22 March to 29 March 1848.	„ „ 2	30 Dec. 1848 - -	„ „ 27
19 April 1848 - -	„ „ 3	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 28
19 April to 26 April 1848	„ „ 4	10 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1849	„ „ 29
26 April to 10 May 1848 -	„ „ 5	24 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1849	„ „ 30

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1849 -	Range 376, Vol. 31	19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1849	Range 376, Vol. 56
22 Feb. 1849 - -	„ „ 32	Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 57
22 Feb. to 1 March 1849	„ „ 33	4 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1850 -	„ „ 58
1 March to 7 March 1849	„ „ 34	23 Jan. 1850 - -	„ „ 59
14 March to 21 March 1849.	„ „ 35	20 Feb. 1850 - -	„ „ 60
21 March to 4 April 1849	„ „ 36	20 Feb. 1850 - -	„ „ 61
4 April to 18 April 1849	„ „ 37	6 March 1850 - -	„ „ 62
18 April 1849 - -	„ „ 38	20 March 1850 - -	„ „ 63
2 May 1849 - -	„ „ 39	13 April 1850 - -	„ „ 64
2 May to 16 May 1849 -	„ „ 40	13 April 1850 - -	„ „ 65
16 May 1849 - -	„ „ 41	3 May 1850 - -	„ „ 66
30 May 1849 - -	„ „ 42	3 May 1850 - - -	„ „ 67
30 May to 27 June 1849	„ „ 43	22 May 1850 - -	Range 377, Vol. 1
27 June 1849 - -	„ „ 44	22 May to 12 June 1850	„ „ 2
11 July 1849 - -	„ „ 45	12 June 1850 - -	„ „ 3
8 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 46	10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 4
8 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 47	10 July 1850 - -	„ „ 5
22 Aug. 1849 - -	„ „ 48	10 July to 31 July 1850-	„ „ 6
22 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1849	„ „ 49	31 July 1850 - -	„ „ 7
5 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1849	„ „ 50	21 Aug. 1850 - -	„ „ 8
26 Sept. 1849 - -	„ „ 51	11 Sept. 1850 - -	„ „ 9
18 Oct. 1849 - -	„ „ 52	11 Sept. 1850 - -	„ „ 10
31 Oct. 1849 - -	„ „ 53	9 Oct. 1850 - -	„ „ 11
14 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1849	„ „ 54	9 Oct. 1850 - - -	„ „ 12
5 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 55	9 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 13

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
30 Oct. 1850 -	Range 377, Vol. 14	23 July 1851 - -	Range 377, Vol. 39
20 Nov. 1850 - -	„ „ 15	30 July to 6 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 40
4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 16	6 Aug. to 13 Aug. 1851	„ „ 41
18 Dec. 1850 - -	„ „ 17	20 Aug. 1851 - -	„ „ 42
30 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1850	„ „ 18	25 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1851	„ „ 43
Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 19	3 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1851	„ „ 44
8 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1851 -	„ „ 20	10 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1851	„ „ 45
22 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 21	24 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1851	„ „ 46
5 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 22	1 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 47
19 Feb. to 12 March 1851	„ „ 23	15 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 48
12 March 1851 - -	„ „ 24	29 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1851	„ „ 49
12 March 1851 -	„ „ 25	15 Nov. 1851 - -	„ „ 50
12 March to 4 April 1851	„ „ 26	15 Nov. 1851 - -	„ „ 51
4 April 1851 - -	„ „ 27	15 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1851	„ „ 52
4 April 1851 - -	„ „ 28	26 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 53
28 April 1851 - -	„ „ 29	13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1851	„ „ 54
28 April 1851 - -	„ „ 30	31 Dec. 1851 - -	„ „ 55
7 May to 16 May 1851 -	„ „ 31	Key to Index for 1851 -	„ „ 56
16 May 1851 - -	„ „ 32	Index for Jan. to June 1851.	„ „ 57
28 May 1851 - -	„ „ 33	Index for July to Dec. 1851.	„ „ 58
28 May to 18 June 1851	„ „ 34	7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1852 -	„ „ 59
18 June 1851 - -	„ „ 35	21 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1852	„ „ 60
2 July 1851 - - -	„ „ 36	11 Feb. to 5 March 1852	„ „ 61
2 July to 9 July 1851 -	„ „ 37	17 March to 31 March 1852.	„ „ 62
9 July to 16 July 1851 -	„ „ 38	31 March to 7 April 1852	„ „ 63

BOMBAY REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
21 April to 28 April 1852	Range 377, Vol. 64	1 June to 29 June 1853	Range 378, Vol. 2
28 April to 19 May 1852	„ „ 65	29 June 1853 - -	„ „ 3
19 May to 26 May 1852	„ „ 66	29 June to 9 July 1853 -	„ „ 4
2 June to 9 June 1852 -	„ „ 67	9 July 1853 - -	„ „ 5
30 June 1852 - -	„ „ 68	20 July to 24 Aug. 1853	„ „ 6
7 July to 14 July 1852 -	„ „ 69	24 Aug. 1853 - -	„ „ 7
21 July to 4 Aug. 1852 -	„ „ 70	24 Aug. 1853 - -	„ „ 8
11 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1852	„ „ 71	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 9
8 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1852	„ „ 72	29 Sept. 1853 - -	„ „ 10
22 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1852	„ „ 73	29 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1853 -	„ „ 11
20 Oct. 1852 - -	„ „ 74	26 Oct. 1853 -	„ „ 12
27 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1852	„ „ 75	9 Nov. 1853 - -	„ „ 13
24 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1852	„ „ 76	23 Nov. 1853 - -	„ „ 14
15 Dec. 1852 - -	„ „ 77	30 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1852	„ „ 15
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852	„ „ 78	15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1853	„ „ 16
Key to Index for 1852 -	„ „ 79	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 17
Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 80	4 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 18
5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1853 -	„ „ 81	18 Jan. 1854 - -	„ „ 19
2 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1853 -	„ „ 82	26 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1854	„ „ 20
16 Feb. to 2 March 1853	„ „ 83	25 Feb. to 11 March 1854	„ „ 21
9 March to 16 March 1853	„ „ 84	16 March to 29 March 1854.	„ „ 22
23 March to 6 April 1853	„ „ 85	29 March to 15 April 1854	„ „ 23
6 April to 20 April 1853	„ „ 86	15 April 1854 - -	„ „ 24
27 April to 4 May 1853 -	„ „ 87	26 April to 13 May 1854	„ „ 25
4 May to 18 May 1853 -	Range 378, Vol. 1	19 May to 10 June 1854	„ „ 26

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
10 June 1854 - -	Range 378, Vol. 27	5 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1855 -	Range 379, Vol. 1
16 June to 31 July 1854	„ „ 28	19 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1855 -	„ „ 2
31 July 1854 - -	„ „ 29	17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1855	„ „ 3
31 Aug. 1854 - -	„ „ 30	1 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 4
31 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1854	„ „ 31	31 Dec. 1855 - -	„ „ 5
13 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1854	„ „ 32	Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 6
7 Oct. to 20 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 33	2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1856 -	„ „ 7
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 34	19 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1856	„ „ 8
20 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 35	12 March to 26 March 1856.	„ „ 9
20 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 36	26 March to 23 April 1856	„ „ 10
30 Dec. 1854 - -	„ „ 37	23 April to 10 May 1856	„ „ 11
Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 38	10 May to 21 May 1856	„ „ 12
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 39	11 June 1856 - -	„ „ 13
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 40	28 June 1856 - -	„ „ 14
3 March 1855 - -	„ „ 41	12 July to 31 July 1856	„ „ 15
26 March 1855 - -	„ „ 42	21 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1856	„ „ 16
7 April to 1 May 1855 -	„ „ 43	11 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 17
1 May 1855 - -	„ „ 44	4 Oct. 1856 - -	„ „ 18
16 May to 30 May 1855	„ „ 45	4 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1856 -	„ „ 19
30 May 1855 - -	„ „ 46	15 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 20
13 June to 27 June 1855	„ „ 47	3 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 21
11 July 1855 - -	„ „ 48	31 Dec. 1856 - -	„ „ 22
25 July to 8 Aug. 1855	„ „ 49	Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 23
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1855 -	„ „ 50	15 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 24
5 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1855	„ „ 51	19 Feb. to 7 March 1857	„ „ 25

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 March 1857 - -	Range 379, Vol. 26	6 July 1858 - -	Range 379, Vol. 51
25 March 1857 - -	„ „ 27	6 July 1858 - -	„ „ 52
9 April to 24 April 1857	„ „ 28	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 53
7 May 1857 - -	„ „ 29	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 54
7 May to 30 May 1857 -	„ „ 30	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 55
30 May to 9 June 1857 -	„ „ 31	21 Sept. 1858 - -	„ „ 56
23 June 1857 - -	„ „ 32	21 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1858	„ „ 57
8 July to 22 July 1857 -	„ „ 33	2 Nov. 1858 - -	„ „ 58
15 Aug. 1857 - -	„ „ 34	2 Nov. 1858 - -	„ „ 59
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 35	2 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1858	„ „ 60
25 Sept. 1857 - -	„ „ 36	10 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 61
3 Nov. 1857 - -	„ „ 37	31 Dec. 1858 - -	„ „ 62
16 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1857	„ „ 38	Index for 1858 - -	„ „ 63
12 Dec. 1857 - -	„ „ 39	13 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1859	„ „ 64
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1857	„ „ 40	21 Feb. 1859 - -	„ „ 65
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 41	21 Feb. 1859 - -	„ „ 66
18 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1858	„ „ 42	21 Feb. to 6 April 1859 -	„ „ 67
18 Feb. 1858 - -	„ „ 43	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 68
18 Feb. to 27 March 1858	„ „ 44	6 April 1859 - -	„ „ 69
27 March to 7 May 1858	„ „ 45	6 April to 3 June 1859 -	„ „ 70
7 May 1858 - -	„ „ 46	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 71
7 May 1858 - -	„ „ 47	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 72
7 May 1858 - -	„ „ 48	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 73
7 May 1858 - -	„ „ 49	3 June 1859 - -	„ „ 74
7 May to 6 July 1858 -	„ „ 50	22 June 1859 - -	„ „ 75

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
22 June to 4 July 1859 -	Range 379, Vol. 76	Oct. 1860, Part I., with Tables of Contents.	Range 380, Vol. 22
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 77	Oct. 1860, Part II. -	„ „ 23
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 78	Nov. 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 24
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 79	Dec. 1860, Part I., with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 25
11 Oct. 1859 - -	Range 380, Vol. 1	Dec. 1860, Part II. -	„ „ 26
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 2	Jan. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 27
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 3	Feb. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 28
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 4	March 1861, with Index	„ „ 29
11 Oct. 1859 - -	„ „ 5	April 1861, with Index -	„ „ 30
11 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1859	„ „ 6	May 1861, with Index -	„ „ 31
10 Nov. 1859 - -	„ „ 7	June 1861, with Index -	„ „ 32
10 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1859	„ „ 8	July 1861, with Index -	„ „ 33
25 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1859	„ „ 9	Aug. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 34
31 Dec. 1859 - -	„ „ 10	Sept. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 35
Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 11	Oct. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 36
Jan. 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 12	Nov. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 37
Feb. 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 13	Dec. 1861, with Index -	„ „ 38
March 1860, Part I., with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 14	Jan. 1862 - -	„ „ 39
March 1860, Part II. -	„ „ 15	Feb. 1862 - - -	„ „ 40
April 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 16	March 1862 - -	„ „ 41
May 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 17	April 1862 - - -	„ „ 42
June 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 18	May 1862 - - -	„ „ 43
July 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 19	June 1862 - -	„ „ 44
Aug. 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 20	July 1862 - - -	„ „ 45
Sept. 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 21	Aug. to Oct. 1862 - -	„ „ 46

Bombay Revenue Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Nov. and Dec. 1862 -	Range 380, Vol. 47	July to Sept. 1863 -	Range 380, Vol. 53
Index for 1862 - -	„ „ 48	Oct. to Dec. 1863 - -	„ „ 54
Jan. and Feb. 1863	„ „ 49	Index for 1863 - -	„ „ 55
March 1863 - - -	„ „ 50	Jan. to June 1864	„ „ 56
April 1863 -	„ „ 51	Index for Jan. to June 1864.	„ „ 58
May and June 1863 -	„ „ 52		

N.B.—For later Revenue Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Revenue, Famine, Proceedings," "Bombay Revenue, Forests, Proceedings," "Bombay Revenue, Irrigation, Proceedings," "Bombay Revenue, Lands, Proceedings," "Bombay Revenue, Miscellaneous, Proceedings," "Bombay Revenue, Registration, Proceedings."

BOMBAY REVENUE, FAMINE, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier proceedings relating to "Famine," *see under* "Bombay Revenue, Lands, Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Nov. to Dec. 1896, with Index.	Vol. 5087	April and May 1900, with Index.	Vol. 5986
1897, with Index - -	„ 5326	June and July 1900, with Index.	„ 5987
1898, with Index -	„ 5546	Aug. and Sept. 1900, with Index.	„ 5988
1899, with Index - -	„ 5789	Oct. to Dec. 1900, with Index.	„ 5989
Jan. to March 1900, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5985		

BOMBAY REVENUE, FORESTS, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier proceedings relating to "Forests," *see under* "Bombay Revenue Proceedings," *and also under* "Bombay Marine Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Dec. 1864, with Index.	Range 380, Vol. 60	1869, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 91
1865, with Index -	„ „ 63	1870, with Index - -	„ „ 92
1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 88	1871, with Index -	Vol. 470
1867, with Index -	„ „ 89	1872, with Index - -	„ 471
1868, with Index - -	„ „ 90	1873–1875, with Index -	„ 472

BOMBAY REVENUE, FORESTS, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1876–1878, with Index -	Vol. 1121	1891, with Index -	Vol. 4026
1879, with Index -	„ 1440	1892, with Index - -	„ 4262
1880, with Index - -	„ 1590	1893, with Index -	„ 4467
1881–1883, with Index .	„ 1792	1894, with Index - -	„ 4663
1884, with Index -	„ 2419	1895, with Index -	„ 4867
1885, with Index - -	„ 2649	1896, with Index - -	„ 5087
1886, with Index -	„ 2873	1897, with Index -	„ 5325
1887, with Index - -	„ 3108	1898, with Index - -	„ 5545
1888, with Index -	„ 3342	1899, with Index -	„ 5778
1889, with Index - -	„ 3565	1900, with Index - -	„ 5969
1890, with Index -	„ 3799		

BOMBAY REVENUE, IRRIGATION, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier and later Revenue, Irrigation, Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Revenue, Lands, Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
March to Oct. 1868, with Index.	Range 441, Vol. 93	1871, with Index -	Vol. 473
1869, with Index - -	„ „ 94	1872, with Index - -	„ 474
1870, with Index -	„ „ 95	1873-1874, with Index -	„ 475

BOMBAY REVENUE, LANDS, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier proceedings relating to "Land Revenue," *see under* "Bombay Revenue Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Dec. 1864 - -	Range 380, Vol. 57	Jan. to June 1865, with Index.	Range 380, Vol. 61
Index for July to Dec. 1864.	„ „ 58	July to Dec. 1865, with Index.	„ „ 62

BOMBAY REVENUE, LANDS, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.
1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 78
1867, with Index - -	„ „ 79
1868, with Index -	„ „ 80
1869, with Index - -	„ „ 81
1870, with Index -	„ „ 82
1871, with Index -	Vol. 462
1872, with Index - -	„ 463
1873, with Index -	„ 464
1874, with Index - -	„ 465
1875, with Index -	„ 466
1876, with Index - -	„ 1118
1877, with Index - -	„ 1119
1878, with Index -	„ 1265
1879, with Index - -	„ 1439
1880, with Index -	„ 1589
1881, with Index - -	„ 1791
1882, with Index -	„ 1979
Jan. to June 1883, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2174
July to Dec. 1883, with Index.	„ 2175
Jan. to June 1884, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2417
July to Dec. 1884, with Index.	„ 2418
Jan. to June 1885, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 2646
July to Dec. 1885, with Index.	„ 2647
1886, with Index -	„ 2872
1887, with Index -	„ 3107
1888, with Index - -	„ 3341
1889, with Index -	„ 3564
1890, with Index -	„ 3798
1891, with Index - -	„ 4025
1892, with Index -	„ 4261
1893, with Index - -	„ 4466
1894, with Index -	„ 4662
1895, with Index - -	„ 4866
1896, with Index -	„ 5086
1897, with Index - -	„ 5324
1898, with Index -	„ 5544
Jan. to June. 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5776
July to Dec. 1899, with Index.	„ 5777
Jan. to June 1900, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5966
July to Dec. 1900, with Index.	„ 5967

BOMBAY REVENUE, MISCELLANEOUS, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier proceedings of this series, *see under* "Bombay Revenue Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Dec. 1864, with Index.	Range 380, Vol. 59	1886, with Index - -	Vol. 2873
1865, with Index - -	„ „ 64	1887, with Index -	„ 3108
1866, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 83	1888, with Index - -	„ 3342
1867, with Index -	„ „ 84	1889, with Index -	„ 3565
1868, with Index - -	„ „ 85	1890, with Index - -	„ 3799
1869, with Index -	„ „ 86	1891, with Index -	„ 4026
1870, with Index -	„ „ 87	1892, with Index -	„ 4262
1871, with Index - -	Vol. 467	1893, with Index -	„ 4467
1872, with Index - -	„ 468	1894, with Index - -	„ 4663
1873–1875, with Index -	„ 469	1895, with Index -	„ 4867
1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1120	1896, with Index - -	„ 5087
1879, with Index - -	„ 1440	1897, with Index -	„ 5325
1880, with Index -	„ 1590	1898, with Index - -	„ 5545
1881–1883, with Index -	„ 1793	1899, with Index -	„ 5778
1884, with Index - -	„ 2420	1900, with Index - -	„ 5968
1885, with Index -	„ 2648		

BOMBAY REVENUE, REGISTRATION, PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For earlier Registration Proceedings, *see under* "Bombay Revenue, Lands, Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
June to Dec. 1872, with Index.	Vol. 476	1880, with Index -	Vol. 1590
1873–1875, with Index -	„ 477	1881–1883, with Index -	„ 1794
1876–1878, with Index -	„ 1122	1884, with Index -	„ 2420
1879, with Index - -	„ 1440	1885, with Index - -	„ 2648

BOMBAY REVENUE, REGISTRATION, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1886, with Index -	Vol. 2873	1894, with Index -	Vol. 4663
1887, with Index - -	„ 3108	1895, with Index -	„ 4867
1888, with Index -	„ 3342	1896, with Index - -	„ 5087
1889, with Index -	„ 3565	1897, with Index -	„ 5325
1890, with Index - -	„ 3799	1898, with Index -	„ 5545
1891, with Index -	„ 4026	1899, with Index - -	„ 5778
1892, with Index - - -	„ 4262	1900, with Index -	„ 5969
1893, with Index -	„ 4467		

BOMBAY SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—For Secret Proceedings for the period 1755 to 1793, *see* "Bombay Political, Secret, and Select Committee Consultations."

For Secret Proceedings for the period 1794 to 1809, *see* "Bombay Political and Secret Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
25 Nov. to 26 Dec. 1809, with Index.	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 1	9 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1812 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 13
3 Jan. to 13 March 1810	„ „ 2	Index for 1812 - -	„ „ 14
20 March to 5 May 1810	„ „ 3	6 Jan. to 30 June 1813 -	„ „ 15
9 May to 28 Aug 1810 -	„ „ 4	7 July to 15 Sept. 1813 -	„ „ 16
2 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1810 -	„ „ 5	22 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1813	„ „ 17
26 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1810	„ „ 6	Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 18
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 7	5 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1814 -	„ „ 19
8 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1811 -	„ „ 8	1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 20
1 March to 26 Dec. 1811	„ „ 9	Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 21
Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 10	4 Jan. to 31 May 1815 -	„ „ 22
16 Jan. to 24 June 1812	„ „ 11	7 June to 13 Sept. 1815 -	„ „ 23
1 July to 2 Sept. 1812 -	„ „ 12	20 Sept. to 20 Dec. 1815	„ „ 24

BOMBAY SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1815 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 25	Index for 1821 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 50
27 Jan. to 6 June 1816 -	„ „ 26	1822, with Index - -	„ „ 51
12 June to 2 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 27	1823, with Index -	„ „ 52
9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 28	14 Jan. to 9 June 1824 -	„ „ 53
Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 29	16 June to 29 Dec. 1824	„ „ 54
15 Jan. to 7 Sept. 1817 -	„ „ 30	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 55
10 Sept. to 26 Nov. 1817	„ „ 31	5 Jan. to 31 Aug. 1825 -	„ „ 56
3 Dec to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 32	14 Sept. to 7 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 57
Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 33	Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 58
2 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 34	Jan. to June 1826 - -	„ „ 59
18 Feb. to 14 Oct. 1818	„ „ 35	July to Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 60
21 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 36	Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 61
Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 37	3 Jan. to 27 June 1827 -	„ „ 62
2 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1819 -	„ „ 38	4 July to 3 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 63
27 Jan. to 10 March 1819	„ „ 39	10 Oct. to 19 Dec. 1827	„ „ 64
17 March to 30 June 1819	„ „ 40	Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 65
7 July to 20 Sept. 1819	„ „ 41	30 Jan. to 12 March 1828	„ „ 66
29 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1819	„ „ 42	19 March to 28 April 1828	„ „ 67
1 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 43	21 May to 17 Dec. 1828	„ „ 68
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 44	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 69
3 Jan. to 8 March 1820 -	„ „ 45	1829 - - -	„ „ 70
5 April to 13 Sept. 1820	„ „ 46	Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 71
20 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1820	„ „ 47	1830 - - -	„ „ 72
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 48	Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 73
3 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 49	1831 - - -	„ „ 74

BOMBAY SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1831 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 75	19 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1838	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 100
4 Jan. to 15 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 76	7 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 101
22 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1832	„ „ 77	12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1838	„ „ 102
Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 78	Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 103
9 Jan. to 13 June 1833 -	„ „ 79	2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 104
13 July to 31 Dec. 1833	„ „ 80	30 Jan. 1839 - -	„ „ 105
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2 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 87	1 May to 15 May 1839 -	„ „ 112
Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 88	15 May 1839 - -	„ „ 113
11 Jan. to 26 April 1837	„ „ 89	29 May to 19 June 1839	„ „ 114
3 May to 21 June 1837 -	„ „ 90	26 June to 10 July 1839	„ „ 115
5 July to 30 Aug. 1837	„ „ 91	17 July 1839 - -	„ „ 116
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19 May to 27 June 1838	„ „ 97	23 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1839 -	„ „ 122
4 July to 22 Aug. 1838 -	„ „ 98	13 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1839	„ „ 123
22 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1838	„ „ 99	4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1839 -	„ „ 124

BOMBAY SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
31 Dec. 1839 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 125	Index for 1840 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 150
Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 126	Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 151
Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 127	6 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1841 -	„ „ 152
2 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1840 -	„ „ 128	20 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1841	„ „ 153
5 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 129	3 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 154
14 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1840	„ „ 130	3 March to 10 March 1841	„ „ 155
11 March to 25 March 1840.	„ „ 131	15 March to 24 March 1841.	„ „ 156
2 April to 15 April 1840	„ „ 132	7 April 1841 - -	„ „ 157
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23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1840	„ „ 149	15 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1841	„ „ 174

Bombay Secret Proceedings—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 175	4 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1843 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 200
31 Dec. 1841 - -	„ „ 176	5 March to 15 March 1843	„ „ 201
Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 177	22 March to 29 March 1843.	„ „ 202
Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 178	5 April to 12 April 1843	„ „ 203
3 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1842 -	„ „ 179	19 April to 26 April 1843	„ „ 204
26 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 180	3 May to 10 May 1843 -	„ „ 205
16 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1842	„ „ 181	10 May to 18 May 1843	„ „ 206
2 March to 9 March 1842	„ „ 182	24 May to 21 June 1843	„ „ 207
16 March to 23 March 1842.	„ „ 183	28 June 1843 - -	„ „ 208
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13 April to 27 April 1842	„ „ 185	2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1843	„ „ 210
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BOMBAY SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

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1 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1844 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 225	7 April to 21 April 1847	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 250
23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1844	„ „ 226	21 April to 30 June 1847	„ „ 251
6 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1844 -	„ „ 227	14 July to 6 Oct. 1847 -	„ „ 252
20 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1844	„ „ 228	20 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1847	„ „ 253
4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 229	Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 254
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6 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1851 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 275	26 March to 10 May 1856	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 300
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 276	24 May to 11 Sept. 1856	„ „ 301
7 Jan. to 5 March 1852 -	„ „ 277	4 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 302
17 March to 30 June 1852	„ „ 278	13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1856	„ „ 303
7 July to 27 Oct. 1852 -	„ „ 279	Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 304
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3 Jan. to 16 March 1853	„ „ 282	7 March to 25 March 1857	„ „ 307
23 March to 18 May 1853	„ „ 283	9 April to 24 April 1857	„ „ 308
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11 Jan. to 4 April 1854	„ „ 289	15 Aug. 1857, Part 2 -	„ „ 314
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BOMBAY SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 Nov. 1857, Part 1 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 325	31 Dec. 1857 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 330
16 Nov. 1857, Part 2 -	„ „ 326	Index for 1857, Vol. 1 (A to D).	„ „ 331
12 Dec. 1857, Part 1 -	„ „ 327	Index for 1857, Vol. 2 (D to K).	„ „ 332
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12 Dec. 1857, Part 3 -	„ „ 329		

SELECT COMMITTEE CONSULTATIONS. *See under* "BOMBAY POLITICAL, SECRET, AND SELECT COMMITTEE CONSULTATIONS."

BOMBAY STEAM PROCEEDINGS.

N.B.—*See also* "Bombay Marine Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1837, with Index.	Range 414, Vol. 9	Index for 1838 - -	Range 414, Vol. 13
3 Jan. to 18 April 1838	„ „ 10	2 Jan. to 24 April 1839 -	„ „ 14
25 April to 25 July 1838	„ „ 11	1 May to 10 July 1839 -	„ „ 15
2 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 12	Index, Jan. to July 1839	„ „ 16

COPIES OF WILLS, PROBATES, AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION REGISTERED IN THE MAYOR'S COURT, BOMBAY.

Date of Registration.	Classification.	Date of Registration.	Classification.
29 June 1728 to 3 June 1732.	Range 416, Vol. 77	23 Jan. 1740 to 10 Dec. 1740.	Range 416, Vol. 80
8 Dec. 1732 to 18 Jan. 1738.	„ „ 78	3 Jan. 1739 to 4 Jan. 1745.	„ „ 81
2 March 1738 to 20 Dec. 1738.	„ „ 79	29 Jan. 1746 to 29 Dec. 1746.	„ „ 82

Copies of Wills, Probates, and Letters of Administration, Registered in the Mayor's Court, Bombay—*continued.*

Date of Registration.	Classification.	Date of Registration.	Classification.
20 Jan. 1748 to 8 Nov. 1748.	Range 416, Vol. 83	1761 - - -	Range 416, Vol. 91
7 Jan. 1747 to 20 Dec. 1751.	„ „ 84	1762 - - -	„ „ 92
8 Jan. 1752 to 27 Dec. 1753.	„ „ 85	1763 - - -	„ „ 93
7 Jan. 1754 to 15 Dec. 1756.	„ „ 86	1764 - - -	„ „ 94
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1760 - - -	„ „ 90	1776 to 1783 - -	„ „ 98

N.B.—Copies of Wills, &c., registered after this date are recorded in the Estates and Will Department of the India Office.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

CONFERENCE ON THE MANAGEMENT

OF

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS

IN THE

EASTERN BENGAL CIRCLE.

Held at Dacca in May 1891.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES

By BABU DINANATH SEN,

OFFICIATING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, EASTERN CIRCLE.

CX. 4.53

CALCUTTA.

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1892.

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RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

CONFERENCE ON THE MANAGEMENT

OF

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS

IN THE

EASTERN BENGAL CIRCLE.

SECTION I.—*Arrangement of Classes.*

1. There should be, in a High school, eight classes, *i.e.* gradations of standard from the alphabet to the course for the Entrance examination; the eighth or the lowest class being of the nature of an infant class for very young pupils, in which instruction is to be imparted, chiefly in the vernacular language, and in arithmetic up to only the simple rules through that language, with the English alphabet and spelling taught for a short time each day. The system of instruction in this class should be, as far as possible, suited to the capacities and requirements of very young pupils.

2. Boys should be so taught that they may not ordinarily have to remain more than one year in each class. Promotions may be given, within the session, from any class below the 4th to the next higher class to particularly meritorious boys among those that have read the middle examination course.

3. In High schools the system of instruction should be that of explanation, individual examination, and correction of exercises, and not the lecturing system. The lower a class is, the more closely should this principle be observed. The number of pupils in a class should therefore be smaller as the class is lower in the scale. The present practice is generally the reverse of this. The following are the proper and the maximum numbers for each of the classes:—

		Proper number.	Maximum number.
First	Class ...	35	50
Second	„ ...	35	50
Third	„ ...	30	40
Fourth	„ ...	30	40
Fifth	„ ...	25	35
Sixth	„ ...	25	35
Seventh	„ ...	25	35

4. As soon as the maximum number is exceeded in a class, it is to be divided into two sections, the studies in both of which should be the same, both being taught, as far as possible, by the same teachers. The good and the backward boys of the class should be equally divided between the two sections.

5. The eighth class will ordinarily consist of boys in different stages of progress; it will consequently have to be divided into different sections. If the number of pupils in this class be too large to be managed by one teacher, one or more additional teachers ought to be allotted to it. Attempts should be made, by carefully attending to the deficiencies of such of the pupils of this class as may not be too young for promotion, to bring them up to the standard of the first section, from which alone promotion is to be given to the 7th class.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Some 20 or 25 years ago nearly all the High schools in the Eastern Circle had only about six classes, and pupils used ordinarily to pass the Entrance (originally called the junior scholarship) examination after reading for about six years. Since then the number of classes has risen to 9 or 10. This increase has been due partly to Head Masters having allowed over-grown classes, especially the lower ones, to be split into sections, without taking care to bring up such sections to the same standard; and partly to an impression, which has grown up of late years, that a longer period of study than what sufficed before is necessary to bring up pupils to the standard of the Entrance examination in English.

2. This multiplication of classes is, however, productive of many disadvantages. It has necessarily led to the employment of a larger number of teachers than before, and consequently to an increase of expenditure, or the payment of inadequate salaries. In the case of many pupils the lengthening of the period of study throws serious obstacles in the way of their going through a complete course of University education. Most parents, in their anxiety to see their sons begin the University course as early as possible, send them to school while they are still too young for the system of training in vogue, and while they are liable to be greatly injured in health, both of body and mind, by attendance in a school.

3. The impression as to the present long period of study being necessary for instruction in English does not seem to be well founded, for the Entrance examination course in English is not higher than what used to be fixed for the old junior scholarship examination, and there is no reason to think that the classes of pupils who now come to Entrance schools are of an inferior type to those who competed for junior scholarships before; except it be that the fact of their being sent to school too early places them under a great disadvantage as regards an intelligent study of English.

4. It is upon these considerations that it is proposed to reduce the number of classes in High schools. The original proposal was to limit the course to seven years, but the majority in the Conference decided that in order to meet those cases in which boys are sent to school too early (the minimum age for the 7th class being fixed at seven years by Resolution No. 6) an 8th class should also be added in which pupils of a lower age than seven years are to be kept so long as they do not come up to the minimum age for the 7th class; also that the subjects and methods of study in this class should be made suitable to such young pupils as much as possible.

5. It is, however, desirable that the above Resolution should not be held to preclude those head-masters who do not share the opinion mentioned above, as to the length of time necessary for instruction in English up to the Entrance standard, from trying the experiment of having only seven classes, including the infant class, and thus showing whether the reform introduced by the above Resolution cannot be carried further than it was deemed expedient at the Conference to recommend for general adoption.

6. *Resolution* 3.—The very large increase, in recent years, of the number of students attending High schools, and the establishment of a large number of private institutions of the class with very little income of any other kind than schooling fees, have resulted in the very great evil of having too many students in each of the classes, especially in the lower ones. It is not at all unusual to find some 50 or 60 pupils crowded together in one class. Any attempt to follow the system of individual instruction is out of the question in such circumstances, whereas in every class in a High school, except, it may be, in the case of some of the subjects in the first class, it is necessary that the teacher should as much as possible examine each pupil individually, correct his exercises, and explain the particular difficulties felt by him.

7. The result of having too many boys in a class is that the teacher can, and does, attend to only a few of the most forward boys, while the backward ones, who constitute the majority, are very much neglected. This is one of the principal causes of the extremely small proportion of boys who go successfully out of Entrance schools as compared with those who take admission and read in them. Hence arises the necessity for restricting the number of boys to be taught together in separate classes. The younger a pupil is, the more attention he requires on the part of the teacher; hence the great importance of the principle that the lower a class is, the smaller should be the number of pupils to be taught in it. The observance of these principles will no doubt entail a higher expenditure, but schools which fail to provide for such expenditure should be considered to be inefficient institutions, as they really are.

8. *Resolution* 4.—A different method for the division of classes into sections, which was proposed, and strongly supported by an influential minority at the Conference, was to have all the good boys in one section and the backward boys in the other. The advantage of this method is that a class of good boys may be carried up to a much higher standard of proficiency by means of additional special exercises and the study of extra books bearing upon the subjects of study in the class, than if the class were hampered by the presence of backward boys. The disadvantage is that the section of backward boys would not have the advantage of the stimulus and assistance expected from the presence of good boys among them, the result being that very few among them would be found fit for promotion to the next higher class, and capable of going on with boys coming to that class from the section of good boys.

9. In other words, the difference between the good and backward boys is very much exaggerated under the above system, so that at the end of the year the boys of the backward section would either have to be kept for an additional year studying the same subjects again, or would constitute an intermediate class by themselves, and thus lead to the multiplication of gradations of standard. This latter system is favourable to the attainment of brilliant results at the examinations on the part of a small number of boys; while the system recommended in the Resolution is favourable to the attainment of good results of a middling character by most of the boys in a class. This system was considered to be preferable by the majority of head-masters assembled.

SECTION II.—*Age of Admission.*

6. No boy is to be admitted into, or promoted to, the 7th class who does not appear, in the head-master's opinion, to have been seven years of age on his last birthday. In each of the higher classes also a minimum age limit is to be observed in accordance with that fixed for the 7th class If any boy less than six years of age is admitted into the 8th class, he should be kept in that class until he reaches the minimum age for the 7th class.

7. The maximum age for admission into any class is to be in accordance with the Circular of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 54, dated the 3rd May 1889, which runs as follows:—"No boy who has attained the age of 14 years should be admitted to any class of a Government High school below the 4th, without the special sanction of the Inspector or the Principal, as the case may be." Exceptions may be made by head masters in the case of middle scholarship holders without reference to superior authorities. Elderly students of certified good character and other merit may also be admitted with the sanction of superior authorities. Such big boys are to sit apart from the younger boys, and for them there is to be no change of places.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The systems of training for very young children and for grown-up boys are necessarily very different. In the case of the former, efforts have principally to be directed, not so much to the imparting

of knowledge as to the training of the senses, cultivation of habits of observation, and training of the bodily powers, such as firmness and accuracy of locomotion and manipulation, accuracy of aim, judgment of distances and so on. In our schools, however, the imparting of knowledge is the only or principal aim; the proper method of training very young children is seldom tried.

2. Hence when boys of younger age than seven or eight years are sent to our schools, they are sought to be instructed in the elements of arithmetic and in language according to the methods which are suitable only for grown-up boys. Such training does them very little good; on the contrary, remaining confined in the same postures in crowded class-rooms for long periods produces a very bad effect upon their health, upon the interest they should feel for the work of the school, and upon the healthy growth of their bodies and the natural training of their muscles, senses, and powers of observation, such as they might have had if not so confined. More injury is therefore done to too young pupils by being sent to our schools than if they had gone to no school, but ran and played about in the open air at home.

3. Another evil effect of very young boys being sent to school is that they are more susceptible of catching mischievous tricks and bad language from bad boys, than if they came to school with their habits and speech a little more settled than is possible in the case of children of less than seven or eight years.

4. The minimum age limit of seven years has, upon these considerations, been adopted for admission into the 7th class, which may be considered as the beginning of the High school proper.

5. In many cases, however, men of well-to-do circumstances are very desirous to have some sort of preliminary training for their boys from the age of five or six. The 8th class is intended for such very young pupils, and it is also intended that the training in that class should be, as much as may be possible with the present teachers, suitable for such pupils.

6. The minimum age in other classes follows from that in the 7th class. The departmental rule as to the maximum age of 14 years in the 4th class determimes the maximum for the other classes, except the first, in which it may not be possible always to adhere to a maximum age limit. In respect of the lower classes also, the head-master should exercise his discretion in the case of boys who may be a little above the maximum limit of age, but who may be quite fit for admission on other grounds.

Section III.—*School Hours.*

8. In order to avoid the evil consequences of long-continued mental application, as also to afford opportunities to boys for being engaged in physical exercises under the superintendence of the teachers, the school hours ought to be divided into periods of study and recreation in the following manner:—

From 10-30 to 1-30 — three hours' study.
„ 1-30 to 2-30 — one hour for recreation and physical exercise.
„ 2-30 to 4 — two periods of 45 minutes each, study.

The reduction in the period of school work from 5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours (excluding the recreation hour) is intended to meet those cases where owing to local peculiarities there may be difficulty in holding school for six hours. Where no such difficulty is felt, there ought to be the full period of six hours, either from 10 to 4, or from 10-30 to 4-30.

9. The lowest class should have recreation for an additional half-hour at about the middle of the first three hours of study, either section by section, or the whole class at the same time, at the discretion of the head-master.

10. The hours of opening and closing may vary according to the season and to local peculiarities.

11. During the break, the teachers and the boys are not to leave the school compound, and during the hours of study pupils should be allowed to go out as little as possible.

12. The head-master and other masters ought to try to impress upon the guardians of the pupils the necessity of their boys being provided with luncheon during the recreation hour.

13. The head-master should try to make such arrangements as may enable those pupils, for whom luncheon may not be sent from home, to buy wholesome and cheap articles of food at the school during the recreation hour. Arrangements should be made to provide good drinking water and also separate places where Hindus and Mahomedans may take luncheon.

14. Articles of food, which may be brought to the school by vendors, should be inspected by the teachers at intervals. Boys should be dissuaded from taking sweetmeats only. Good *chapatis* or *rotis* or other kinds of bread, or soaked gram, etc., should be recommended.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Some difficulty is felt in every district or subdivisional head-quarter in beginning the school at 10, because the courts and offices generally sit at 11 o'clock. The same difficulty is felt in villages on account of the lateness of the daily market hours. At the same time the school cannot be kept sitting later than 4 o'clock if the convenience of boys who come from a distance, as many do from even two or three miles, were to be looked to. Whether in any place these difficulties may not be avoided by insisting upon attendance at 10 o'clock, or the school may be kept till a late hour on account of there being only a small number of boys coming from a distance, must entirely depend upon the discretion of the head-master. Hence the question whether the school hours are to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 has been virtually left in the resolution to the decision of the head-master. Many head-masters will probably feel at the beginning some difficulty in

making his school sit for the longer period; but there is no doubt that after pupils and teachers get used, for some time, to come early or go late, the longer period may be adopted as the general rule. (*Vide* further remarks on the subject in paragraphs 11 to 15 of the explanatory notes under section IV.)

2. The Resolution as to the desirability of teachers and boys not leaving the school during the recreation hour is considered necessary in order that the benefit expected from the association of teachers and pupils at the time of recreation may be fully secured. Such association is calculated to afford special facilities for the teachers to find out the peculiarities of character and conduct of the pupils, and to adopt such disciplinary measures, or special moral training, as may be found necessary in particular cases.

3. *Resolution* 12.—Even though boys do not, in many cases, take luncheon during the middle of the day at home, where they have no specially hard or continued work to do, still when they have to undergo continued mental application for three hours at school, it is desirable that they should not undergo the fatigue of the physical exercises and of the subsequent 1½ or 2 hours of study with an empty stomach. With some thing by way of luncheon, the fatigue from physical exercises, and the exposure to sun and wind, or it may be, also to rain, are likely to produce very little bad effect, and the subsequent hours of study are likely to be of much greater advantage than otherwise.

Section IV.—*Physical Exercise.*

15. The system of physical exercises recommended for adoption is the one lately sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction for the Government zillah schools in Eastern Bengal. The main features of the system are:—*first*, the encouragement of selected country games, to which may be added swimming; of cricket and foot-ball; of the exercises of running, jumping, vaulting, and throwing; and of drill and dumb-bell exercises and of simple movements of the trunk and limbs at word of command; the exercises on the parallel bar, horizontal bar, &c., being adopted in addition to the above where the local taste may favour that form of exercise; *second*, the holding of annual or periodical meetings for the purpose of competition, and the award of prizes for skill in the different exercises, whether within each school itself or between school and school; *third*, the allotment of an hour during the middle of the day (*vide* resolutions on school hours, Section III) for the holding of physical exercises by the boys in the presence of the teachers.

16. During the break in the school hours, the pupils are to be encouraged to engage in open air sports. The head-master, or some other teacher deputed by him, should remain present to assist the boys in organizing the sports, and to decide disputes.

17. The sports are to be held throughout the year except on days which may be particularly unfit for the purpose on account of excessive sunshine or rain.

18. Even when open air exercise is not practicable on account of very unfavourable weather, boys ought to be allowed recreation during the usual hour. If on account of any particular reason recreation cannot be given on any day, the school may be dismissed an hour earlier. Such occasions, however, ought to be very rare.

19. In the case of schools which may not have large and shady trees in the compound, it is desirable that attempts should be made to provide them with covered play-grounds.

20. On days particularly suitable for open air exercises, the head-master may, at his discretion, organize games and sports, or keep the pupils otherwise engaged in physical exercise during the hours of study also.

21. An annual examination in games, &c., should be held in each school, and prizes given after the annual examination of the classes in the cold weather. Attempts should be made to collect subscriptions in order to supplement the Government grants, if any, for prizes and for apparatus.

22. It should be the endeavour of the head-master to enlist the co-operation of the general public, specially the controlling Government officials and the rich people of the locality, in the encouragement of physical exercise among school-boys, by inviting them to be present at the annual examination or on days specially set apart for games, and to offer prizes.

23. In the case of schools which may not have sufficiently large compounds to serve as play-grounds, efforts should be made by the head-masters to secure play-grounds even at some distance from the schools, either by permission of the owners of such open spaces as may be available, or by renting them for the purpose.

24. It should be the duty of all assistant teachers to aid the head-master in carrying out these directions in regard to physical exercise, and to personally interest themselves in the games and exercises in which the pupils may be engaged, and to encourage them by their own example.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The principal feature of the system alluded to in the above Resolutions is the greater importance attached to country and European games in preference to what is specially called gymnastic exercises, viz., exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bar, &c. These latter exercises were introduced into some of the schools in the Eastern Circle some years ago, and a great deal of encouragement was held out with a view to make them popular with the students in general. But though some of those who learnt these exercises acquired considerable proficiency in them, still, even in the most favourable cases, such as that of the Dacca College, only a small proportion of the pupils engage in them, and the desired object of making physical exercise popular with the students of our schools is not fully secured.

2. There are certain reasons on account of which it is doubtful whether exercises of this class are really calculated to fulfil the object in view; and whether all or most of our boys can be made to engage in them without making them compulsory, which will not certainly make them attractive and will defeat the very object intended to be secured. These exercises require violent and spasmodic action of limited sets of muscles instead of stimulating an equable circulation and a healthy glow over the whole system, and are therefore unsuited and distasteful to pupils already suffering, more or less, from the evil effects of exclusive mental application. The acrobatic nature of these exercises, which imparts to them the character of a "tamashá" or show, the existence of an element of danger in them, and the necessity for providing instruments and instructors at some cost, also make them unpopular. Hence it is generally felt in the Eastern Circle that further efforts towards the more general introduction of these particular exercises in schools are not likely to prove successful.

3. The essential character required in physical exercises intended for boys, in order that they may help the growth and strengthening of the body, and counteract the evil effects of exclusive mental application, are that they should afford mild and intermittent exercise, for sufficiently long periods, of all the principal muscles of the body instead of only limited sets of them; also that they should be engaged in with eagerness and pleasure and not be of the nature of task work. These conditions are very well satisfied by "games," such as cricket, foot-ball, and many of the principal country games, which are very largely engaged in voluntarily by the pupils of most schools. These games have the great advantage of training pupils to the very useful and necessary bodily accomplishments of running, jumping, pelting or striking with good aim, and also in quickness of observation and of muscular action and in holding the breath. They have the further advantage of training the boys to act in concert with others, to play a part assigned to one for the furtherance of a common object, and to obey commands with promptitude.

4. The simple exercises of running, jumping, vaulting with a bar, pelting or throwing weights at objects placed at varying distances are also very suitable for adoption along with the games mentioned above, specially in the case of little boys. For these exercises no apparatus worth the name is required, and if the teachers remain present when the boys are at play to give necessary directions and to settle disputes, no special *gymnastic* master will be needed.

5. These games and exercises have, for the reasons stated, been considered at the Conference as being preferable to, or more deserving of encouragement than, exercises on the horizontal bar, parallel bar, &c.

6. It has also been thought desirable to recommend dumb-bell exercise and drill, which, together with some system (similar to the German system of Dr. Ling) of movements of the trunk and limbs, symmetrical for both the right and left sides, are calculated not only to remove the objection that is sometimes urged against games, viz., that they favour the development only of the lower limbs and of those of the right side, but also to provide some uniform compulsory exercise for all pupils, including those to whom even the games and other exercises mentioned above may not prove attractive. These exercises will, however, require special teachers, but one such teacher may attend several schools by rotation, until some teachers in those schools may learn the exercises sufficiently to teach them to the pupils. The cost of employing such teachers will therefore not be so high as to prevent school managers, who may understand their importance, from incurring the necessary outlay.

7. Of the different forms of physical exercise mentioned above, running and jumping and the simple kinds of country games would be suitable for little boys in the lowest classes of High English schools, corresponding in age with pupils of primary schools. Jumping, vaulting and the more complicated kinds of country games would be suitable for boys of the 5th, 4th and 3rd classes, corresponding in age with the pupils of middle schools; and the complicated country games, cricket and foot-ball, would be suitable for the higher classes of High English schools. Simple movements at word of command, dumb-bell exercise and drill, may, when special teachers can be appointed to give instruction in them, be adopted for all pupils, except those of the lowest classes, divided into batches of nearly equal height.

8. The next important feature of the system recorded in the Resolutions is the holding of annual examinations in proficiency in physical exercises. If sufficient money to be given in prizes can be raised at those district head-quarters where candidates assemble for the Entrance examination, the best time for holding the annual meeting would be immediately after the Entrance examination is over, and it may be held, if possible, under the same superintendence. Similar examinations may be held, when games and exercises are systematically adopted in the more important middle class schools, at district or sub-divisional head-quarters and other centres for middle class examinations, to which meetings boys from the corresponding classes of High English schools in the neighbourhood may also be sent to compete.

9. But independently of these general competitions at examination centres, there ought to be an annual meeting for each Entrance school (and also for schools of other classes where systematic physical training may be adopted) immediately after the annual examination for promotions.

10. Such details as the classification of exercises in groups for the purpose of assigning marks—the classification of pupils at the annual competitions into batches of about equal age and height—the methods to be followed in allotting marks and in finding the average number of marks obtained by each candidate after a certain number of trials at each distinct kind of exercise, and so forth—may at first be left to be settled by the head-master or the Superintendent at the annual competitions. After the system of holding annual competitions has been in force for some time, it may be desirable to adopt some general rules regarding the above points.

11. The last point to be noticed in this connection is the holding of daily exercises at the school during one hour in the middle of the day, and the consequent lengthening of the period for which schools sit, from 5, as at present, to 6 or 5½ hours. At present *after school hours* is generally the time allotted to physical exercises; but not only boys coming from a distance, but also all others, feel a very strong temptation, after the school breaks, to go home, along with the teachers and other pupils. With very few exceptions, all schools sit continuously for about five hours at present, and while most teachers have one hour of recreation during the period, the pupils are made to remain confined for the whole period and are given no opportunity to walk about in the open air with freedom, except where boys take leave for a very short time on some pretext or other, or steal out of the class room unobserved, and then give themselves an unauthorised recreation. Such cases, as may easily be understood, occur frequently to the detriment of discipline and study. In consequence of this system of continual confinement, boys feel so hungry and exhausted when the school breaks that it is very doubtful whether injury instead of good

is not done to them by being kept in that condition for physical exercise. From these considerations, the introduction of one hour of recreation for boys to take luncheon and physical exercise after three hours of continuous study, to be followed by a further period of two or one-and-half hours of study, seems to be most desirable.

12. Apart from the necessity for allowing pupils a certain interval for luncheon and relaxation the allotment of an hour for exercise during the middle of the day will be attended with this great advantage, that the exercises will be held in the presence of the entire body of pupils and of the teachers, who will thus have an opportunity, and for whom it ought to be prescribed as a duty, to teach and superintend the games and exercises. This will give a very healthy and strong stimulus to the pupils to join in the exercises, and they will do so with that amount of earnestness and excitement without which physical exercises are not beneficial, and to the absence of which the gymnastic exercises now held in some schools after school hours are of such a lifeless and compulsory character.

13. The only objection to such an arrangement will be on the part of the teachers, who will have to devote more time to the school than they now do. But when the necessity of recognizing physical exercise as an important branch of school education is clearly understood by the superior teachers, their sense of responsibility for the welfare of their charge is likely to remove the objection on their part. If, however, in the case of any of the lower teachers, who may now be making up for the smallness of their salary by means of private tuition, the attendance at school for an additional hour should really cause any hardship, it may be removed by such local arrangements as may be found necessary; but such cases are likely to be very rare.

14. It is not likely that there will be any objection on the part of the boys' guardians to schools being held for six instead of five hours. All Government schools in the Eastern Circle used to be held for six hours before, and there were no complaints on that account. What the six hours of school-time are to be, whether from 10 to 4 or 11 to 5, will depend upon the season and upon local circumstances. Or perhaps it may be better to prescribe the period from 10-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. for all seasons and places.

15. The objection based upon the supposed injurious consequences of boys running about in the sun and rain during the middle of the day is not a reasonable one. There will be the teachers to decide on what days, on account of a very hot sun in April or May, or continuous rain, the boys are not to be allowed to go out in the open air during the recreation hour. It has also to be considered, what many guardians of little boys do not understand, that such injury as may be done to the health of boys by their running about in the sun and rain, under the excitement of play, cannot be so great as that caused by their sitting, every day throughout the year, for four or five hours continuously in the class-room, engaged in work requiring more or less close application of the mind.

SECTION V.—*Routine of Work.*

25. The head-master is to have at least one hour each day for the supervision of the different classes, which work should not be interfered with by office work. He should during that hour go over the different classes, and note specially the methods of teaching followed by the teachers, and give such directions as may be necessary.

26. With a view to avoid the want of sufficient acquaintance with the pupils individually, on the part of the masters, their work should be so divided that one master may not have to teach in too many classes, especially in the lower ones. The lower classes should, as far as possible, be placed under individual teachers, attending to all or most of the subjects of study. Such teachers are to be considered as being in charge of their respective classes, and they should consider themselves responsible for the entire working of the classes in regard to progress of study, conduct of the boys in the play-ground, and discipline in general. This of course does not apply to Pandits or Maulavis.

27. The routine is to be so arranged that those teachers who have work in different classes may each have to attend to his own class in the first hour.

28. Hours should be separately allotted for dictation, translation, and composition, instead of these subjects being grouped together with literature.

29. The studies are to be so arranged that the pupils on coming up to a new class may not have to begin, at the same time, all the new subjects that they may have to take up during the course of the year.

30. The session is to be divided into three parts: *First*, from February to the summer vacation in the middle of May, about 3½ months; *second*, from the end of the summer vacation in the middle of June, to the Pujah vacation in the middle of October, about 4 months; *third*, from the end of the Pujah vacation in the middle of November, to the time of the annual examinations in January, about 2 months. The third of the above divisions is to be devoted entirely to revision. During the first two periods new studies are to be proceeded with, along with such revision as may have to be gone through for the weekly examinations.

31. The weekly examinations are to be held in all the classes on Saturdays throughout the year, except immediately before the annual examination.

32. The answers of the boys at the weekly examinations, and other exercises on paper, in the higher classes, should, as a rule, be examined and corrected by teachers out of school hours and returned to the boys in the class.

All glaring or unusual mistakes made by boys, and the corrections made by the teacher, as also the answers that may be considered particularly good, should be read out to the class. The head-master should, during his hour of inspection, examine some of the exercises of the pupils as corrected by the teachers, to see if that work has been carefully and properly done.

33. Routines for the studies of the different classes should be settled once for all at the beginning of each session, and they should not, if possible, be altered during the session, so that the responsibility in regard to the teaching of the various subjects may be attached to individual teachers, and their work for the session may be judged by the results of the annual examination.

Explanatory Notes.

1. *Resolution* 25.—One hour of the head-master's time is proposed to be set apart for actual inspection of the different classes. This is a most important part of the head-master's duty, but in many schools, specially under young and inexperienced head-masters, this part of their duty is almost entirely lost sight of. Such inspection is important, not only because it enables the head-master to judge of the work done by the subordinate teachers and to prevent neglect of duty on their part, but also because it is calculated to give rise to discussions between the head-master and other teachers as to the best methods of teaching different subjects, or in regard to such particular measures as may be necessary in the case of specially backward or intelligent boys. Discussions as to the reasons, such as illness, wilful neglect, influence of bad company, etc., on account of which good boys lapse into the condition of backward ones, are also very important. A personal acquaintance with all or most of the pupils on the part of the head-master is, moreover, nearly as important as such acquaintance on the part of the class teacher.

2. Though the work of writing up the books of the school is delegated either to the clerk or to some subordinate teacher, still it is the head-master who is primarily responsible for that work being properly performed. For this it is important that the head-master should constantly examine how this work is done. Where there is not a sufficient number of teachers to allow of the head-master's having a separate hour for such office work, he will necessarily have to do it either during part of the recreation hour or out of school hours. For all these reasons it is very desirable that instead of young men fresh from College, experienced elderly teachers should be appointed as head-masters.

3. *Resolution* 26.—There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the question as to whether teachers should be entrusted with particular classes or with particular subjects in different classes. The advantage of the former system is that the personal relation between the teacher and his pupils is greatly strengthened, and his influence for good in respect of character and discipline is greatly increased. The advantage of the latter system is that teachers acquire a special aptitude for teaching the particular subjects to which their attention is confined, also that teachers may be employed to teach those subjects only for which they may be particularly fitted. It was decided at the Conference that the former method should be followed as much as possible in the lower, and the latter method in the higher classes.

Section VI.—*On certain points relating to methods of teaching.*

34. A boy becomes better acquainted with a language by reading a large quantity from a comparatively easy book than by reading a small quantity from a difficult one. Therefore it should be the aim of a teacher to make his class go over a sufficiently large number of pages of the text-book in English, which ought to be of a rather easy character.

35. It is of very great importance that pupils should, at first, be made familiar with the ordinary forms of expression in English, in which the meanings of phrases and sentences come out of the ordinary meanings of the words composing them: which forms of expression, in fact, constitute the groundwork of a language. Idiomatic expressions, *i.e.*, those phrases of which the meaning is different from what would follow from the words composing them, should be taught *after* the pupils have acquired a thorough knowledge of the ordinary methods of expression. It is therefore necessary that for beginners only such readers should be selected as do not contain many idiomatic expressions.

36. Along with the teaching of reading lessons in the lowest classes, the teacher should frame easy sentences with words and phrases of which the meanings may be known to the pupils, and set those sentences for translation into the vernacular, at first orally and afterwards in writing on slates. The teacher should also propose plain sentences in the vernacular for translation by the pupils into English in the same manner. Such translation exercises should be given frequently and in large numbers, and continued up to the higher classes.

37. Original composition in the higher classes should at first be confined to narratives or detailed descriptions relating to such ordinary objects and phenomena as the pupils may be perfectly familiar with. Composition exercises should be small in quantity, but all exercises should be carefully examined by the teacher.

38. The teaching of English in the lowest classes should be entrusted to teachers of superior position, or otherwise better qualified for the purpose than those lower teachers or Pandits to whom the teaching of the other subjects may be entrusted.

39. The pupils ought to be taught to write script letters immediately after they learn the alphabet, and by means of constant correction from the beginning, they should be habituated to write a neat and legible hand. It does not seem necessary that much time should be devoted to the exercise of writing large round hand between couples of rules; for boys may, immediately after they can write the letters separately, be easily made to write in the ordinary form, the letters being only a little larger at the beginning and gradually reduced in size with practice.

40. Spelling should be taught to beginners almost entirely by means of reading, copying, and dictation exercises, instead of boys being made to try to get by heart, by means of frequent repetition, the letters that constitute each syllable or word. The sounds of English letters and syllables cannot generally be correctly represented by means of the letters of the Bengali language. These letters should not, therefore, be used in teaching spelling. Copious dictation exercises from the reading lessons taught in the class should be given daily, or as often as practicable, in all the lower classes up to the 4th. In order to habituate Indian pupils to the pronunciation of English words, in which consonant combinations occur much more largely than in the Indian vernaculars, it is necessary that the pupils should be made to read, over and over, long lists of detached words, by way of learning spelling, in preference to the system of dispensing with such spelling exercises, and trying to teach spelling principally by means of reading lessons. Attempts should be made to enable the pupils, by making them read lists of words of analogous spelling and sound, to catch the broad general principles of pronunciation of ordinary syllables and words.

41. Pupils should be habituated, from a very early stage, to find meanings of words from the dictionary and to make out the purport of sentences from such meanings of words. This is a very important and beneficial exercise; it necessitates exercise of judgment in selecting from the various meanings of a word the one that is appropriate in the sentence; and it quickly familiarizes pupils with the ordinary methods of expressing ideas. Such exercise is entirely wanting when pupils get by heart the meanings of words and sentences from "meaning books" and "keys," which are also sometimes very carelessly written, and give rise to wrong impressions in the pupils' minds. The same remarks apply to "note books" and "epitomes" intended for the use of the higher classes. The use of these books ought therefore to be discouraged as much as possible, and boys made to write their own "meaning books" from the dictionary, and "note-books" from what they may gather from the teacher, and "epitomes" from a study of the original books, careful selection of facts, and statement of those facts in correct and compact sentences.

42. In grammar, geography, history, &c., any book that may be introduced should be finished in one or more classes, instead of the pupils having to take up a new book each year and to read only the first portion of it, without coming up to the end of any one of those books.

43. For teaching English grammar such text-books should be selected as may follow the recent nomenclature (as used in Bain's grammar), but which many contain only the broad general rules expressed in simple language, without discussion of principles, and also have copious examples and exercises.

44. Boys should from the beginning be taught to distinguish the different parts of speech among the words they meet with in their reading lessons, only one part of speech (such as noun, adjective, verb, &c.) being taken up at a time.

45. In teaching subjects in which accuracy of expression is of essential importance, as in the case of the definitions of geometry, grammar, &c., attention should, in the first instance, be paid to make the pupils practically acquainted with the objects defined, accuracy of expression being left to be acquired afterwards by getting the definitions by heart.

46. Preliminary figure-drawing, and the use of the ruler and compass or thread, should be taught before beginning geometry.

47. In teaching geography the first thing to be done is to make the pupils acquainted, on the map, with the places mentioned either in any day's lesson, or in any particular well-defined portion of the book. The text is

to be gone over and lists of places got by heart afterwards. Pointing out places on the map, as well as map-drawing and putting in places on skeleton maps, should also be practised as much as possible. The best among the maps drawn by each of the pupils should be preserved for exhibition.

48. The history and the geography of Bengal in detail, of which the students of Entrance schools in Eastern Bengal are generally ignorant, should be taught in some of the lower classes.

49. In teaching history to beginners the text should, in the first place, be gone over as in the case of reading lessons; and the facts contained in each day's lesson, or in any well-defined portion of the book, should be stated by the teacher in the form of a narrative in the vernacular. Questions should then be asked to the pupils, and they should also answer them, in the vernacular, until the teacher is satisfied that the pupils are thoroughly acquainted with the facts. It is only *after* this that questions should be asked, and the pupils exercised in giving the answers, through the medium of English.

50. Bengali should be taught as second language exclusively in the 6th and lower classes, and Sanskrit and Bengali should be taught simultaneously in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes, Sanskrit alone being taught in the 1st and 2nd classes. The same principle is to be adopted with regard to Persian and Urdu, if possible.

51. Country methods of expressing money and weight, and the artifices for working examples in wages, prices and interest, as well as the special processes of mental calculation, should be taught in the lower classes of High English schools. As soon as the pupils finish the compound rules, they should be thoroughly exercised in solving questions in prices, wages, interest, &c. with the help of those rules, in accordance with the method in ordinary use in this country, which is described as the *unitary method* in recent editions of English treatises on arithmetic.

52. In the first three classes conversation between the teachers and the pupils, and among the pupils themselves, should be held, as far as possible, in English.

53. It is of very great importance that boys should be trained from the beginning to the habit of revising what they write in working exercises or in answering examination questions. It should be impressed upon the minds of the pupils that it is disrespectful to the teacher or the examiner if a boy presents his work with such mistakes in it as he could have easily corrected upon revision.

54. In working exercises in the class, slates should be used in all the classes up to at least the 4th class.

55. The system of changing places ought to be adopted in all classes up to at least the 4th class. A record of such changes should be kept in such form as may be considered suitable by the head-master. In all classes, in which places are changed, the desks used by the boys should be placed behind them.

56. There can be no doubt of the fact that geometry, arithmetic, history and geography can be best taught through the medium of the vernacular of the pupils. But the University requires the examination in these subjects to be in English. Hence the question, which it is really important to consider, is whether teaching these subjects at first through the vernacular, and afterwards in English, is really more effective and expeditious than teaching them through the English from the beginning; also whether any advantage that the former system may have over the latter would not be more than neutralized by the loss of such advantage to progress in English as the latter method may be supposed to possess. As very few teachers and guardians of boys in Eastern Bengal have had any experience of the system of placing Entrance schools upon a vernacular basis, it is considered desirable that no definite opinion be expressed, one way or the other, on the subject at this Conference, in order that head-masters may have full liberty to adopt whichever of the two methods mentioned above they may choose, so that there may be a sufficient amount of experience gained on the subject.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The above Resolutions are not intended to furnish a complete set of rules for teaching the various subjects, but they relate to certain points in which the present practice in many schools is defective, about which there is some difference of opinion among experienced teachers, or to which many teachers do not seem to have paid sufficient attention.

2. Whether or not the progress of the pupils in their studies is satisfactory and sufficiently expeditious depends almost entirely upon the methods adopted by the teacher in imparting instruction to them. It is not at all sufficient that the teacher should only know the subjects of instruction, but he should also be thoroughly familiar with the different methods of imparting instruction suitable to children of various ages and capacities, so as to be able to secure complete attention on the part of the pupils, and excite curiosity in their minds for the subjects of study, as also a strong desire to learn them. Without familiarity with those methods a teacher is not able to impart instruction in the most pleasant and profitable manner.

3. The primary and most natural method, for the teacher to acquire a knowledge of the best systems of teaching various subjects, is no doubt intelligent observation and experience in actual class-teaching; and this is the way in which some of our best teachers have acquired their power as efficient instructors. But the process is necessarily slow and in many cases ineffective. Hence it is of the utmost importance that the teacher should, from the beginning, acquaint himself with the results, as to the best methods of teaching the different subjects, of the experience of previous teachers, as embodied in approved works on the art of teaching: also that he should, while doing his own work of teaching in the class, scrupulously adhere to those methods of instruction, and intelligently adopt such modifications as the circumstances under which he has to work may require.

4. *Resolutions* 34, 35, *and* 41.—The ordinary forms of expression in a language are learnt by young children by the same forms being heard or seen by them repeatedly in the ordinary course of conversation or reading. This is entirely the case in respect of a learner's mother tongue. In respect of a foreign language also, this is by far a more comprehensive and effective method than that of making the learner get by heart particular expressions and their meanings in set phrases in the vernacular. The proper test of the success with which a Reader is taught is not merely that the pupil is able to say the meaning of every expression read in vernacular sentences got by heart, but also the far more important one as to the extent to which the exercises he has gone through in reading the book have made him able to understand with ease other books of the same kind not read before. The growth of this last-mentioned power is greatly favoured by the pupils being made to read large quantities of easy matter, finding out, with only such assistance as may be absolutely needed, the purport of the sentences read, from the meanings of unknown words gathered by themselves from the dictionary, and expressing that purport in their own language. This method is, therefore, considerably more quick and effective than that of making the pupils read a difficult book and laboriously get by heart the meaning of each new word, and that of each sentence, in set phrases in the vernacular, either got by heart from a meaning book or dictated by the teacher.

5. It is desirable also to counteract an impression that seems to prevail among a number of young teachers, to the effect that the more the pupils can be made familiar with idiomatic and more or less out-of-the-way expressions from the beginning, the better. The effect of this impression in the minds of the teachers is often very unpleasantly shown in the use, even by their grown-up pupils, of out-of-the-way or idiomatic expressions in places where they are most inappropriate. There seems to be a sort of belief among many of those pupils that the expression of ideas by means of simple and ordinary words is rather commonplace and not possessing the character of *fine writing*. The above mentioned impression itself seems to have arisen from the undue importance attached to certain books of "keys," "hints," etc., which have come to be regarded by some teachers as having superseded the ordinary methods of learning the language.

6. *Resolutions* 43 *and* 44.—By "recent nomenclature" is meant the changes that have been introduced in respect of the names and classification of the parts of speech, pronouns, tenses of verbs, etc., by Bain and others. The discussion and enunciation of principles contained in Bain's larger and smaller grammars are, no doubt, valuable to very advanced students, but they have been found by experience to be generally beyond the comprehension of young boys in this country, and not calculated to teach them the broad general rules of English Grammar as a foundation for a correct knowledge of the English language. Moreover, the rules as given in Bain's Grammars are not quite so simple, and the examples not at all sufficiently copious, as in the earlier Grammars by Lennie, Hiley, &c., which were largely used in this country before the introduction of Bain's Grammars. The nomenclature in these earlier Grammars, however, is not the same as that introduced by Bain, which appears to be recognised and adopted by the University examiners. It is therefore necessary that boys, especially in the lower classes, should be taught grammar from such books as may contain Bain's nomenclature, while the definitions and rules may be as simple and the exercises as copious (or more) as in the treatises by Lennie, Hiley, &c.

7. *Resolution* 48.—As a consequence perhaps of the fact that a particular knowledge of the history and geography of Bengal is not required at the Entrance examination, these two subjects are as a rule very much neglected in the High English schools in this quarter. It is of the utmost importance that this defect should be remedied. For a boy receiving a liberal education, an intimate acquaintance with the history and geography of his own country or province is not only a desirable accomplishment, but an absolute necessity.

8. It is a recognised principle in the art of education, though that principle is not much observed in our schools, that the proper method of teaching geography, as well as history, to young children is to "begin at home and gradually to widen the circle." The first lesson in geography and on the use of maps should be on the school room and then on its neighbourhood; the district should come next, to be followed by the division, and by other districts and divisions of the province. It is only after the geography of Bengal has thus been thoroughly mastered that the attention of school-boys in this province should be directed to other parts of India, and then to other countries and continents. A similar course is desirable for history.

9. The practical defects of neglecting the detailed geography of Bengal in our schools are apparent in the case of those who are familiar with the names and situation of such places as Patagonia, Cotapaxi, Timbucto, Kamtzkatcha, or of such rivers as the Congo, Potomac, or the Obe, but who would consider Sarun, Singbhoom, Tezpur, Netrakona, or Chandpur as strange and distant places, and have no idea of the situation of such rivers as the Rupnarayan, Mayurâkhi, Atrai, Areal Khan, Barák, or Karnafuli. The misehief is that persons so educated, when they become teachers or managers of schools, regard a knowledge of the former class of places as considerably more important and more necessary for young pupils to acquire than that of places of the latter class, with which they are themselves unfamiliar.

10. But it is needless to point out that a knowledge of the first-named set of places is of use only in passing the examinations or in comprehending newspaper notices regarding them in after life; while a detailed knowledge of the geography of one's own province is of the utmost practical use in connection with the affairs of life. Natives of one part of Bengal have themselves to go to other parts of Bengal or have their friends residing in those places; with the people of various districts they have to enter into business connections or relations of various other kinds; natives of various districts in Behar are engaged as domestic servants in large numbers in Bengal, but it will not be too much to say that very few of the employers have any idea of the exact places from which those servants come, or have sufficient knowledge to trace those servants to their homes if they happen to run away.

11. If a native of the Dacca or Chittogong Division has to go to any place in Maldah, Chota Nagpur, or Midnapur; or if an inhabitant of Northern Bengal has to go to Orissa or Chittagong; or if a native of the Presidency or Burdwan Division has to go to Nilphamari, Tangail, Brahmanbaria, Feni, or Noakholly, his very unfamiliarity with these names imparts to them almost a dismal character in his imagination, and

makes him feel in terror and despair as if he was being sent to a place from which he had very little chance of coming back.

12. The want of a thorough knowledge of the geography of a country among its people produces very narrow and sectional views in the minds of those living in different parts of it, and seriously hinders the growth of that sentiment of unity and fellow-feeling which ought to animate the people living in one and the same country.

13. *Resolution* 51.—One very unsatisfactory feature of the system in which arithmetic is at present taught to the students of most of the High English schools in Eastern Bengal, is the neglect to teach young boys the excellent methods universally followed in this country, by which money, weight, &c., are expressed by a few symbols; and the very simple and effective formulas of *Subhankar* for solving questions in prices, wages, etc., mentally; as also the methods by which mental calculations in respect of simple abstract numbers are preformed by people in connection with bazar and zemindari amounts. The defect appears to be due to the fact that even in the lowest classes of High schools young boys, who have had no patsala training or home training in the country methods, are taught arithmetic under the European system, and from text-books in English in which the country methods find no place. Hence the recommendation made in the Resolution, as to the necessity of teaching country methods of arithmetic and mental calculation, is one of very great importance.

14. It seems necessary to remark in this connexion that many teachers seem to make the mistake of supposing that the processes of mental calculation are not different from those of written calculation; and of asking boys questions to be answered orally after teaching them only the ordinary rules for written calculation. This is a great mistake and a great hinderance to the progress of boys in mental calculation. Teachers who are good mental calculators themselves, or otherwise know what the special rules for mental calculation are, are able to take up their pupils to a very high state of proficiency in mental calculation. Such sums, for instance, as multiplying 542 by 84 are by no means very difficult exercises in mental calculation by pupils trained up in the special rules of mental arithmetic. Expert boys in many of our good patsalas are able to work such sums.

15. *Resolution* 54.—Of late years a practice has been growing among the students of our High schools of giving up the use of slates and making use of paper even in their daily exercises at school in arithmetic, translation etc. This practice is injurious for several reasons.

16. The habit of boys carefully revising what they write is one of very great importance. Such habit of revision cannot be formed unless boys are able to rub off and re-write their exercises over and over, which they can do only on a slate, but which is impossible on paper.

17. Mistakes can only be blotted, but not effaced, on paper; such blots remaining here and there among the working greatly increase the chance of commission of fresh mistakes, and hinder the growth of a sense of neatness and of regularity or symmetry of statement.

18. It is only by rubbing off and re-writing their workings over and over that boys can discover for themselves the best methods of arranging them, or the most correct forms in which to state their answers. Constant trials in this manner can alone impress those methods and forms in the minds of the pupils.

19. Writing correctly off-hand, *i.e.*, thinking out a whole sentence or an entire process in mathematics, all the corrections and changes being made mentally, before anything is committed to writing, is possible only for students who are considerably more advanced than the pupils of Entrance schools. Such habit of correct writing can best be acquired only by a very large amount of practice in revising over and over what is written.

20. Even if boys up to the highest class in an Entrance school work their exercises in the class on slates, the necessary habit of answering questions on paper at examinations may be very well acquired by practice at the weekly examinations.

21. Teachers whose attention is drawn to the evil effects of little boys writing their exercises on paper sometimes contend that the exercises worked on paper are useful for reference at the time of revision for examinations. But those who say so do not seem to have observed that the books or loose papers in which the boys write their exercises are kept in such a slovenly manner that any reference to them afterwards is entirely out of the question.

22. The practice of writing exercises on paper seems to have arisen from a sort of false sense of dignity in boys reading in English schools, who feel ambitious of copying what the students of colleges do, and who feel it derogatory to use slates like boys of vernacular schools and patsalas. Such a spirit is often allowed to grow unchecked by young teachers who cannot see why the practice of writing exercises on paper, which they followed in the college, should be unsuitable for boys in the lower classes of Entrance schools.

23. *Resolution* 56.—One of the arguments urged by those who are against the system of placing Entrance schools upon a vernacular basis is that the study of history, geography, and mathematics through the vernacular retards the acquisition of a knowledge of the English language, which is of much greater importance than any other subject of study. This objection may be considered as groundless, because there is no doubt that boys are able to master what they have to learn in history, geography, and mathematics much more speedily and effectively if they learn those subjects in their vernacular than through the English language. The time and labour thus saved may very easily be devoted to a more thorough study of the English language.

24. The second objection urged by them seems, however, to be more reasonable. It is to the effect that when an Entrance school is placed upon a vernacular basis, it requires a longer time for a student to come up from the beginning to the Entrance Examination than if he had read in an entirely English school. The loss of one or two years which the former system entails is really objectionable. It seems to be due to the fact that, as the University does not allow a candidate to answer questions in history, geography, or mathematics in the vernacular, the students of a school placed upon the vernacular basis have at first to learn those subjects in the vernacular, and then to go over the same ground in English, in order to prepare themselves for answering questions in those subjects in the English language. So long as the University does not change the present rule, the real question for consideration is whether the study of those subjects at first in the vernacular, and then in English, is really more effective and expeditious than if those subjects were learnt in English from the beginning. It was felt at the Conference that there has not yet been sufficient experience in the matter in the Eastern Circle to enable the members to express any decided opinion on the subject. The matter has therefore been left open.

Section VII.—*Periodical Examinations and Class Promotions.*

57. The annual and other examinations should, as a rule, be held in writing in the first four classes.

58. It is desirable that one uniform system of rules should be observed in all schools with regard to promotion from class to class. The following pass marks are recommended for adoption:—In English, 25 per cent. in the 2nd,

3rd, and 4th classes, and 30 per cent. in the lower classes; in Mathematics 20 per cent. in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, and 25 per cent. in the rest; in the second language and in History and Geography, 20 per cent. in all the classes; and in aggregate 25 per cent. in all the classes.

59. The relative importance of different subjects, as determined by the maximum number of marks to be allotted at the annual examinations to each subject, should be the same as that fixed by the University for the Entrance Examination. No deviation from this rule is to be allowed without the sanction of superior authorities.

60. A boy who does not get promotion from a class for three years should not be allowed to remain in the school any more; exceptions being made, in particular cases, for continued illness or such other cause.

61. It is desirable that the test examination of Entrance candidates and the annual examination of higher classes of all schools situated at one place or at contiguous places, should be held by the same questions and by the same examiners, and efforts should be made by the head-masters of such schools to bring about these arrangements.

Explanatory Notes.

1. *Resolution* 58.—The greater difficulty of a written examination is the reason why it has been thought expedient to fix a lower percentage of marks for promotion in the higher than in the lower classes.

Section VIII.—*Library.*

62. The library should have a collection of (1) text-books, not merely those used, but also as many others of the same character as possible; (2) reference books; (3) books on education; (4) large atlases and illustrated books on natural history and geographical subjects; (5) illustrated juvenile books of an entertaining and instructive nature, such as tales of a moral character, biographies, travels and adventures, classic tales, nursery tales, books on games and sports, etc.; (6) books on popular science, history, geography, and standard novels. Books unconnected with the kind of education given in High schools should not be purchased except with the special permission of superior authorities.

63. All books received as presents by head-masters in their official capacity should be duly made over to the library and entered in the lists.

64. All account books, registers, etc., used up should be neatly re-bound, if necessary, and placed in the library and duly entered in the library lists.

65. Useless books, maps, and furniture should be sold off by auction once a year with the sanction of superior authorities.

66. A complete list of books in the library, classified according to subjects, and of maps and furniture belonging to the school, is to be printed once every five years; and a copy of it should be sent to the office of the Inspector of Schools or other superior authority with the Annual Report each year. A list of books lost or destroyed, and a similar list for maps and articles of furniture, should also be sent up at the same time.

67. Copies of the printed list of library books should be freely circulated among the teachers and the pupils.

68. Boys should be encouraged to use library books, especially those of reference and the juvenile books. The librarian should be in attendance for an additional half-hour either before or after school hours.

69. Rooms should be provided where boys may sit and read out of school hours. Suitable periodical literature should also be provided for boys.

70. Two prizes in books are to be given each year for essay-writing on any subject (historical, literary, or relating to ordinary natural objects and phenomena or to industrial operations) to be chosen by the boys from amongst some ten proposed by the head-master at the beginning of the year, and got up by the boys by the study of library books out of school hours, and in addition to their class studies. These prizes are to be competed for by the boys of the first and second classes, and the examination is to be held before the summer vacation.

71. The teachers are to be encouraged to read books on education. If any teacher is desirous of having a certificate of the knowledge of the art of teaching from the Inspector, countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction, he may offer himself for examination in the subject.

72. The extent to which library books are used by masters and students should be mentioned in the head-master's Annual Report.

73. Books lent out should on no account be allowed to be kept by boys for more than ten days, and by others for more than one month. Books returned after such periods may be taken again.

74. Before the school closes for each of the two long vacations in the year, all the books lent out of the library should be called in, and the books in the library, as well as maps and furniture, should be compared with the lists.

Explanatory Notes.

1. *Resolution* 62.—It is desirable expressly to restrict the purchase of library books only to those which may be useful in consideration of the interests of the school. There have been instances in which some former head-masters of zillah schools purchased such books for the library as were interesting only to themselves, or useful to them in preparing for some special examination. Thus for the library of one of the zillah schools of the Eastern Circle "Kent's Commentary on the American Law" was purchased by a former Head Master, who was then preparing for the Pleadership Examination.

2. *Resolutions* 66 *and* 67.—It is important that the list of books in the library of a school should be printed and largely circulated among its teachers and students in order to excite an interest or curiosity in their minds to read some of those books; otherwise the teachers or pupils cannot know what books are contained in the library without such troublesome search or enquiry as few would ordinarily be inclined to make, the result being that they do not generally know whether there are any books in the library, the study of which might be profitable or interesting to them.

3. *Resolution* 71.—This proposal was adopted at the Conference with a view to hold out an inducement to teachers to read books on education, until some general system of Teachership Examination should be adopted for the whole Province. Any teacher holding such a certificate will no doubt have a great advantage over other teachers. A list of such books on the art of teaching, as the writer of these notes is acquainted with, is given in Appendix III.

Section IX.—*Debating or Literary Clubs.*

75. There should be a debating or literary club in connection with each High school, consisting of all the teachers and the pupils of the first three classes, for the reading of essays written by the pupils, discussion on points arising out of the subject-matter of those essays, and for the delivery of lectures by teachers or by other persons interested in the welfare of the school.

76. The subjects taken up for essay-writing, discussion, and lectures should be such as might be calculated to help the moral and intellectual development of the pupils, and to create in their minds an interest for useful subjects of study, as well as to cultivate habits of methodical discussion and formal speaking. Such meetings are to be held at least twice a month after the Saturday half holiday or other convenient times. All the proceedings should be in English, and all business conducted in accordance with bye-laws framed, in the first instance, by the head-master, and subsequently modified, if necessary, by resolutions passed at meetings of the club.

77. The head-master is to be ex-officio President of the club. He, or in his absence some other teacher specially deputed by him, should preside at the meetings.

78. An account of the proceedings of the club, with special mention of the amount of interest taken by the different teachers in those proceedings, is to form part of the head-master's Annual Report.

Explanatory Notes.

1. *Resolution* 77.—It is of special importance that either the head-master or some teacher specially qualified for the purpose should always remain present at the meetings of the boys in order to direct the proceedings to really useful channels, and to prevent discussion among the pupils from degenerating into mere wrangling. A very large amount of useful work, specially in the direction of moral training, can be be done by a properly qualified teacher taking a genuine interest in the matter.

Section X.—*Moral Training and Discipline.*

79. Moral instruction should not be given only in abstract propositions, but should be illustrated by concrete instances, such as passing events, tales, historical events, and so forth.

80. It is of the utmost importance that boys should be carefully trained from the beginning to habits of order, regularity and neatness, and of prompt attention and obedience to commands.

81. Regularity of attendance is also of great importance. It is secured better by constant enquiry as to the reasons for each boy's absence than by the imposition of fine or other punishment.

82. The growth of the very objectionable habit of boys looking at each other's slates or paper when working exercises in the class, or at the time of examination, should be prevented from the very beginning.

83. Pupils should be encouraged as much as possible to conform to those old methods of respectful salutation, and of behaviour towards superiors, which generally prevail in the country.

84. Conduct-registers are to be kept according to the system in force in the Eastern Circle, which includes the instructions contained in the Circulars of the Director of Public Instruction on the subject. The details of the system, as described in the Circular of the Inspector of Schools, are given in Appendix II.

85. Each head-master is to prepare some bye-rules with regard to the conduct of boys, discipline, &c., for his school, and to have them printed and circulated among the teachers and students after they have been sanctioned by superior authorities.

86. The teachers of a school should meet periodically to discuss questions connected with moral training, discipline, and methods of teaching, and questions relating to the propriety or impropriety of different courses of conduct on the part of pupils ought to be frequently discussed at meetings of the school debating or literary club.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The sole object of moral training is the formation of the character of the pupils. Mere intellectual information in regard to theories of right and wrong, or to the merit or demerit of actions quite remote from the actual daily life and practical duties of pupils, has very little influence on the formation of the character of pupils. The first principles of morality, involving the divine or the utilitarian sanction, are best taught, as philosophical principles, only to advanced pupils; they are not of much practical use for young pupils.

2. The most effectual and powerful influence in the moral training of pupils is the character of the teacher himself. There is a powerful tendency in pupils unconsciously to adopt the habits of thought and action of the teacher.

3. The best method of impressing the minds of young pupils with a sense of right or wrong in respect of actions, and of producing inclination or disinclination in their minds for actions of the one or the other character, is the vivid portrayal of the consequences of actions, as in the story of the boy crying out "The wolf, the wolf!"

4. Another most effectual means for the formation of the character of young pupils is to excite and develope in their minds a sense of self-respect such as might produce a natural repugnance to doing those actions, even with the possibility of keeping them secret, which may have the chance of being looked upon with disapproval by themselves at any future time, or by people of respectable character.

5. One of the best friends of the people of this country, and one of the highest authorities on education, is said to have once remarked that the greatest defect in the Indian character is the "want of backbone." This means the absence of energetic application and of persistent effort in the pursuit of any laudable object deliberately adopted as worthy of being attained, and the liability of being deterred from any worthy enterprise by the appearance of difficulties, which, though easily conquerable if met with sufficient determination, are magnified in the imagination as insuperable; also a spirit of ready resignation, and a too easy acquiescence in wrong or injury done to oneself or to one's connections. No moral education of boys in this country can be said to be complete or effective unless sufficient endeavour be made to remove this great defect. This is one of the points, therefore, to which the attention of the teachers ought to be especially directed.

6. *Resolution* 80. Habits of regularity constitute a most important part of the character of a man. There would seem to be a necessity for special attention to this matter in respect of students of this country.

7. The following description of a man of regular and methodical habits is taken from a Bengali book on the art of teaching:—(1) He attends to only one thing at a time and does not allow anything else to divert his attention from it until it is finished; (2) he does everything in its turn according to some plan previously laid down, and does not deviate from such plan; (3) he does his daily appointed round of duties as far as possible always at the same hours and in the same manner; (4) in doing anything he always uses the appliances appropriate for that work, and does not attempt to do any kind of work with appliances intended for work of other kinds; (5) he has separate places assigned for things of different kinds and always keeps those things in their proper places; (6) when any of those things is taken out for use, he carefully replaces it, after use, in its proper place in the same condition in which it was taken out; (7) he keeps his things always clean and in proper working order; and (8) he attempts to impart to everything belonging to him an air of neatness and elegance.

8. The training of pupils to such habits of regularity depends to a very great extent upon constant attention on the part of the teacher to details of the pupils' actions in regard to such points as the following:—Whether the pupils always do their appointed work at the proper time, how they hold their books or slates, how they stand before the teacher when saying their lessons, or sit in the class; whether their clothes are neatly put on; where and how they keep their books, umbrellas, &c., when they enter the school; whether they scribble in their books or on the walls in their idle moments, and so forth. The teacher should always carefully correct cases of irregularity or untidiness in respect of these matters and of others of the same kind.

9. The most important condition for the training of pupils in regularity and method is the conduct of the teacher himself. If the teacher is not regular and punctual in his attendance in the class, if he does not strictly adhere to previous arrangements in regard to the teaching of the different subjects of study, if he does not keep his own books, papers, etc., in their proper places, if he is untidy in his dress and person, if the school-house is not kept in repairs, and the school compound is not kept neat and clean, the students are sure to contract unmethodical and untidy habits, and no amount of verbal instruction in favour of regularity, etc., will produce the desired result. On the other hand, if the teacher sets a good example in respect of the above and other matters of the kind himself, his pupils will unconsciously adopt regular and methodical habits, and will not require much verbal instruction from the teacher.

10. *Resolution* 83. It has been remarked by many high authorities that much of what strikes as defective in the conduct of Indian students is due more to want of good manners and a submissive demeanour than to any moral defect of a graver character. It is therefore of great importance that in connection with the moral instruction of pupils the teachers should carefully train them up to habits of true good breeding, which in the case of boys and young people practically amounts to showing due

respect to elders and to superior authorities, and unquestioning submission to their commands. The showing of proper respect to elders consists principally in methods of salutation and address, observance of certain conventional rules in regard to standing or sitting in their presence, and so forth. Hence the importance of this resolution.

11. The old country methods of salutation, etc., are considered the most appropriate to be taught to pupils of this country, because, in the *first* place, they are exceedingly graceful as attitudes of humility and respectful submission to elders; in the *second* place, most parents and guardians of boys regard it as a great defect of our system of education that it entirely ignores the old national methods of behaviour of young people to their elders; and in the *third* place, any affectation of European manners on the part of young boys is regarded as offensive by respectable people, both European and Indian.

SECTION XI.—*Infliction of Punishments.*

87. Punishments are not to be inflicted under the excitement of the moment, but after due deliberation.

88. Punishments may be classified as deterrent and reformatory. The latter should be used always in cases where boys, either on account of age or character, have some amount of self-respect. The punishments of a deterrent character are to be confined to boys who have not sufficient self-respect, and in whose case the other kind of punishment has been resorted to without effect.

89. Before inflicting punishment, attempts ought to be made to convince the delinquents themselves and other boys of the justice of the punishment to be inflicted.

90. Cases of wrong-doing should not be allowed to be concealed, though they may not be punished always. The growth of an impression in the minds of the boys that the commission of offences by them may be easily concealed from the teachers should be prevented as much as possible through constant and careful observation, on the part of the teacher, of the actions and tendencies of the pupils.

91. The following principles, laid down by the Director of Public Instruction in his Circular No. 45, dated the 3rd April 1890, should be carefully observed in inflicting punishments:—"Imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod (when local feeling permits its use) in the case of young pupils, and finally expulsion in cases of persistent and aggravated misconduct—these seem to be the chief methods of punishment for breaches of discipline available to head-masters.* * * The imposition of fines is also commended as directing the attention of parents and guardians to the shortcomings of pupils, and interesting them in the preservation of discipline.* * * For irregular attendance, squalid dress, or other faults for which the parent is partly responsible, a fine might properly be imposed; for idleness, inattention, and other technical offences against school discipline, impositions and keeping in would be suitable; for continued disobedience and insubordination, or for gross rudeness of behaviour in or out of school, the cane might be employed, and in the worst cases expulsion, while expulsion should invariably follow the proof of moral turpitude. I also stated that the existing order did not forbid the use of the cane, and observed that the matter should be left, as at present, to the discretion of head-masters. There were no doubt offences of a disgraceful kind for which the cane was the best punishment; and in other cases it might be inflicted, with the consent of the parent or guardian, as an alternative to expulsion. But it was to be clearly understood that caning was to be an exceptional form of punishment, that it was to be administered by the headmaster alone, and that it should be so administered as to inflict pain only without any bodily injury. Any school in which the cane was frequently resorted to would be regarded as inefficiently conducted. I may add that when it is known that the cane is a recognised instrument of discipline, it will not often be necessary to have recourse to it. Many an ill-conditioned boy who would laugh at a fine, and regard expulsion as a welcome relief from a tedious round of duty, would probably pause before the uplifted rod."

Explanatory Notes.

1. The following general principles ought to be always borne in mind by the teachers in regard to the infliction of punishment:—

2. The deterrent and reformatory effects sought to be secured by punishments are best attained by the development of a sense of self-respect and a sense of duty in the minds of the pupils. The more a teacher behaves with his pupils with kindness and consideration for their feelings, and the more he is able to establish similar good feelings and respect for each other's opinions among his pupils, the better will a sense of self-respect and a sense of duty be developed in their minds. If the teacher frequently assumes a harsh and unsympathetic attitude towards his pupils, or punishes them frequently, the growth of the above feelings is checked to a very serious extent. For this reason the more a teacher is able to do without

actually inflicting punishment the better will the final result be. If there be a sufficient amount of self-respect in the mind of any particular pupil, such as may lead him to dread the infliction of punishment more on account of the exposure to his school-fellows than the pain or unpleasantness of the punishment itself, the teacher ought to be exceedingly careful in punishing such a pupil for fear lest the infliction of punishment might deaden that superior sentiment.

3. Punishments are effective in the case of very young children or of those devoid of any self-respect, through the fear of the actual pain or unpleasantness they produce. But when a sense of self-respect begins to develope, the fear of punishment is changed into one of exposure to other pupils. It is further refined into a repugnance to cause annoyance or dissatisfaction in the mind of the teacher. At such a stage a simple look of dissatisfaction on the part of the teacher, or a word of admonition, is capable of producing a much better effect than any severer form of punishment. When the sense of self-respect is further developed, students refrain from doing anything that may cause annoyance to the teacher, and they actually engage in doing what is likely to please him, merely from a consideration of what the teacher's wishes may be, without any expression of such wish on his part.

Section XII.—*Communications with Guardians.*

92. Monthly progress reports should, as at present, be sent to the guardians. The result of the periodical examinations concerning each pupil should also be communicated to his guardian.

93. In regard to defects in attendance, punctual payment of fees, dress, cleanliness, supply of books, &c., the head-master or the class teacher is to send communications to the guardians of the pupils concerned, with request to take such action as may be necessary on their part for the removal of those defects.

94. Whenever any boy is punished for any fault of a rather serious nature, the fact ought to be communicated to the guardian of the pupil with the object of producing a stronger effect upon the mind of the pupil.

95. It should be the endeavour of the teachers, in course of conversation with the guardians of the pupils, to impress upon their minds the facts that the instruction in special subjects imparted at school can exercise but a very limited influence upon the future character and well-being of the students, that the most important factors determining the future career of a boy are the character and the habits that are formed under home influences, that these depend almost entirely upon care and attention on the part of the guardians, and that it should be the duty of such guardians, as may be earnestly solicitous for the welfare of the boys, not only to exert their own healthy influences at home, but also to co-operate with the teachers in their endeavours at school to check the development of unhealthy features in the character and conduct of the pupils.

96. In the case of those pupils whose backwardness in study or other defect may be attributed to circumstances connected with their life at home, the head-master or some other teacher deputed by him ought to confer with their guardians with a view to the removal of those circumstances. If, after such efforts, the required effect is not produced, and if the nature of the defect be such that his continuance at school may be considered to be injurious to the interests of the school, the guardians may be asked to withdraw the pupils in question.

Explanatory Notes.

1. It is almost a misfortune that most guardians of the pupils of our schools consider their duty fulfilled when they send their boys to school and pay their fees regularly. But a very large amount of attention on their part is necessary, by way of co-operation with the teachers, and of supplementing the efforts of the teachers in respect of what it may not be possible for them to attend to, concerning the work and behaviour of the pupils out of school hours. Hence it is important that the sympathy and co-operation of the guardians of pupils should be secured by means of such communications from the teachers as have been stated in the Resolutions.

Section XIII.—*Boarding Arrangements.*

97. It is desirable that attempts should be made to establish hostels in connection with schools situated in places where the establishment of such institutions may be necessary in the interests of education and discipline.

98. The efficacy of a hostel in moulding the character of pupils depends entirely upon the nature and amount of supervision exercised upon the conduct of the pupils. Hence the most important point in regard to the establishment of hostels is the selection of a resident superintendent who by his character, energy, and tact may be specially qualified to bring about the beneficial results expected from the establishment of hostels.

99. It should be the duty of the teachers to inspect from time to time, with a view to give necessary instructions, those lodgings in which pupils mess together, independently of any control on the part of their natural guardians or other qualified persons.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The following extracts are given as bearing on the subject in question:—

"The establishment of hostels or boarding houses by which students who are strangers in large towns or cities may be saved from the pitfalls which surround them, and may be made amenable to something like home discipline, needs no recommendation here. The advantages of well-managed boarding-houses, especially in the large cities and towns, must be manifest to all who consider the subject. No greater benefit could be conferred on the students attending our larger schools and colleges than the establishment of attached boarding-houses and compulsory residence therein. The provision of such houses should be earnestly recommended to the liberality of the public, and when provided the enforcement in them of a high standard of morality and discipline should be a subject of watchful care to the local and educational authorities. It need hardly be pointed out that an ill-managed boarding-house in a large town might easily become a hot-bed of evil." [*India Government letter No.* 10-382-91, *dated* 31*st December* 1887, *to all Local Governments and Administrations.*]

"There is a complete unanimity as to the aid which a well-managed hostel affords to the maintenance of a high standard of conduct out of school hours. Many are of opinion that a residence should be compulsory on all who have no responsible guardians in the place. The limitation as to 'responsible' guardians is necessary; for an elder boy, himself a student, is often made the guardian of a younger brother, and cases have been known in which two students have been constituted guardians of each other. I mention this in order to show that the requirement that each non-resident student should have a local guardian does not always afford a complete protection against irregular habits. For students of this class a hostel is of the utmost value, both as a guarantee to parents and as a means of imposing the checks that are commonly held to be necessary in the case of those who are still *in statu pupillari.*" [*Letter No.* 105*T*, *dated* 28*th October* 1888, *from* Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., *Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*]

Section XIV.—*Payment of Fees and Fines.*

100. The last day for payment of fees and fines should be the 10th, or some earlier date of each month. In case a long vacation extends to the 25th of a month, the fees for that month should be taken before the commencement of the vacation.

101. After the last day of payment, a fine not exceeding one anna is to be levied from each defaulter for each day of delay in payment. Such fine is not to be remitted, except for reasons of a very special character, and except by the head-master.

102. Fine for absence is to be one anna for each day of absence, or such less amount as the authorities of a school may determine in view of such fines not being ordinarily remitted.

103. Leave of absence for reasons previously known should be applied for beforehand. In other cases leave for a single day should be asked for on the same or the following day. Applications for leave for two or more consecutive days must be submitted not later than the second day of absence. In special cases the head-master may make exceptions to this rule.

104. The names of defaulters for any month are to be struck off on the 25th, or the next working day of the month. The names of those that die, leave, or are expelled within a month are to be struck off on the dates on which their connection with the school ceases.

105. When a boy after withdrawing his name from a school with or without a transfer certificate comes back for readmission, he is to be charged no readmission fee, also no fee for the intervening period unless the head-master has reason to believe that the boy withdrew his name with a view to defraud the school.

106. When a boy whose name has been struck off for non-payment of fees, &c., comes for readmission, he is to be charged a readmission fee equal to one month's fee of the class in which he is placed on readmission, and arrear fees for one or two months as the case may be, but not for more than two months, and fines for misconduct, if any. He may also be charged fees for the intervening period if the head-master believes that the boy left with a view to defraud the school.

107. When a separate clerk is not available for collecting fees from all the classes, the entries for dues in the fee-realization book for each class are to be made by its class master and the fees received by him. The entire amount collected each day by each teacher is to be made over to the head-master or clerk on that day, and entered in the collection book and in the cash account book. In the case of absence of the class teacher, the head master is to authorize some other teacher to make the collection.

108. A boy may be certified to have studied continuously in a school for the whole session, even if his name be not borne on the register of the school for a period not exceeding three months, if he pays, on readmission, fees, &c., for that period, and if his name had not been borne on the rolls of any other

school at any time during the period, provided such interpretation of the departmental rule regarding continuous study for scholarships be sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction.

Explanatory Notes.

Resolution 108.—This Resolution was adopted after considerable discussion. It is intended to meet the case of boys whose names may be struck off through non-payment of fees on account either of sudden illness or of some such accident, and who take readmission after a short interval; also the case of those students who, on account of death of father or other guardian, or of continued illness, may have to remain in their distant homes and be prevented from attending school or paying their fees for two or three months, their names being in the meantime struck off the register, in accordance with Resolution 104, and who may, after their troubles are over, come back for re-admission on payment of fees and fines for the intervening period. The case of such boys is very much of the same kind as of those whose names, under similar circumstances, may be kept on in the register of the school, though marked absent for the entire period.

SECTION XV.—*Methods of finding Average Attendance and Percentage of Attendance.*

109. The average daily attendance for each class is to be found by dividing the total of the column of "present" for that class in the abstract register by the number of working days during the month. It is to be recorded at the bottom of the column for "present."

110. The average attendance for the entire school is to be found by dividing the grand total of the column of "totals for present" in the abstract register by the number of working days, and it is to be recorded at the foot of the column of "totals." This figure will be equal to the total of the average attendance of all the classes.

111. When a boy's name is struck off or withdrawn within the month, or when he is admitted on some date subsequent to the first, the number of days he is actually present is only to be counted.

112. The average number of pupils in a class, or its average roll number, is to be found by dividing the total of the column for "total" in the abstract register by the number of working days in the month.

113. The percentage of attendance for any month is to be found by multiplying the average attendance by 100, and dividing the product by the average roll number, and not by the number of pupils at the close of the month.

114. The names of those boys who are sent up to the Entrance examination are to be borne on the register, even after they cease to attend the school during the entire period for which they may have paid their fees, the words "sent up, &c.," being written against their names in the column of remarks. But they are not to be marked either present or absent in the register, and their number is not to be included in the total number of boys put down in the abstract register. There should, however, be a note in the column of remarks in the abstract register to the effect that the total number shown in that book is exclusive of so many boys sent up to the Entrance examination. The number of pupils on 31st March, as shown in the annual returns, should include the number of boys sent up to the Entrance examination.

Explanatory Notes.

1. It does not appear necessary to describe here the different systems of finding averages and percentages in use in different High English schools in the Eastern Circle. The difference in the systems arises chiefly from either taking or not taking into consideration the days of a month after which new admissions are made, or before which names are struck off; and also taking the number of pupils at the end of the month as the average roll number by which to find the average attendance. Most of these systems are more or less inaccurate, and they cause the further disadvantage that comparison of percentages for different schools does not lead to correct inferences. Hence the desirability of having some uniform system of finding percentages and averages, such as that described in the above Resolutions. The forms of the daily and monthly abstract registers have been arranged in accordance with that system.

SECTION XVI.—*Recommendations to the Director of Public Instruction.*

115. The following recommendations, in respect of certain existing rules, and of proposed measures, are respectfully submitted to the Director of Public Instruction:—

116. *First recommendation.*—That the rule requiring a deposit of Rs. 5 from boys desirous of taking out books from zillah school libraries be rescinded, with a view to afford greater facility to students for private study of library books.

117. *Second recommendation.*—That the rule relating to the charging of fees, from the beginning of the session, from boys taking admission after a part of the session has elapsed, be rescinded. Also that the rule relating to the charging of fees for the entire intervening period from boys leaving a school, and after a time rejoining that school, or going to some other school, be rescinded, or considerably relaxed, by leaving the matter to the discretion of the head-master, as recommended in Resolution 106.

118. *Third recommendation.*—That a rule be added to Rule VI of the Transfer Rules to the effect that if a boy fails to pay fees for any month, within that month, his name should be struck off at or before the end of the month.

119. *Fourth recommendation.*—That some better arrangement be made for the supply of library and prize books for Government zillah schools, instead of the present arrangement, which entails considerable loss of time and in some cases failure of supply of the books required.

120. *Fifth recommendation.*—That the number of holidays allowed to zillah schools be increased so as to be equal to that allowed to collegiate schools. The reason for this recommendation is that it is necessary that the Pujah vacation in zillah schools should be as long as the vacation of the Civil Courts, most of the pupils being sons and relations of officers, pleaders, &c., connected with those Courts. This increase in the Pujah vacation cannot be given by curtailment of the summer vacation, for in that case the latter vacation would be greatly reduced, so as to lose the character of a long vacation.

121. *Sixth recommendation.*—That it is desirable that there should be periodical transfers among those teachers who may have been in the same schools for long periods, and who may have on that account become lax in the discharge of their duties.

122. *Seventh recommendation.*—That no one should be appointed as teacher who does not adopt the work of a teacher as his profession.

123. *Eighth recommendation.*—That the prospects of teachers be improved in their own line so as to make the profession attractive.

124. *Ninth recommendation.*—That quarters be provided for head-masters in or near the school compound.

125. *Tenth recommendation.*—That the Director of Public Instruction be earnestly solicited not to restrict the liberty, at present enjoyed by head-masters of Entrance schools, in respect of the choice of text-books for the lower classes, by the publication of any authorised list of books such as may be selected by the Central Text-book Committee for those classes. The reasons for this recommendation are the following:—

126. *First*, it is only Government schools of which the choice will be so limited; schools under private management, of which the number is much larger and is gradually increasing, will have an advantage in the shape of a more extended field for the choice of text-books, because in their case the rule is "to give the managers as much freedom in their choice of text-books as possible, * * * and to withdraw the Government grant from any aided school which persists in using a text-book to which objection is taken by the Education Department on one of the grounds (being calculated to offend pupils, and to do them harm by a lax standard of morality) stated above." (Government of India order of 2nd December 1890.) Unaided schools are entirely free.

127. *Secondly*, good text-books are every year coming out from England in large numbers. Very few of the publishers of these books will probably know that their books would have to be submitted to the Text-book Committee for approval before they could be used as text-books in any school, nor is it unlikely that a long period should elapse before the final decision of the Text-book Committee could be obtained on any new book coming out from England.

128. *Thirdly*, many experienced teachers, possessing thorough knowledge of the special difficulties and requirements of Indian students, have hitherto prepared a number of school-books, many of which have largely come into use on account of their merits, by a process analogous to that of natural selection. But owing to the uncertainty as to whether a new book may or may not meet with the approval of the Central Text-book Committee, and owing to the difficulty and delay that often occur in the selection of any new

book by that Committee, and the publication of its decision, there is every reason to fear that the production of text-books for the lower classes of High schools by competent Indian teachers will receive a very serious check if it be not entirely stopped. If this be the case, the result would be a practical monopoly in favour of such existing text-books as may have the good fortune of being approved by the Central Text-book Committee at the outset.

129. *Fourthly*, the use of any book objectionable on religious, moral, or political grounds may be effectually prevented, as at present in the Eastern Circle, by inspecting officers reporting schools persisting in the use of offensive books to superior authorities, for stoppage of the right to compete for junior scholarships or Entrance certificates. This would obviously be a much better method of preventing the use of objectionable books than that of greatly restricting, by means of a previous selection, the liberty of choice now exercised by head-masters, who, as a matter of fact, are fully alive to the necessity of selecting the best books available for use in their schools and are quite capable of making such selection.

Section XVII.—*Forms of Books, Accounts and Periodical Statements.*

130. The following books are recommended to be kept in each High English school. The forms in which these books are to be kept are given in Appendix I. All the books should be of foolscap or double foolscap size :—

A.—Attendance.

I. Admission book.
II. Register of daily attendance of pupils.
III. Abstract of the register of daily attendance.
IV. Teachers' attendance book.

B.—Accounts.

V. Fee realization book.
VI. Collection book.
VII. Cash account book.
VIII. Ditto of scholarship money.
IX. Monthly abstract of attendance and fee receipts.
X. Quarterly abstract account of receipts and disbursements.

C.—Library and Furniture.

XI. General list of library books.
XII. Classified list of library books.
XIII. Register of library books lent out.
XIV. List of furniture.

D.—Examination Results.

XV. Weekly examination result book.
XVI. Annual examination and promotion book.
XVII. Test and Entrance examination result book.
XVIII. Guard book of "Cross lists."

E.—Bills, &c.

XIX. Bill copy book and acquittance rolls.
XX. Copy book of scholarship bills and scholars' receipts.
XXI. File of treasury challans.

F.—Orders.

XXII. Order book.
XXIII. Visitors' book.

G.—Correspondence.

XXIV. Copy book of letters issued.
XXV. Town delivery receipt book.
XXVI. File of circulars and important orde
XXVII. File of ordinary letters received.

H.—Transfer Rules.

XXVIII. Copy book or counterfoil of transfer certificates issued.
XXIX. File of transfer certificates received.
XXX. File of transfer applications and guardians' letters received, with copies of orders passed thereon.

Explanatory Notes.

1. FORM I.—*Admission book.*—The book should be large enough to contain entries for five years.
2. *Column* 1.—The serial number should begin from 1st April each year.
3. *Column* 3.—The age is to be put down as stated by the boy or his guardian. When the age of a boy has to be mentioned in any certificate or other paper, the words "as stated by the boy or guardian" should be added; or, if required, the age estimated by the head-master may be mentioned in addition to what it is according to the admission book.
4. *Column* 7.—A boy's guardian is his father or some other person who accepts such responsibility in regard to the boy as may be supposed to devolve on his father. When a boy comes for admission he should be presented by such guardian either personally or by letter. The progress report of the boy and other communications relating to him are to be sent to the registered guardian, who is to be regarded as the guardian for the purposes of the transfer rules, unless, for reasons satisfactory to the head-master, a change of guardians is recorded previously to the boy's applying for a transfer certificate.
5. *Column* 12.—If a boy coming for admission into a class higher than the lowest states that he had not been in any school before, the head-master should require the production of some satisfactory evidence as to the correctness of the statement.
6. Dates of withdrawal or of leaving school on passing the Entrance Examination should be noted in the column of remarks.
7. When a boy is readmitted, there should be a fresh entry in the admission book, and his previous number in the book is to be noted in the column of remarks.
8. FORM II.—*Register of Daily Attendance of Pupils.*—A separate register is to be kept for each class, and the book is to be of such size as to contain entries for the whole session, commencing from the month in which promotions are given after the annual examinations. At the end of each session the registers of all the classes are to be bound together in one volume.
9. The registers are to be taken by, and kept in the custody of, the master in charge of the class, *i.e.* the master who has to teach the class in the first hour.
10. *Column* 2.—The names of the boys are to be written in the register in the same consecutive order every month. They are to be written up before the commencement of the month by the teacher in charge of the class, or by the clerk of the school, if the services of one are available for the purpose.
11. *Column* 3.—Boys absent at roll-call, which must be held immediately after the school sits, are to be marked "a," those present should be marked "p," or by simple dots. If a boy comes after roll-call, and is allowed to remain in the class, his "a" is to be changed into the word "late," which is to be counted as present. When a boy has his absence commuted into leave, either on account of sickness or for other reasons, his "a" is to be changed into "leave" or "l."
12. All applications for the commutation of absence into leave during any month should be received and disposed of before the expiry of that month, so that the entries in columns 4, 5, and 6 may be made before the beginning of the following month.
13. FORM III.—*Abstract of Register of Daily Attendance.*—There is to be one abstract register for the whole school. It should be large enough to contain entries for about five years.
14. It is to be sent round to the various classes within the first hour, and the entries in it are to be made by the teachers who take the register of attendance, the column for "grand totals" being filled in, in the absence of a clerk, by the head-master, or some other teacher entrusted by him with the work.
15. It is practically difficult, and also seems unnecessary, to distinguish, as is now done in some schools, the number absent, as absent for illness, and absent with or without leave. Hence these distinctions have been omitted.
16. It is necessary that the head-master should put down his initials in the column of remarks against the entries for each day, in order that in doing so he may have an opportunity of keeping himself informed of the fluctuations in the attendance of the different classes from day to day.
17. FORM IV.—*Teachers' Attendance Book.*—There is to be one teachers' attendance book for the whole school. It should be of sufficient size to contain entries for about five years.
18. It should be sent round to the different teachers immediately after the school sits. Each teacher is to put down each day his hour of attendance on that day and his hour of departure on the preceding working day. The book should then be brought to the head-master, who, in addition to filling in his own columns, should put down his initials at the end of each day's entries, to attest the correctness of those entries, also in order that any irregularity on the part of any teacher may immediately be noticed by him.
19. If any teacher has to remain at school on duty out of school hours, such hours of extra work may be included in the entries in the teachers' attendance book.
20. Whenever any teacher is absent on any day either on leave or otherwise, the fact is to be noted down in the column for that teacher by the head-master on that day.
21. If the school does not sit for the prescribed number of hours, or if any teacher is absent from school on duty on any day, the particulars are to be noted in the column of remarks.
22. FORM V.—*Fee Realization Book.*—This book is to be of the same size and should be written up in the same manner as the register of attendance for the several classes, and should be similarly bound together at the end of the session.
23. The names of the pupils in this book should be written in the same order as in the register of attendance. Columns 1 to 10 should be filled up before the beginning of the month, and columns 11 to 16 are to be filled in at the time of payment.
24. If there be any case of absence in the previous month for which fine has been entered in column 5, but which subsequently to such entry is commuted into leave, the case is to be treated as one of remission of fine. In case a boy leaves school on payment of transfer fee, the amount is to be entered in column 17 when paid.
25. In cases where, on account of a vacation or some such reason, the fees for two or more months are taken together, the entire amount of dues for those months is to be entered in column 4 for the month in which the fees are taken, the entries in columns 11 to 15, for realization, being made accordingly. A note in explanation of the fact is to be made under the column of remarks. The name of the month in the top heading is not to be changed into "for the months of ——— and ———" because when the realizations are made in one month the form properly belongs to that particular month, irrespective of the other months for which the fees may be realized in that month. The forms for those other months are to remain blank with an explanatory note.

26. A similar procedure is to be adopted in the case of realization of fees for several months together in advance from candidates sent up to the Entrance Examination. A note explanatory of the fact is to be made under the column of remarks against the name of each of the candidates.

27. FORM VI.—*Collection Book.*—This book is intended to contain a record of the delivery, either to the head-master or the school clerk, of the amounts of fees and fines collected by the different class teachers on each day, such delivery being made as soon as the collections for each day are finished. This book will therefore not be necessary where the fees and fines are collected either by a clerk or by the head-master himself.

28. The total of the collection book for each day is to be entered in the cash account book as the collection for that day.

29. FORM VII.—*Cash Account Book.*—All moneys received or disbursed on acccount of the school, except stipends of scholarship-holders, for which there is to be a separate account, are to be entered in this book.

30. All moneys received from the treasury should be entered as receipts, and all moneys remitted to the treasury should be entered as disbursements. No money actually received or disbursed on any day should be entered in the cash account book for any other day.

31. As a rule all collections from fees and fines should be remitted to the treasury as soon as possible. But too frequent remittances in very small sums should be avoided, the head-master exercising his discretion in the matter. If possible, no money should be kept in hand at the close of any month.

32. When, on account of a vacation or other reasons, fees are not realized or payments made in any month, the cash account for that month will necessarily have no entries made in it, except that the balance of the previous month is to be "brought forward" and "carried over" to the succeeding month.

33. The daily balance is to be initialled by the head-master to indicate that he is responsible for the safe custody of the amount, whether he keeps it himself or makes it over to somebody else.

34. The monthly totals of receipts and disbursements, as well as the balance at the end of the month (if any), are to be written in words and attested by the signature of the head-master.

35. FORM VIII.—*Cash Account Book of Scholarship Money.*—In the column of receipts of this book are to be entered not only the amounts of scholarship bills cashed, but also donations from private parties on account of scholarships, prizes, &c. Such balance as may remain in hand on account of private scholarships, or delay in laying out donations received for prizes, &c., should be deposited in the Savings Bank as prize and scholarship fund of the school concerned, the head-master being *ex-officio* manager of the fund.

36. The reason why these moneys are to be entered in a separate book, instead of the general cash account, is that they do not form part of the regular income and expenditure of the school, and if shown along with that income and expenditure the real financial condition of the school would be partially obscured.

37. FORM IX.—*Monthly Abstract Register.*—The abstract account now prescribed for zillah schools is a quarterly form; but certain practical difficulties are felt in its preparation, and it is desirable that the condition of each school should be known at the end of each month. Hence a monthly abstract is recommended.

38. For the method of finding average roll number, &c., see the rules under Section XV.

39. This statement is to be prepared immediately on the expiry of each month, a copy of it being sent to the Inspector of Schools or other authority.

40. FORM X.—*Abstract Account Current (quarterly).*—This statement does not seem to be necessary for schools other than Government schools.

41. If in any month there is a deduction in the moulvi's pay, there should be a proportionate reduction in the amount debitable to the Mohsin Fund, that is to be entered on the receipt side of the quarterly abstract account.

42. The Government assignment, and the contribution from the Mohsin Fund for moulvi's pay, are to be credited for three months, even when payments are made for only two months within a quarter, and for four months, within the next quarter, as sometimes happens on account of a vacation.

43. If there be a deduction in the moulvi's pay for the month for which the amount debitable to the Mohsin Fund is credited in advance in the quarterly account as above, then there should be a proportionate reduction in the amount debitable to the Mohsin Fund to be entered in the next quarterly abstract account; or if the deducted pay of the moulvi is paid in some subsequent quarter, then the proportionate reduction is to be made in the amount entered for the quarter in which the deducted pay of the moulvi is actually paid.

44. FORM XI.—*General List of Library Books.*—Each volume of the books in the library is to have a separate number. When there are more than one copy of the same book, each copy is to have a separate number, except in the case of very small pamphlets, all the copies of which may be tied up together and treated as one volume, the number of copies being entered against the name of the book

45. When any library book is lost or destroyed, a remark to that effect should be entered against its name in the list, and the entry should be signed and dated by the head-master.

46. As this list is to be a permanent record, it should be written in a strongly bound book of stout paper of foolscap size.

47. FORM XII.—*Classified List of Library Books.*—In the first page of this register there should be a table of contents showing (1) the index letter (A, B, C, &c.) assigned to each subject, (2) the subject, and (3) the page of the list at which each subject begins.

48. After all the books in each subject are entered, some blank space is to be left for making additions until the next edition of the list is printed.

49. If the books relating to the different subjects of the Classified List are kept in separate almirahs or shelves, the books should have the Index letter of subject, and the serial number of the Classified List, marked on them; and they should be arranged according to the serial number of the Classified List. But if they are arranged according to the General List, without reference to subjects, they should have the serial number of the General List marked on them.

50. FORM XIII.—*Register of Books lent out.*—The serial number of issue (column 2) is intended to show the number of books taken out of the library. The number should begin from 1st April each year.

51. No book newly received is to be given out until it has been duly entered in the general and classified library lists; nor should any book be issued without its being entered in the loan register and a voucher obtained for it, either in the shape of signature in the register, of the person who takes the book, or a letter from the party to whom the book is issued. But books taken out by teachers for reference during school hours, and returned during the same day, need not be entered in this register. Books of reference are not to be taken out of the school except with the special permission of the head-master.

52. FORM XIV.—*List of furniture.*—A list of all the furniture belonging to the school should be drawn up on the 1st April each year, the additions and losses being recorded from time to time as they occur, till the end of the official year. As this register is to be a permanent record, it should be made of thick paper of foolscap size and strongly bound, so as to last for several years.

53. FORM XV.—*Results of weekly examinations.*—There should be one book for the weekly examination results of all the classes. The book should be large enough to hold entries for about five years.

54. FORMS XVI AND XVII.—*Results of the Annual Examinations and of the Test and Entrance Examinations.*—The results of the Test and Entrance examinations of the students of the 1st class, and of the annual examinations of the other classes, should be kept in the same book, which should be large enough to serve for about five years.

55. The results of the Test and Entrance examinations for as many previous years as may be available should be entered at the beginning of the book.

56. The names (if possible the signatures) and designations of the different teachers who have had charge of teaching the various subjects in the 1st class, the subject taught by each, as also the period for which he had charge of teaching those subjects during the session, should be put down in the column of remarks.

57. FORM XVIII.—*Guard Book of "Cross Lists."*—All the printed slips showing the result of the Entrance examination received from the Registrar's office should be regularly filed in a guard book. The slips for previous years should also be consecutively pasted at the beginning of the book.

58. FORM XIX.—*Bill Copy Book.*—The bills for establishment, contingencies, or grant-in-aid have to be drawn on printed forms in the case of Government and grant-in-aid schools. Copies of such bills are to be kept in this book. Copies of leave statements should also be kept along with those of the bills.

59. The receipts of the teachers and servants are to be taken in the copy of the establishment bill, a column being added for the purpose. A receipt stamp is to be used in case of each payment of more than Rs. 20.

60. The date of encashment of each bill should be noted at the bottom of its copy in this book.

61. The book should be large enough to contain entries for about five years.

62. FORM XX.—*Copy Book of Scholarship Bills.*—The receipts of the scholars are to be taken in the copy book of the bill, an additional column being provided for the purpose.

63. The scholars should write in words (in the vernacular if necessary) the amount they receive and the date of receipt.

64. The book should be large enough to contain entries for about five years.

65. FORM XXI.—*File of Treasury Challans.*—The challans should be filed in consecutive order for convenience of comparison with the cash account. In the case of grant-in-aid schools, the treasury challans will be replaced by such *receipts* as the head-master may receive from the Secretary for the amounts made over to him from the daily collections.

66. FORM XXII.—*Order Book.*—This book is intended for the entry of orders by the head-master, and of extracts of such orders from superior authorities as it may be thought desirable for all the teachers and boys to be acquainted with.

67. FORM XXIII.—*Visitors' Book.*—The visitors' book is a very important document, exhibiting the history of the school for long periods. It should therefore be of a lasting character, made of stout paper of foolscap size, and strongly bound. It should contain a sufficient number of pages to last for about ten years, and the pages should be numbered.

68. Previous Visitors' books should be carefully bound up and placed among the old records after being entered in the library lists.

69. Orders by the Secretaries or managers of aided schools should be recorded in the visitors' book.

70. Copies of all remarks made in the visitors' book should be sent on to superior authorities without delay.

APPENDIX I.

FORMS OF BOOKS, ACCOUNTS, AND PERIODICAL STATEMENTS.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM I. SCHOOL.

Admission Register for the year 18 .

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Residence.										
Serial number.	Name of pupil.	Age in years and months, as stated by the pupil or his guardian.	Father's name.	Caste or creed.	Village.	Thána.	Zillah.	Guardian's name.	Guardian's address.	Name of school (if any) the pupil comes from.	Whether transfer certificate and guardian's authority received or not.	Date of admission.	Class in which admitted.	Admission, re-admission, or arrear fees.	Remarks.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM II. SCHOOL.

Register of attendance of the pupils of the _____ *class for the month of* _____ 18 .

1	2	3																													4	5	6	7
		Days of the month.																																
Serial number.	Names of pupils,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of days present.	Number of days absent on leave.	Number of days absent without leave.	Remarks.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM III. SCHOOL.

Abstract of the Register of Daily Attendance of Pupils for the month of 18 .

Date.	1ST CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			CLASS.			GRAND TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No present	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	No. present.	No. absent.	Total on roll.	
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29																																			
30																																			
31																																			
Average roll number																																			
Average daily attendance																																			
Percentage of attendance																																			

HIGH SCHOOL FORM IV. SCHOOL.

Register of Attendance of the Teachers for the month of 18 .

Date.	HEAD MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			MASTER.			Initials of the Head Master.
	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	Hour of attendance.	Hour of departure.	Initials.	
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HIGH SCHOOL FORM V.

SCHOOL.

Fee Realization Book of the *Class for the Month of* 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			FEES AND FINES DUE FOR THE MONTH.							AMOUNT COLLECTED OR WRITTEN OFF.							
Serial number.	Names of pupils.	Days absent without leave in the previous month.	Fees.	Fines for absence.	Fines for misconduct.	Fines for delay in payment of fees.	Unrealized balance from last month.	Admission, readmission, and arrear fees.	TOTAL.	Amount collected.	Fines remitted.	Irrecoverable balance written off.	Amount outstanding.	Date of payment.	Initials of the collecting officer.	Transfer fees.	REMARKS.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM VI. SCHOOL.

Collection Book for the month of 18 .

Date.	Class.	AMOUNT COLLECTED.		Signature of collecting officer.	Signature of officer receiving money.	REMARKS.
		In figures.	In words.			

HIGH SCHOOL FORM VII. SCHOOL.

Cash Account Book for the month of 18 .

RECEIPTS.					DISBURSEMENTS.						
Date.	Details.	Amount.	Daily total.	Total from 1st of month up to date.	Date.	Details.	Amount.	Daily Total.	Total from 1st of month up to date.	Daily Balance.	REMARKS.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM VIII. SCHOOL.

Cash Account Book of Scholarship Money for the month of 18 .

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.					Balance in hand.	REMARKS.
Date.	Details.	Amount.	Date.	Name of scholar.	Kind of scholarship	Period for which the scholarship is drawn.	Amount.		

HIGH SCHOOL FORM IX.

Monthly Abstract Register of Attendance and Fee

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	NUMBER OF PUPILS.				ATTENDANCE.			ANALYSIS OF COLUMN 5.					ANALYSIS OF COLUMN 4.		
CLASS.	Net total of last month.	Admitted during the month.	Quitted during the month.	Net total on last day of the month.	Average roll number.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Scholarship holders.	Otherwise free students.	Mohsin students paying one-third fees.	Other students partially free.	Students paying full fees.	Students withdrawn after payment of fees.	Struck off for non-payment of fees.	Rates of fees.

Days of the month—
No. of working days.
„ „ Sundays.
„ „ other close holidays.
„ „ half holidays.

Number of pupils reading—
English. Persian.
Bengali. Arabic.
Sanskrit. Urdu.

SCHOOL.

Receipts for the month of 18 .

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Fees and Fines due for the month.							Amounts Credited.			Balance.				
Fees.	Fines.	Unrealized balance from last month.	Admission, re-admission and arrear fees.	Transfer fees.	Due from Mohsin Fund on account of $\frac{1}{3}$rd fees.	Total demand.	Amount *actually* collected.	Amount debitable to Mohsin Fund.	Total.	Gross balance.	Fines remitted.	Irrecoverable balance written off.	Net balance outstanding.	Remarks.

Caste and Creed of Students in Column 5.
Hindus.
Mahomedans.
Christians.
Others.

Analysis of Column 14.
Left with transfer certificates.
Dead or expelled.
Otherwise withdrawn.

Analysis of Column 18.
Fine for absence.
„ „ misconduct.
„ „ delay in payment of fees.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM X. SCHOOL.

Abstract Account Current for the quarter ending 18 .

Credited.		Debited.	
Portion of Government assignment payable during the quarter		Amount of establishment bills cashed during the quarter ...	
Fees and fines realized during the quarter, as per Treasury receipts attached		Amount of contingent bills cashed during the quarter ...	
Two-thirds fees of Mahomedan pupils debitable to the Mohsin Fund...		Library allowance bills cashed during the quarter ...	
Part of Moulvi's pay debitable to the Mohsin Fund ...		Prize allowance bills cashed during the quarter ...	
Portion of the allotment for municipal tax payable during the quarter		Municipal tax paid during the quarter	
Miscellaneous receipts, viz. ...			
Total ...		Total ...	
Add balance from previous quarter		Balance at the end of the quarter	
GRAND TOTAL ...		GRAND TOTAL ...	

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XI. SCHOOL.

General List of Library Books.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Name of book.	How obtained.	Date of receipt.	under which included.	REMARKS.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XII. SCHOOL.

Classified List of Library Books.

Index Letter. *Name of Subject.*

1	2	3	4
Serial number.	Name of book and of the author.	Number in the General List.	REMARKS.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XIII. SCHOOL.

Register of Library Books lent out during the year 18 .

Date of issue.	Serial number of issue.	Name of book.	Serial number of book.	To whom issued.	Signature.	Date of return.	REMARKS.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XIV. SCHOOL.

List of Furniture for the year 18 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number.	Name of article.	Number.	PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
			Date.	How obtained.	Price.	

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XV. SCHOOL.

Results of the Weekly Examinations, *class, for the year* 18 .

No.	Names of pupils.	Dates											
		Subjectss											

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XVI. SCHOOL.

Result of the Annual Examination of the *class for the year* 18 .

No.	Names of pupils.	Marks.					Promotion or failure.	Remarks.

HIGH SCHOOL FORM XVII. SCHOOL.

Test and Entrance Examination Result Book for the year 18 .

Serial number.	Names of pupils.	Test Examination.						Entrance Examination.						Remarks.
		Marks.					Allowed or disallowed.	Cross marks of failure.					Division in which passed.	Scholarship obtained.	

APPENDIX II.

FORM OF PROGRESS STATEMENT (CONDUCT REGISTER) IN USE IN THE EASTERN CIRCLE.

Progress statement of *student of the* *class of the* *school for the academical session commencing from* 18 .

Month.	Number of boys in the class.	Number of working days	Number of days present.	General conduct.	Progress in— English.	Mathematics.	Second language.	History.	Geography.	Remarks by the head-master, with his initials.	Signature of the boy's guardian.

[*See directions.*]

Directions.

1. The eleven horizontal divisions are for the 11 calendar months for which the statement will probably have to be written each year.

2. In the second column is to be mentioned the number of boys in the class on the last day of each month.

3. In the third column is to be mentioned the number of working days in the month.

4. The following rule is to be observed in filling up the column for general conduct. In the absence of any particularly noticeable bad or good characteristics such as those mentioned below, the word "fair" is to be used. The bad characteristics which are to be specially mentioned are:—insubordination, impertinence, quarrelsomeness, inattention in the class, untruthfulness, remissness in carrying out orders, and so forth. The good characteristics which are to be specially mentioned are:—promptness in obedience to orders, respect to superiors, methodical habits, cleanliness, straightforward conduct, courage, diligence in study, capacity and interest for physical exercises, general self-respect, marked sense of duty and so forth.

5. In the columns for progress in the different subjects are to be entered the words first, second, third, &c., to indicate the place occupied by the boy in the class. In cases where there have been weekly examinations, the boy's place in the class is to be calculated according to the average results of the weekly examinations. In the case of the lower classes, in which there may not be regular weekly examinations or merit registers or regular change of places, the words good, middling, or bad may be used to indicate whether the boy is among the batch of good boys consisting of about one-fourth of the number of boys in the class; or among the batch of average boys (consisting of about one-half of the number of boys in the class), or among the batch of bad boys consisting of the remaining one-fourth of the number in the class.

6. The remarks of the head-master should indicate whether he thinks that the guardian of the boy should adopt any special measures as to what particular points in respect of the conduct of the boy at home he would like to draw the attention of the guardian.

7. The remarks of the guardian are intended to indicate what he would like to say to the head-master in regard to the boy.

8. Copies of all the entries made in the progress statements of the boys are to be kept in the school in a separate book kept for the purpose.

9. The printed statements are to remain in the custody of the boys or their guardians, and to be sent to the school at the end of each month for entries to be made for that month.

10. If a boy loses his statement, the head-master is to give him a fresh copy, charging him a small fee if necessary.

DINANATH SEN,
Offg. Inspector of Schools,
Eastern Circle.

The 12th August 1889.

H. P.—Reg. No. 5417J—228—18-4-92.

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